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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL
STATION: Kupiano
VOLUME No: 7

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1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

KUPIANO

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-69-70	A. Lock	Cloudy Bay C.D.
2-69-70	B.R. Ede	Marwhall Lagoon C.D.
3-69-70	A. Lock	Mori- Bomguina
4-69-70	J.G. McFarlane	Marshall Lagoon C.D.
5-69-70	B.R. Ede	Part Cloudy Bay & Marshal Lagoon C.D.
6-69-70	J.G. McFarlane	Part Marshall Lagoon & Cloudy Bay C.D.
7-69-70	J.G. McFarlane	Marshall Lagoon C.D.
8-69-70	B.R. Ede	Coastal Cloudy Bay & Marsahll Lagoon C.D.

67-5-1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Central Report No. 1/1969-1970 ~~13 of 1968/69~~ (Area Study)

Patrol Conducted by Anthony Lock Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Cloudy Bay Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 member R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 15/7/1969 to 5/8/1969

Number of Days 22 days 21 days camped

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/6/1969

Medical - / - / 1969

Map Reference Fournil of Abau

Objects of Patrol 1/ Area Study 2/ Census Revision 3/ Routine Administration

4/ Marshall Lagoon Council Elections (see amended instructions)

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

.....

.....

.....

Mr. Stuart D... ..

Julia - B 2/10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

• 2nd October, 1969 ••••

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

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

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT/AREA STUDY.

The following information has been extracted
from Patrol Report/Area Study No. **.1-69/70.. (Kupiano)**
covering **.the.Cloudy.Bay.C. asus.Division.....,**
....ABAU.....Sub-District,
..Central.....District.

The period of patrol : **July/August, 1969.....**

Extract/Precis.

The Cloudy Bay Council has been disbanded and villages absorbed into MARSHALL Lagoon and Amazon Bay Councils. The villagers of BADUBANU and to some extent MANAUA were not favourable towards the amalgamation. BADUBADU previously did not want to join any Council and wished to remain outside the Council system. The attitude has changed little.

In addition the people do not fully understand the role of the Central Government despite contact since the turn of the Century.

(T.W. ELLIS) *T.W.*
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

67-1-51

22nd September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL KUPIANO NO.1/1969-70.

Your reference is 67-5-1 of 2nd September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. A. Lock, Patrol Officer, to Cloudy Bay Local Government Council Census Division.
3. The general situation in the Cloudy Bay area appears sound.
4. The proposed roads will help to improve the existing communications system, and they could assist the growth of economic development.
5. Mr. Lock's report is well presented and informative. He has done very well.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Mr. A. Lock,
Patrol Officer,
c/- Sub-District Office,
KUPIANO. Central District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-2 (23)

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-1

Department of the Administrator,
District Commissioner,
Port Moresby, Box 776
Central District,
2nd September, 1969

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

KUPIANO PATROL NO. 1 of 1969/1970
CLOUDY BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Above report in duplicate for your comment please.

2. Village names for the census division are not the same as those in Village Directory. Eiau and Ganai have been excluded while four new names Baiobo, Bau, Manaua and Velevelai appear. The Assistant District Commissioner has been requested to explain this change.
3. The incorporation of villages comprising the Cloudy Bay Council into Amazon Bay and Marshall Lagoon Councils will be effected shortly.
4. It is essential that the newly constituted Amazon Bay and Marshall Lagoon Council generate interest in the Cloudy Bay area.
5. Another good report by Mr. Lock.

K. A. Brown
(K. A. BROWN)

a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

Attach.

67-3-1

NDL/wo.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

19th August, 1969.

22

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

PATROL REPORT No. 1/1969-1970.

Enclosed three copies of the above Patrol Report.

2. Due to the delay in Constitutional Amendments reaching the Administrator's Council, Council elections have been delayed until September.

3. The patrol completed all other objectives.

4. Situation Report.

i) Political.

Generally the attitude of Cloudy Bay villagers is good. At one stage a good deal of influence was held by Manaua people over the remainder of the villages. This was not always well informed influence, with a result that opposition to and dissatisfaction with the Administration was not always rational. This influence has been broken down considerably by activities of increased patrols and by the Marshall Lagoon Council, and the small pocket remaining is gradually lessening in size.

Badubadu is out on a limb. There is nothing practical that can be done in a village such as this, sitting on a sand spit between sea and swamp. While some people of the village are moving to a new site on the Godaguina River, it may be years before the majority see the benefit in a move. Until that takes place, there is nothing that can be done for the village.

ii) Economic.

Access is the problem at Cloudy Bay. Road access to Manaua via Mori and Amau will improve the situation a good deal, but until then, reliance will be on coastal shipping. This too is limited, with company vessels committed to regular shipments from plantations, and the fact that sea conditions will only allow seasonal shipments by canoes.

Copra production should always be the mainstay of the area.

iii) Generally an improvement in the area which will increase with continued patrolling and more Council participation.

(21)

5.

Area Study.

Again some meticulous work by Mr. Lock.

There is obviously potential in this area, and if favourable attitudes can be further cultivated, there is no reason why the area should remain backward in comparison to the remainder of the Subdistrict.

6.

A well conducted and reported patrol by Mr. Lock.

N. D. Lucas

(N. D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-2
If calling ask for
Mr. AL/pa

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

14th August, 1969.

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

1-69-70
KUPIANO PATROL NO. 43/68-69 (AREA STUDY)

<u>Report</u>	Kupiano Patrol No.13 of 68/69.
<u>Sub District</u>	Abau.
<u>District</u>	Central.
<u>Council Area</u>	Amazon Bay and Marshall Lagoon.
<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	ANTHONY LOCK Patrol Officer.
<u>Area Patrolled</u>	Cloudy Bay Census Division.
<u>Personnel Accompanying</u>	Constable 1/C DAUPA.
<u>Duration.</u>	15/7/69 to 5/8/69.
	Total number of days 22.
<u>Object of Patrol</u>	1. Revision fo Census 2. Area Study 3. Routine Administration 4. Conduct Council Elections. (see amended Patrol Instructions)
<u>Population of area Patrolled</u>	Cloudy Bay:
<u>Map Reference</u>	Fourmil of Abau.
<u>Population.</u>	3804.

Lock
(A. LOCK)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

- Tues 15th ~~August~~:
July 6AM departed Marshall Lagoon per 'Lolorua'.
2PM arrived Apaeva. Discussion with Councillor
Census set down for tomorrow. Slept Apaeva.
- Wed 16th July: AM Census at Apaeva. S/G and T/S licences renewed.
Discussion on joining Marshall Lagoon Council
People a little confused but all ambiguities
cleared up. A favourable attitude towards the
Council exists here. Area Study info also obtained.
Slept Apaeva.
- Thurs 17th July: AM By 'Lolorua' to Segili. Census 10-11:30AM.
Discussion re Council. People showed interest
in coming Council Elections. A/S info recorded.
Departed for Rob River 3PM arriving 4:30. Heavy
rain. Walked on to Bam arriving 6PM. Slept Bam.
- Fri 18th July: AM Revision of Census of Bam, Darava and Oio.
Various matters settled arbitrarily. T/S licences
and S/G permits renewed. Discussion re Council
held with the three villages. Favourable attitude
shown. A/S info recorded. Slept Bam.
- Sat 19th July: Walked to Doma. Census for Doma and Bau completed
1PM. Rest of day in explaining changes in their
Council membership and all queries settled. A/S
info also obtained. Slept Doma.
- Sun 20th July: Returned to Bam AM. Slept Bam.
- Mon 21st July: AM Walked to Robinson River. By Rob River launch
to Manaua. Arrived 10 AM. People gathered for Census
by 1PM. Discussions were held re the Council.
Seem to have forgotten their reluctance to change.
A/S info obtained and S/G & T/S permits renewed.
Slept Manaua.
- Tues 22nd July: AM by outboard canoe to Babanguina. PM to Baiobo
Census revised and A/S info recorded. No rest
house so returned to Babanguina Plantation.
- Wed 23rd July: By 'Lolorua' to Dedele Point arriving PM.
By tractor to Boru. General Discussions with
Councillor. Slept Boru.
- Thurs 24th July: Census and A/S completed. 2-5 PM talks on Local
Government with the people. Slept Boru.
- Fri 25th July: Walked to Magaubo 2½ hours. Census completed and
A/S info recorded. 2-4 in informal talks with the
people. Slept ~~Boru~~ Magaubo.
- Sat 26th July. Organised carriers and walked to Si'ini. 5 hours.
PM 'Lolorua' arrived. Transferred gear to 'Lolorua'
and proceeded Abau Island.
- Sun 27th July: Observed.
- Mon 28th July: To Si'ini. Census completed and A/S info recorded.
PM. Discussions with people re Council. Returned
Abau.

PATROL DIARY.

(R)

- Tues 29th July: By padle canoe to Badubadu. Census completed and A/S info recorded. Discussions with people re closure of Cloudy Bay Council and change to Marshall Lagoon. Still resentful. Returned by canoe to Abau at 6PM. By Lolorua to Duramu and anchored.
- Weds 30th July: Duramu Census and A/S completed. People helpful. PM Domara completed by 6 PM.
- Thurs 31st July: Dropped at Baramata No 4. Census and A/S compiled. PM. Walked to Tutubu and completed work.
- Fri 1st August: Picked up by Landrover. To Merani for Census. PM Carriers obtained and walked from the Mori River to Amau. Arrived 5PM.
- Sat 2nd August: Observed Morning. PM talks with several village people. Slept Amau.
- Sun 3rd August: Observed.
- Mon 4th August: Census and A/S info compiled. PM Discussions with people re Council. Favourable Attitude exists. At night informal talks with several men.
- Tues 5th August: Organised carriers and returned to Mori saw mill. Picked up by Landrover. Rest of morning attending to matters around Cape Rodney area and returned to Marshall Lagoon at 12:30PM.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

As can be seen from the attached Patrol Instructions the main objects of the patrol were to revise census for the Cloudy Bay Census Division, conduct an Area Study in the Cloudy Bay Census Division and also to conduct this area of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council elections. The latter does not begin until September and Instructions were altered accordingly. All objects were completed and are dealt with in the body of the report.

SITUATION REPORT.

(1) Political.

The Cloudy Bay Local Government Council has now been disbanded and all villages in the area absorbed by the Marshall Lagoon and Amazon Bay Councils. Those villages incorporated into the Marshall Lagoon Council are Amau, Manaua, Baiobo, Apaeva, Segili, Si'ini, Duramu, Domara, Baramata No.4, Tutubu and Darava. Those villages incorporated into the Amazon Bay Council are Magaubo, Boru, Velavulai, Doma, Bam and Oio. About 90% of the people are quite happy about the amalgamation. Their reasons are that now, in most cases, the villages are now closer to their respective Council Headquarters and don't feel left out and also because both Councils are larger than the previous Cloudy Bay Council and as a result they think more will be provided for their tax money.

I submit that if this favourable attitude is to be fostered and maintained the Marshall Lagoon Council and the Amazon Bay Council must act quickly and provide some tangible proof of the wisdom of the change. The Marshall Lagoon Council is doing this with some 12 Council projects in the area. The main one being the Mori/Amau/Manaua Road for which \$8000 has been allocated. This will be of benefit to the area and will surely break down a degree of resentment which exists.

A Tax patrol is now in the area so no figures are available as yet on the success of the patrol.

In the other 10% the attitudes express were not favourable towards the amalgamation of the Council, this occurred in the villages of Badubadu and to an extent in Manaua. It may be noted the previously Badubadu did not want to join any Council and remain outside. Their attitudes have varied little.

The people do not fully understand the role of the Central Government despite contact since the turn of the century. Their society has not been a steady one and, despite trading ties and proximity to each other, different languages, different religious beliefs and land disputes have not drawn the groups very closely together.

After participation in two General Elections and several Council Elections the people have a fair idea of the electing system. The coming Marshall Lagoon and Amazon Bay Council Elections are causing a degree of interest and should be well attended.

(b) ECONOMIC.

Arable land in the Cloudy Bay Census Division is ample. Copra production could be increased as only about 60% of produce is being made into copra. New plantings are not extensive and more care of present plantings would increase present yields.

Coffee is now being grown by 6 villages. These are Segili, Bam, Darava, Doma, Oio and Apaeva. There is a D.A.S.F. Station at Segili engaged in extending present plantings. However only 30 bags were produced last year by these villages and the financial return was low. This has stifled most of their interest.

There are some marketing problems in the area, Co-operatives function in 4 villages and this provides a convenient outlet for produce. In the inland Robinson River areas and around Amau where roads are nil there is little cash crop development.

Most produce is sold direct to the Copra Marketing Board. Produce is sent individually by the coastal vessels which call along the coast.

Expatriate development can be seen at the 3 plantations in the area. Robinson River, Dedele and Baubaguina. Apart from these which were established many years ago there has been little interest shown in the area by expatriates since World War 11.

SOCIAL.

There are two missions operating in the Cloudy Bay Census Division. These are the United Church and the Seven Day Adventists. Schools are run by the S.D.A Mission at Wagieda and Domara. Those run by the United Church are at Boru, Amau and Magaubo, the standard of the schools is fair, English is taught at all schools. There is one Administration school in the area at Bam.

Health is fair to good. There people at Manaua have completed a large Aid Post at Manaua and are now waiting for an Aid Post orderly. There is an Aid Post at Amau but this is poorly stocked.

In all villages there is some form of regular church service. The Missions do not employ any Europeans in the area. The teachings of both Missions have been accepted by the people who identify themselves with the specific denomination. It seems that in those villages that identify themselves with the S.D.A Mission too much activity is geared towards church requirements to the detriment of economic activity.

Women's clubs are fairly well established with a total of 11 clubs and 282 members. There are also 5 men's clubs in the area with a total of 154 members. These men's clubs play sport, cricket and football, and some operate enterprises such as trade stores.

(d) MISCELLANEOUS.

Since a patrol at the some time last year to this area I have noticed that the people in many villages were more helpful and interested in the work of the patrol than a year ago. There were exceptions, manly Badubadu and Apaeva where I'm sure the people wouldn't mind if they never saw a Government Officer again. The villages in the inland Robinson River area, namely Bam, Oio, Darava, Doma and Bam are a pleasant people and more contact with this group could strengthen their attitudes. The villages of Boru and Magaubo are co-operative and if land disputes were not so common between adjacent groups this area would be a lot more stable. I found Duramu most co-operative and up to a point Domara.

With the amalgamation of the Council and favourable attitude existing towards this change it is hoped greater interest will be forthcoming from the people in development matters.

Lock
(A. LOCK)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central Report No. Kupiano-2/69-70

Patrol Conducted by E.E. Ede Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Marshall Lagoon Census Division, part Cloudy Bay S.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mrs. A.P.G. McFarlane 27/3/69 - 14/10/69

Natives 1 member E.P. & M.G. Constabulary

Duration—From 29/7/1969 to 28/10/1969

Number of Days 61

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1969

Medical 1/19

Map Reference Fourmil - Kalo, Milinch - Coccolands

Objects of Patrol Area Study, Census, I.G. Council Elections, General Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please,

1 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Area Study 2/69

67-1-17

Division of District Administration,

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT Moresby.

PATROL NO. KUPIANO 2/69-70

Your reference 67-2-3 of 14th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. B. R. Ede, Patrol Officer, to MARSHALL LAGOON Local Government Council area.

This informative report provides a detailed picture of the Council area and the people. The Assistant District Commissioner's comprehensive comments adequately cover the matters raised by Mr. Ede.

A good report of an effective patrol.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. B. R. Ede,
Sub-District Office,
KUPIANO. Central District.

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

67.1.17
52

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

13th November, 1969.

67-3-1

BRE/wo.



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

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No.2/1969-70.

Your telegram 225 of the 11th November 1969 refers.

- 2. Attached please find maps, census statistics, and claims for camping allowance.
- 3. For your information, please.

L. D. Lucas

(N. D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-2-3

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.

My 67-2-3 of 14th November, 1969. Attached are census figures and maps.

R. T. Galloway

(R. T. GALLOWAY)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER A.C.D.

21.11.69. *RB*

encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-17

50



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3

Department of the Administrator,
District Commissioner,
Port Moresby,
Central District.

14th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO NO.2 OF
1969/1970

Rec'd ✓

Two copies of the above report for your information, please. No census registers or map were received with report. These have been requested and will be forwarded shortly.

2. Mr. McFarlane, A.P.O. will benefit by the experience gained on this patrol. He did not submit a supplementary report which would have proved a useful exercise.

3. The A.D.C. Kupiano has adequately commented on the report. I agree that the histories of village groups will prove very useful. Comments on the politics of the area are interesting.

4. I have had the opportunity to see Mr. Ede on the job during two recent inspection visits and his report is indicative of the high order of his work generally.

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

encl.

cc. A.D.C. Kupiano.
cc. Mr. Ede, Kupiano.

67-3-1

HDL/wo.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON,

4th November, 1969.

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

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT No.2/1969-1970.

Enclosed are three copies of Mr. Ede's report on Patrol No.2.

2. This patrol was extensive and of necessity covers broken periods. Due to the uncertainty of the date the Marshall Lagoon elections were to commence, and due to the necessity to carry on normal field work apart from the elections, the election patrol had to be combined with the routine work. The need to finalise election statistics before the completion of the patrol necessitated a break in field work towards the end of the patrol.

3. Area Study.

a). Social Groupings:

Mr. Ede's collection of the histories of the village groups indicates some painstaking investigation. This information will be useful for land tenure investigations in connection with land disputes. Using this information it is easier to understand the confusion behind most such disputes in this area. The differences of origin of many groups and their consequent differences of land tenure systems naturally gives rise to misunderstanding and misinterpretation of systems between groups. Were it possible to compile a study of these different land tenure matters, I am fairly confident that the majority of disputes could be easily resolved. Without this sort of information, the task is no more than trying to fit a square peg to a round hole.

Provided other duties allow time for it, we will try to tabulate each group history separately. This sort of tabulated information, together with other static factual information about groups could form the bases for a complete area study.

b) Leadership.

As land is the most important factor of existence in area, especially with the pressure problems outlined by Mr. Ede, it is natural that the land authorities should emerge as the most important men.

Mr. Ede's historical notes provide an interesting background to the leadership politics of the area. Allegiances of the Sanigela group, for instance, influenced by traditional feud cannot be far off the mark.

The differences of approach of various aspirants are also interesting. Whereas the current Council President appears to foster favour and support on a purely local government line, his nearest opponent spreads himself a little wider, using firstly traditional alliances and participation in land demarcation activity. Koko Sorou is the Chairman of the Marshall Lagoon Demarcation Committee, not Pastor George Seno, but there is no doubt Pastor George is the more earnest of the two insofar as land problems are concerned.

c) Land Tenure and use.

As can be seen throughout the report, land is of the utmost importance to the people especially on the Aroma coast area where population pressure is fairly strong for the amount of land available.

Differing patterns due to differing origins make the system of land demarcation we would thrust on the people of little use. No member of a committee is without some interest, either personal, family or clan, or because of bridging relationships, and this combined with members trying to adjudicate in matters which may have different aspects from the member's traditional understanding of their own patterns, make the system almost a foolproof impossibility.

Traditional land control patterns appear to be suffering a change. Part of the reason may be that the educated younger people who do not rely on land entirely for subsistence see land more as a means for economic advancement. The majority of applications to the Lands Titles Commission from this area come from this younger group attempting to secure their title or to establish it. Their interest in land demarcation committees is high, but not as adjudicatory bodies, but rather as land allocation bodies. Competition for land is high, and at a pace which I do not think the traditional systems can keep pace. No compromise between the two situations could be achieved without detailed land tenure study, and unfortunately this we cannot do due to many reasons.

d) Economy.

Mr. Ede's estimate of the copra potential of the Aroma coast area appears to be much more accurate than the two supposedly correct figures previously presented. The figures presented by Mr. Ede would indicate copra production which is fairly close to recorded sales from the area.

Generally the area, despite its topographical setbacks, enjoys a reasonable income standard of living.

e) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

Road access to a reliable shipping point is necessary in any consideration in respect of the Aroma area. Unfortunately, and despite several attempts by the Administration and Council to get a road completed on a self help basis, the Aroma people do not seem to agree.

Fostering an increase in copra production would not be a difficult proposition provided co-operative effort were possible between the Council and the Department of Agriculture. Shortage of staff, not lack of support, prevent much activity from the Department.

f) Attitudes Towards Local Government.

Part of the reason for lack of interest has been lack of education. A bigger contribution, however, been the exceptionally jealous politics displayed by a few in the Council its life. The current "opposition" party in the Council held away for eight years during which time the Council was unable to complete a Council Chambers, or even to construct an effective water well in any village. The Council's life during that period was marred by loss of cash from office safes, disappearances of materials originally destined for village projects and such like shady deals. It is little wonder the people feel they had not got their monies worth.

The principle of self help in rural development schemes is gradually getting across to the people. It is interesting to note however that the areas which are still impervious to such suggestions are those under the sway of the current "opposition", generally the coastal villages from Paramana to Gavune. Attitudes and co-operation in Council projects and rural development schemes show improvement in most, but not all, other villages outside that area. The fact remains that the Council can never be advised to assist plainly disinterested people, and perhaps the example, once seen, may prove a worthwhile lever.

g) Accommodation, Services, Facilities.

For an area such as this, with a good deal of development going on, public facilities, especially in the accommodation field, are lacking. I think it time that Lands Department provided opportunity for hotel services at Kupiano.

h) Attitudes towards the Administration.

These generally follow the lines discussed under Local Government. The "opposition" does not necessarily confine itself to Local Government politics. There is no violence apparent or offered in this opposition, but it seems to follow the lines generally followed in growing political situations. At this stage I think that the failure to date of the opposing group to regain the prestige of control of local government is blamed on the Administration officers at Kupiano. For instance, when the group lost its last President by vote of no confidence, that gentleman was vitriolic in his attack on such officers. Lip service only is paid by the majority of the party, and they can all become exceptionally petulant, and on most occasions when suffering any setback, exceptionally vicious of tongue. The attitude, I think I can safely say at this stage, does not appear to be winning many new members to their camp.

Situation Report.Political.

i) Council politics. These have already been discussed, and I have nothing more to add, except to summarise the party politics which are apparent. The rift came during the last term of the Council, and since then activity has been keen on regaining enough votes to reinstate the deposed group. At the first meeting of the new Council, the group was unsuccessful, but only by a narrow margin. Activity is still strong, and I think attempts will be made shortly, by a vote of no confidence in the present President, by the opposing group to regain their position. I am confident that if the group succeeds, the Council will revert to a completely ineffective unit.

ii) Land politics.

Generally it appears that there is not at this stage any opposition to the systems of prospecting, mining etc. There appears to be some confusion over the manner land was obtained in Bouganville, and this coupled with the evidence of prospecting in the Ormond area has invited some thought. I do not think there would be opposition to alienation of land which would be required for any scheme in the area, but what appears to worry the people is the fact that none of them are too sure just how extensive are their lands, and consequently they would not be keen to be shold short, as it were. I do not think our discussions on the subject have led people to the conclusion that we will have a copper mining project in the area. Any matter concerning land is of importance to these people, and at least they are thinking.

Generally, I feel attitudes towards or against any subject would follow the party line discussed previously. The progressives are progressive, I think that seeing the development at Kupiano this past year has set them thinking on the progress line, at least they alone took advantage of opportunities while the projects were in progress. The conservatives, as Mr. Ede calls them, have been generally passive towards this development, it does not appear to have made any difference to their attitudes or enthusiasm for progress, nor did they seek to participate in any way.

Social.

The impact of outsiders over the past year or so has not caused any major social upsets. The occasional bewildered girl and fatherless child and probably several heartbroken lasses are all that remain. I do not think that attitudes towards foreigners will change as a result. There has seldom been opposition to new arrivals or visitors, and travelling welfare and education groups are always well received.

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Economic.

Generally the situation is sound. Figures provided in the Area Study show this.

I do not think there is any opposition in attitudes to economic progress. All that is required is the opportunity to make the most of what is available. There is definitely opposition to the self help road building project on the Aroma coast, and so one is forestalling the other. Perhaps to lead the people on a gilded leash is the only answer until the results become manifest unto them.

Conclusion.

Mr. J. McFarlane Assistant Patrol Officer accompanied the patrol from 27th August until its completion. He gained valuable experience in all matters dealt with by the patrol.

N. D. Lucas

(N. D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

45

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-1
If calling ask for
Mr BRE/av.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

28th October, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
KUPIANO,
ABAU Sub-District,
Central District.

PATROL REPORT.

1.

Enclosed please find:-
Report Number:- KUPIANO 2 of 1969/1970.
Sub-District:- ABAU.
District:- Central.
Council Area:- Marshall Lagoon.
Patrol Conducted by:- B.R. EDE.
Designation:- Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:- Marshall Lagoon, part Cloudy Bay
Census Divisions.
Personell Accompanying Patrol:- Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane,
1 R.P.&.N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol:- 29.7.69 to 11.10.69
:- days. 61
Last D.D.A Patrol:- 5/69
Objects of Patrol:- Area Study, Census, L.G.
Elections, General Administration.
Total Pupulation of Area Patrolled:- 14,628.
Map Reference:- Fourmil - KALO Milinch Cocolands.
Village Population Register enclosed.

2.

For your information, please.

.....
(B.R. EDE)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

44

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for NDL/av.

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

23rd July, 1969.

Mr. B. Ede,
Patrol Officer,
KUPIANO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

KUPIANO PATROL No. 2 - 1969/1970.

Please prepare to depart on patrol on or about the 20th July.

2. The patrol is to cover the Marshall Lagoon Census Division and the area covered by the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council.

3. Objects will be:

- (a) Census Revision.
- (b) Area study and situation report.
- (c) Conduct of Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council elections. The date of commencement of these is as yet undecided, but I anticipate will be September.
- (e) General Administration.

L. D. Lucas

(L. D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-3-1

If calling ask for
Mr. NDL/av.

Department of District Administration. (43)

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

26th August, 1968.

Mr. B. Ede,
Patrol Officer,
KUPLANO.

PATROL No. 2 - 1969/1970.

Mr. J. McFarlane, Assistant Patrol Officer,
who is posted to Kupiano, will be joining your patrol tomorrow,
27th August.

2. Mr. McFarlane is to accompany the patrol until
its completion to obtain experience in all patrol duties you
undertake.

A. D. Lucas

(N.D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. J. McFarlane,
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

(47)

- Tuesday 29/7/69. 0930 to Cape Rodney, D.A.S.F. Land Department, IANU talked to block holders re coercion by IANU's.
- Wednesday 30/7/69. 1115 Per Lolorua to Paramana
1410 Arrived Paramana.
Area study.
- Thursday 31/7/69. Census Paramana and Ilimorupu
Area study, completion of census figures.
- Friday 1/8/69. 0730 Departed Paramana.
0800 Arrived Pelagai.
Census Pelagai, discussion with absentee block holders, compilation of Census Statistics.
- Saturday 2/8/69. Census Wapagai, Area Study, census statistics.
- Sunday 3/8/69. Pelagai, Blockholders meeting.
- Monday 4/8/69. 0730 Departed Pelagai
0815 Arrived Maopa
Discussions with Mr. H.E. Clarke, storekeeper, Head teacher Aroma Primary 'T' School, various Councillors. Census Maopa No.1.
Area Study.
- Tuesday 5/8/69. Census Maopa No.2, Census figures, Area study.
- Wednesday 6/8/69. Census Gaivakala, Area study.
- Thursday 7/8/69. Census Egala'auna, Area study,
Inspected Aid Post.
- Friday 8/8/69. 0815 Departed Maopa
Inspected bridge site on Maurele River.
1130 Arrived Iruone.
Area study, Census Iruone.
- Saturday 9/8/69. Census Waro,
Meeting of Demarcation Committee,
Area study.
- Sunday 10/8/69. Sunday - Iruone.
- Monday 11/8/69. 0730 Departed Iruone,
0850 Arrived Wairavanua,
Census Wairavanua, Area study.
- Tuesday 12/8/69. Census Kelekapana, Waro, Kwapeupa, inspected Primary 'T' School. Area study.
Local Court.
- Wednesday 13/8/69. 0735 Departed Wairavanua,
0910 Arrived Kelerakwa,
Inspected Primary 'T' School,
1110 Departed Kelerakwa,
1220 Arrived KUPIANO
Reported to Assistant District Commissioner.
Completion of census statistics.
- Thursday 14/8/69. Inspected IOPARA Primary 'T' School.
Area study, Kupiano station area.

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Friday 15/8/69. Census Kelerakwa, Area study, returned KUPIANO.

Saturday 16/8/69. Compilation of census statistics and Area study data.

Sunday 17/8/69. Observed KUPIANO.

Tuesday 19/8/69. To Wanigela, Census, observed Tax Collection.

Wednesday 20/8/69. To Wanigela, Census, Area study.

Thursday 21/8/69. To KALAPA, Census, Area study, visited Paili Plantation.

Friday 22/8/69. To Gavuone, Census, Area study.

Saturday 23/8/69. Compilation of Census Statistics and Area study data.

Sunday 24/8/69. Observed - KUPIANO.

Monday 25/8/69. Commenced Area study Cape Rodney area.

Tuesday 26/8/69. To Waiori and Lalaura, notified of census. Area study, Pacific Island Timbers.

Wednesday 27/8/69. To Waiori, census, Area study Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane accompanying.

Thursday 28/8/69. To Lalaura, Census, Area Study. 1400 Departed Lalaura. Arrived KAPARI 1515. Area study.

Friday 29/8/69. Census KAPARI and VIRIOLO, Area study Viriolo. 1500 Departed KAPARI. 1715 Arrived KUPIANO.

Saturday 30/8/69. Census compilation and preparation for elections.

Sunday 31/8/69. 1000 hrs. Departed KUPIANO 1400 hrs. Arrived PARAMANA. Lolorua sent back.

Monday 1/9/69. Elections WARD 1, Paramana, Ilinorupu.

Tuesday 2/9/69. 0700 Departed Paramana. 0810 Arrived Pelagai. Elections WARD 2, Pelagai, Wapagai.

Wednesday 3/9/69. 0800 Departed Pelagai. 0915 Arrived Maopa. Self conducting elections WARD 3 Maopa No.1, Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane to Maopa No.2 elections WARD 4.

Thursday 4/9/69. Self to Egalauna elections WARD 6, Egalauna, Waro, Iruone, Keagolo. Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane conducting elections in WARD 5 Gaivakala. Local Court.

- Friday 5/9/69. 0700 Departed Maoga.
0915 Arrived Wairavanua.
Elections WARD 7.
Mr. McFarlane at KWAFUUPA, KEDEKAPANA,
self at MADANA.
- Saturday 6/9/69. Elections WARD 8. WAIRAVANUA, BURU.

PATROL BREAK.
- Wednesday 10/9/69. 0800 Per M.V. lolorua to ABAU, informed
people of elections, to Robinson River,
returned labourers.
1630 Arrived APAEVA.
- Thursday 11/9/69. Elections WARD 22 APAEVA, SEGILI.
1600 Departed APAEVA.
1730 Arrived ABAU.
- Friday 12/9/69. Elections WARD 20, ABAU, SI'INI, MANAMAUA,
BADUBADU section.
- Saturday 13/9/69. 0700 Departed ABAU.
1200 Arrived KUPIANO.
- Sunday 14/9/69. Observed KUPIANO.
- Monday 15/9/69. National Day, observed KUPIANO.
- Tuesday 16/9/69. 0830 Departed KUPIANO per Lolorua.
1200 Arrived DURAMU.
Continued and completed elections WARD 20.
Local Court.
- Wednesday 17/9/69. Elections WARD 19, DOMARA.
Local Court.
- Thursday 18/9/69. 0600 Departed DOMARA.
1000 Arrived KUPIANO.
To DOM, TUTUBU, P.I.T., and Plantations
re elections.
- Friday 19/9/69. Elections WARD 17, self at P.I.T. then
TUTUBU. Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane at DOM,
returned KUPIANO.
- Saturday 20/9/69. Electoral Figures KUPIANO.
- Sunday 21/9/69. Observed KUPIANO.
- Monday 22/9/69. To IANU arranged carriers etc for
Mr. McFarlane to go to ANAU.
Self to Lalaura WARD 16, closed nominations.
One nominee, no elections.
- Tuesday 23/9/69. Elections WARD 12, KUPIANO, BUKUKU, OBAHA,
UDIRI, PAILI. Polling booths at KUPIANO
(a.m.) Paili (p.m.).

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- Wednesday 24/9/69. 0700 to P.I.T. then per outboard to KAPARI, Elections WARDS 14, 15 KAPARI and VIRIULO. Local Court. Returned KUPIANO.
- Thursday 25/9/69. Commenced elections WARD 18, MERANI blocks and BONGUINA. Returned KUPIANO.
- Friday 26/9/69. Completed elections WARD 18 MANABO and IANU blocks IANU and MORI villages. Local Court. Returned KUPIANO.
- Saturday 27/9/69. Election Figures.
- Sunday 28/9/69. Observed KUPIANO.
- Monday 29/9/69. 0800 Departed KUPIANO.
1030 Arrived MAIAGOLO
Census, Area study,
1500 Departed MAIAGOLO
1730 Arrived KUPIANO.

PATROL BREAK.
- Monday 13/10/69. 0830 Departed KUPIANO.
1100 Arrived BUKUKU
Census BUKUKU, Area study.
- Tuesday 14/10/69. Census OBANA, UDIRI, Area study.
1200 Departed BUKUKU.
1500 Arrived KUPIANO.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The Marshall Lagoon Census Division stretches from Paramana Point to Cape Rodney and inland to the mountains. It is mainly flat coastal land with areas of swamp in the west and rising into the foothills of the Owen Stanleys in the north. The coastal strip is savannah type bush gradually margining into areas of rain forest away from the coast. The climate is coastal tropical influenced mainly by the south as Trades from March to October and the north west monsoons from December to February. Rainfall is irregular and appears to follow 2 yearly cycles. Rainfall in the western section would be in the range of 60-70 inches a year, dropping to 50-60 inches per year east of Marshall Lagoon and rising to 70-80 inches a year in the Cape Rodney area.

2. Sub-District Headquarters are situated in the geographic centre of the area at KUPIANO on Marshall Lagoon. Access to the west is by canoe and foot, to the east all villages except KAPARI CAN BE REACHED BY ROAD. District Headquarters in Port Moresby can be reached in ¼ hour by plane or in 11 hours by boat. Aerodromes are situated at Paili ¼ hour from KUPIANO by canoe, and at Cape Rodney 1 hour by road from KUPIANO. Wharves are maintained at Kupiano and at the P.I.T. Sawmill on the Auro River. Shipping points are situated at Paramana point and Cape Rodney.

3. Administration contact in the area goes back into the late 1800's with various Officers landing and penetrating into the hinterland. The area appears to have come under effective control early this century, by this time missions and schools had been established and the area was regularly patrolled from Rigo. With the establishment of a station at Abau patrolling through the eastern section was stepped up and Plantation were established in the Cape Rodney area. About 1956 a Patrol Post was established at Kupiano, this brought even closer contact to the Aroma and Marshall Lagoon groups.

4. Throughout this period the people have experienced a slow but steady advance. They have always been great travellers in their search for work outside the area. This has led to a rather cynical approach to any large change. They have seen other areas go through the same change that took them 50 years in one fifth of the time. Having seen no startling changes at village level in their own area they naturally enough attribute this to the Administration. The people are still looking for a 'get rich quick' scheme but in part of the area this has to one that does not have a pre requisite of hard work.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

1. There is little to report on here the area achieved a natural increase of 1.76%. This is higher than normal but some births were not recorded last year when the census books were being recompiled.

2. The absentee rate remains fairly constant. Large numbers of these people come home for Christmas. A growing tendency for men to remain in the village for longer periods has been noted at Wanigela. The man generally return to Port Moresby when their wives have become pregnant. I know of no traditional ban or relations with pregnant women that could give rise to this. A service run by a volunteer from the United Church provides infant welfare training with a corresponding decline in the new natality mortality rate.

3. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

1. The broad social pattern within the area is tied to the various migratory routes followed by the five or six waves, of people. Prehistorically the people were settled in various areas around Mr. Brown in the Rigo Sub-District.
2. At one particular stage, or as part of a continuing movement, a group of people who now extend from Maiagolo to Amau and up into the Kovere started to move eastwards. They came in contact first with the Lamagu people (Bukuku, Obaha, Udiri) who in turn put pressure on the large group of villagers which to day stretch from Paramana Point to Kapari along the coastal strip and including the Lagoon villages of Wanigela and Waiori. The original pressure group moved eastwards as far as the head waters of the Mori River and appear to have given the final push to a previous migratory group whose linguistic borders stretch from the Mailu through Cloudy Bay and includes the village groups of Dom Merani and Tutubu.
3. This study commences at a point in time when the more violent up heavels had been completed and the people had started to reform in larger village groups. This point is placed at 10 generations ago by the Wanigelas. At this stage a large village group had been formed at Amala near the present day site of Udiri. The reasons for abandoning the village are not clear but it is probable that the people saw cooking fires from one of the Lamagu villages and took fright. The majority of the people moved south west to Giligilina near the present day site of Keagolo. Another clan, Riaga moved to Maienu near the present day site of Kelerakwa village. Giligilina itself appears to have lasted some generations before internal or external troubles caused it to break up again.
4. This time the people moved in 3 directions, the Ravalagolo clan moved north easterly till part of the clan reached Wanigela the rest wandered around through a number of villages to be treated later before they finally settled in Wanigela. Another group moved to IOVELI (Toveli) hill from where they will be taken up later. The bulk of the population moved to the present day site of Maopa No.2.
5. After some years here internal troubles began to brew which led to a fight and the expulsion of a group of clans. These moved west along the coast forming the villages of Pelagai (Kinikalana, Rupu Kalana, Leli Kalana, Vekwalarupu Lako Kalana, Marawairu and Iruvara clans) Wapagai (Wapagai clans), Ilimorupu (Papu Kalana, Ilimorupu and Pinaru clans) and Paramana (Ueli Lua and Velepuna clans).
6. These groups retained a certain amount of cohesion and would periodically join together to attack or repel the people of Maopa.
7. As land became more scarce in Maopa people moved off a little to form new village groups. The first to move was Egalauna (Egala'auna and Goligai clans) and then the Gaivakala and Kwaluragawa clans moved to their land to form what is now known as Gaivakala. From Egalauna the Iruone and Kwalimorupu clans moved over the Maurele river to from the village of Iruone. The Kelekapana and Kwaligai clans (Kelekapana village) also claim to have come from Maopa. As the Maopas deny this it would appear that they left very early, possibly straight after the move from Giligilina.
8. With the coming of the Government and census the villages of Maopa was split up into Nos. 1 and 2. Maopa No.1 comprising the Anoina, Kwaluragathai) Kwalu-vouvou and Vali-pakuna clans and Maopa No.2 and Ega'ivua clans. In spite of small dissensions within the village and the usual land troubles these people remain essentially a unit, they combined to oust the people west of Maopa and helped each other rebel their attacks. All these groups speak the same dialect of Maopa or Aroma 'Karo' (language).
9. As mentioned before a group moved from Giligilina South East to Punemanu and then to Toveli hill. From here there was another split with Wairaone and Rigonuma clans moving off to Vanuapara, Vanauni and on to Waro. The rest of the group continued on to Papakana near Wairavanua. From here the Wairavanua, Waipuni, Upugau and Koigolo clans moved to present day Wairavanua. The Buru clan moved to present day Buru and the Waira'one clan moved to Kwapeupa.

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10. At the same line that the Maopas were moving from the bush to Amala another group, who called themselves collectively Kelegai and have been misnamed the Velirupu people since, left their original village of Toragolo near Mt. Brown and moved south easterly through Torigolo and Venuwaka to Kunima on the present day site of Paili airstrip. Part of the group is said to have moved around the top of Marshall Lagoon and down as far as Kupiano but owing to lack of water they moved back to Korela and across the lagoon to link up again at Kunima.
11. Soon after this the entire village moved to Kunia on the site of Paili Wharf. They then moved to Wanipa on a bend in the river above Kelerakwa. Here they remained until after the Government moved in. Later they came down to Kelerakwa when the L.M.S. formed a Mission and school there. At Kelerakwa were the Rigua clan who had moved from Amali to Maienu and down to Kelerakwa for the same reason. Part of the Buru clan had left Buru and come down bringing a more refined type of Maopa Karo with them which was to mix with the Vilirupu dialect and bring it closer to the parent language. Later many of the people left Kelerakwa and moved to Savuone leaving the clans, Gairoarupu, Ipatha and part of the Gathoa clan from the Kelegai people and also the Riaga and part of the Buru clan.
12. The Anoina, Kawaluivua and part of the Buru and Gathoa clans settled permanently in Savuone while the rest of the Gathoa and the Kelegai clan moved down to where other clans had formed the village at Kapari.
13. It was mentioned before that when Giligilina broke up a clan called Ravalagolo moved to Wanigela. It is not clear whether they actually founded the village or whether other clans had already moved there. Wanigela is formed from five basic clans which subdivide into 17 sub-clans.
14. The Imila-Kele and Kwalivuvia clans came from Orunagoro on the Imila River from where they moved to Ramoro then Girudedana, Kauri, Topana (old villages north and east of Marshall Lagoon) and on to Wanigela.
15. The Ravulagolo clan settled first at Wanigela then part of it left to go to Ieikomana, Taruporo, Goragili, Paluvogolo, Umani, Iopara, and Korela (North and East of Marshall Lagoon) before returning to Wanigela.
16. The Lobuani clan who claim to be the first to Wanigela came from Puluaka above Waiori thence to Giligilipoa, Numani Balugolo, Gunama and Topali "(north of Marshall Lagoon) before coming down to Wanigela.
17. The Maruai clan put their oldest village site at Kunamarava near Obaha, however the Obahas claim that they have seen an older site at Iawo near the source of the Maurele River. On leaving Kunamarava the people travelled through Araugoro, Bomugama, Atebo, Mamai, Leka'ida, Gora'ili, Waiori, over to Puluaka, Umani, Iopara and Korela and up to Wanigela.
18. This clan appears to have spent this period in something of a state of terror. There many moves were due to their belief that a bird called Sepuri would cry out before an attack was to be launched on them. Whether this was originally a signal used by the bush men or not is not known but the Maruai clan would move every time it was heard.
19. This same clan by tradition founded Tufi - Wanigela in the Northern District. It would appear that after a generation at Wanigela members of this clan became angry over the non-observance of a Taravatu they had put on the cutting of a certain type of tree which provided them with food, approximately half the clan loaded their goods into canoes and sent out around the coast, possibly first to Wanigela in the Milne Bay District and then on to Tufi - Wanigela.
20. One of the leaders in Wanigela who claims to be able to give his father-son lineage back to the original village fixes the Imila-Kele clan at five generations spent wandering before Wanigela and now another five generations in Wanigela itself.

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21. The Imila-Kele and Kwaliuvivia clans originally had their own dialect but the mixing with Ravalogolo and to a certain extent the Maruai clan has now brought about a dialect which is close to Maopa Karo in grammar and vocabulary but with a different accent.
22. The Waiori clans of Keliiori, Moniagolo and Kilelemuna all come from Makigolo near the old site of Amala. At the same time that Amala broke up these clans left and travelled north to Manumanu, it appears that they came into conflict with the Lamagu for they turned and went through OVA and IKOMARUMA to LEKAIPA on KARAWA creek to Goragili on ISENAI creek where they met up with the Ravulogolo clan moving towards Wanigela. They moved with them to Palavogolo then left and joined the IMILA-KELE and KWALIVUVIA clans at TORANA. When these clans moved to Wanigela due to an outbreak of scabies the Waioris moved to their present location. These people also claim five generations at Waiori. They claim a further three generations on mainland around Marshall Lagoon.
23. At this stage it would probably be best to move on to the Lamagu people who with the Maigolo - Ianu - Amau people put the pressure on the rest. The Lamagu people originally came from the Rigo area and moved down to Lagewo above present day Obaha. From here they moved to the Waiori village site of Manu Manu. They finished their fights with the Wanigela - Waioris with a wife exchange held at KUNAMARAVA. At this stage they were still fighting a rear guard type action against the DEBANA/MAIAGOLO people who were coming behind them. The village broke up and moved in three main directions, two groups moved off to MAIMBOKO and GOUWOU in the Rigo Sub District while another moved to UREA on the upper reaches of the LAKO River. From here the OBAHA clan moved to present day OBAHA and the KOIABUJ clan moved to PARIBO and later to Bukuku. The Tobo clan moved to Udiri and later returned to Bukuku, The Lega and Oruone clans moved to Bukuku and later established a mixed plantation labour village at KALAPA.
24. It would appear that the Gavue and Poopera clans that make up Keagolo were amongst those who returned to Rigo from LAGEWO. They moved through KALIRUPU, TUPANATEBO and GORUGORUNA in Rigo Sub District then headed east to Eva'vake above Udiri. They were involved in a fight here and returned to squat on land at Keagolo.
25. Another group of Lamagu people left Udiri at about the same time as the TOBO clan moved back to Bukuku. This group moved north around the top of Marshall Lagoon settling at Tarupa before moving on to KALIGOLO and PALUVOGOLO where they may have run into the RAVALAGOLO clan on its way to Wanigela.
26. They did meet the KAPARI clan there. This clan is hard to trace, its language originally was called GABADINA. They came from a bush village called KABAU-UNE through Mainuwaro, Kamkuva'ano, Poua, Unuvanua, Poigavi, Puroto Palugagolo where they met up with the Lamagus and continued on with part of them to KOKATOU, TABAUNI, GABOU-ONA and over the Auro River to the present day site of KAPARI.
27. At some stage a party of Lamagus calling themselves the Rigua clan detached themselves from this group and moving further north met up with the Dom people who had moved down from Bania north of Cocolands. They formed their own village on the fringe of this one, married into the group adopted the language and were given land useage rights in the area.
28. The Dom language group had originally formed a large village at Bania on a creek running through Cocolands. Due to internal trouble the village broke up and started to move. During their move they were involved in various fights which caused the village to break up into 3 groups, Tutubu, Merani and Dom.
29. When the Dom groups finally settled they were not very cohesive group and this led to the formation of three small villages. The Dibo, Mohodubu and Doboia clans settled at Abuia, the Launei clan settled at Gonubo, and a new village was formed at Uanu by the KAPARI clan. This last clan and the Mohodubu clan were started by the descendants of mixed marriage with the KAPARI people.

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30. During the migration of the Lamagu people to Kapari and Iaba they came into contact with the Boro clan, these were relations of the other Maiagolo clan Aukabura who had long been enemies of the Lamagu people. It would appear likely that women were given to this clan to continue their friendship started years before in the same manner.
31. Whatever happened this clan adopted the Lamagu language even though they are not a Lamagu group. The Bukukus state that this is what is now happening to them. Through intermarriage with the Rigo village the children are speaking GARIRUEU language. Between this language and Aroma Karo the Lamagu language is dying out.
32. The Maiagolo group of Boro come from Bakahera on the Bomguina River from there they moved to present day Maiagolo. The AUKABURA clan came from ABI on the upper reaches of the Mori River (AISA River) to DEBANA, also on the AISA and then to WARAMBO on the BARIA a tributary of the Mori. Half the clan then moved to Maiagolo and the rest to Bomguina on the Bomguina River, they then moved to Bonaba on the Iamaro a tributary of the Imila River. From there they are gradually moving up to Maiagolo. The Boro people have lost the Lamagu language and are now speaking the Aukabura language - ABIA.
33. After the breakup of the Dom people into the villages of Tutubu, Dom and Merani they appear to have fought with and displaced a clan called Banauni. This clan originally came from a mountain called Kapalagolo, they came down the Gou'oni near the present day site of Merani village where they invited the newly arrived Domaras for a party. During the party a fight developed which ended with the Domaras returning to Domara and the Banauni clan moving to Kauru, from there they moved to the mouth of the Bomguina but as this proved to be too close to Domara they left and came to Lalaura. They have lost their old language.
34. At Lalaura they joined the Valaupu and Kapairupu clans. These people moved to Lalaura about 80 years ago from Kaikai on the Auro River. These clans also claim an old language but gradually picked up Maopa Karo from trading with the Maopas. The Mission appears to have been a big influence in the spread of Maopa Karo. It is related to Hula which was used by the first Missionaries all through this area. They adopted Maopa Karo and used it in services, books and at school.
35. The other group in the area consists of the Kweirupu and Kamurupu clans who came by canoe from Alaguni about 50-60 years ago. They now live at Viriolo on a sand bank off Kapari and exist by fishing and Trading.
36. A map is attached in an attempt to clarify the various movements recorded in this section.
37. Whereas small divisions may arise within a village or between two villages of the same basic migratory line the more basic and perennial divisions can be accounted for by reference to the foregoing monologue.
38. The Giligilina and Kunima extracted people now living along the coast from Paramana to Gavuone have formed a type of alliance and troubles between the two groups are not really significant. In juxtaposition to these two are the Lamagu - Wanigelas/Waioris. These two groups have no close alliance but for different reasons the coastal groups fear them.
39. The Lamagu group though numerically insignificant have a long history as fighters and sorcerers. They trade on this to a certain extent more for amusement than for anything else. The group has all the land they can use and no desire to move closer to the coast.
40. The Waiori/Wanigela group is different, together they number over 3,000 people and on the whole are a more progressive people than the Kunima/Giligilina groups. While the Giligilinas confine themselves to slighting remarks about the Wanigela accent the Kunimas, specifically the Gavuone's have a running end going over land.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The Marshall Lagoon Census Division stretches from Paramana Point to Cape Rodney and inland to the mountains. It is mainly flat coastal land with areas of swamp in the west and rising into the foothills of the Owen Stanleys in the north. The coastal strip is savannah type bush gradually merging into areas of rain forest away from the coast. The climate is coastal tropical influenced mainly by the south as Trades from March to October and the north west monsoons from December to February. Rainfall is irregular and appears to follow 2 yearly cycles. Rainfall in the western section would be in the range of 60-70 inches a year, dropping to 50-60 inches per year east of Marshall Lagoon and rising to 70-80 inches a year in the Cape Rodney area.

2. Sub-District Headquarters are situated in the geographic centre of the area at KUPIANO on Marshall Lagoon. Access to the west is by canoe and foot, to the east all villages except KAPARI CAN BE REACHED BY ROAD. District Headquarters in Port Moresby can be reached in ¼ hour by plane or in 11 hours by boat. Aerodromes are situated at Paili ¼ hour from KUPIANO by canoe, and at Cape Rodney 1 hour by road from KUPIANO. Wharves are maintained at Kupiano and at the P.I.T. Sawmill on the Auro River. Shipping points are situated at Paramana point and Cape Rodney.

3. Administration contact in the area goes back into the late 1800's with various Officers landing and penetrating into the hinterland. The area appears to have come under effective control early this century, by this time missions and schools had been established and the area was regularly patrolled from Rigo. With the establishment of a station at Abau patrolling through the eastern section was stepped up and Plantations were established in the Cape Rodney area. About 1956 a Patrol Post was established at Kupiano, this brought even closer contact to the Arama and Marshall Lagoon groups.

4. Throughout this period the people have experienced a slow but steady advance. They have always been great travellers in their search for work outside the area. This has led to a rather cynical approach to any large change. They have seen other areas go through the same change that took them 50 years in one fifth of the time. Having seen no startling changes at village level in their own area they naturally enough attribute this to the Administration. The people are still looking for a 'get rich quick' scheme but in part of the area this has to one that does not have a pre requisite of hard work.

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B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

1. There is little to report on here the area achieved a natural increase of 1.76%. This is higher than normal but some births were not recorded last year when the census books were being recompiled.

2. The absentee rate remains fairly constant. Large numbers of these people come home for Christmas. A growing tendency for men to remain in the village for longer periods has been noted at Wanigela. The man generally return to Port Moresby when their wives have become pregnant. I know of no traditional ban or relations with pregnant women that could give rise to this. A service run by a volunteer from the United Church provides infant welfare training with a corresponding decline in the new natality mortality rate.

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C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

1. The broad social pattern within the area is tied to the various migratory routes followed by the five or six waves, of people. Prehistorically the people were settled in various areas around Mr. Brown in the Rigo Sub-District.
2. At one particular stage, or as part of a continuing movement, a group of people who now extend from Maiagolo to Amau and up into the Kovere started to move eastwards. They came in contact first with the Lamagu people (Bukuku, Obaha, Udiri) who in turn put pressure on the large group of villagers which to day stretch from Paramana Point to Kapari along the coastal strip and including the Lagoon villages of Wanigela and Waiori. The original pressure group moved eastwards as far as the head waters of the Mori River and appear to have given the final push to a previous migratory group whose linguistic borders stretch from the Mailu through Cloudy Bay and includes the village groups of Dom Merani and Tutubu.
3. This study commences at a point in time when the more violent up heavels had been completed and the people had started to reform in larger village groups. This point is placed at 10 generations ago by the Wanigelas. At this stage a large village group had been formed at Amala near the present day site of Udiri. The reasons for abandoning the village are not clear but it is probable that the people saw cooking fires from one of the Lamagu villages and took fright. The majority of the people moved south west to Giligilina near the present day site of Keagolo. Another clan, Riaga moved to Maienu near the present day site of Kelerakwa village. Giligilina itself appears to have lasted some generations before internal or external troubles caused it to break up again.
4. This time the people moved in 3 directions, the Ravalagolo clan moved north easterly till part of the clan reached Wanigela the rest wandered around through a number of villages to be treated later before they finally settled in Wanigela. Another group moved to IOVELI (Toveli) hill from where they will be taken up later. The bulk of the population moved to the present day site of Maopa No.2.
5. After some years here internal troubles began to brew which led to a fight and the expulsion of a group of clans. These moved west along the coast forming the villages of Pelagai (Kinikalana, Rupu Kalana, Leli Kalana, Vekwalarupu Iako Kalana, Marawairu and Iruvara clans) Wapagai (Wapagai clans), Ilimorupu (Papu Kalana, Ilimorupu and Pinaru clans) and Paramana (Ueli Lua and Velepuna clans).
6. These groups retained a certain amount of cohesion and would periodically join together to attack or repel the people of Maopa.
7. As land became more scarce in Maopa people moved off a little to form new village groups. The first to move was Egalauna (Egala'auna and Goligai clans) and then the Gaivakala and Kwaluragawa clans moved to their land to form what is now known as Gaivakala. From Egalauna the Iruone and Kwalimorupu clans moved over the Maurele river to from the village of Iruone. The Kelekapana and Kwaligai clans (Kelekapana village) also claim to have come from Maopa. As the Maopas deny this it would appear that they left very early, possibly straight after the move from Giligilina.
8. With the coming of the Government and census the villages of Maopa was split up into Nos. 1 and 2. Maopa No.1 comprising the Anoina, Kwaluragathai) Kwalu-vouvou and Vali-pakuna clans and Maopa No.2 and Ega'ivua clans. In spite of small dissensions within the village and the usual land troubles these people remain essentially a unit, they combined to oust the people west of Maopa and helped each other rebel their attacks. All these groups speak the same dialect of Maopa or Aroma 'Karo' (language).
9. As mentioned before a group moved from Giligilina South East to Punemanu and then to Toveli hill. From here there was another split with Wairacone and Rigonuma clans moving off to Vanuapara, Vanauni and on to Waro. The rest of the group continued on to Papakana near Wairavanua. From here the Wairavanua, Waipuni, Upugau and Koigolo clans moved to present day Wairavanua. The Buru clan moved to present day Buru and the Waira'one clan moved to Kwapeupa.

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10. At the same line that the Maopas were moving from the bush to Amala another group, who called themselves collectively Kelegai and have been misnamed the Velirupu people since, left their original village of Toragolo near Mt. Brown and moved south easterly through Torigolo and Venuwaka to Kunima on the present day site of Paili airstrip. Part of the group is said to have moved around the top of Marshall Lagoon and down as far as Kupiano but owing to lack of water they moved back to Korela and across the lagoon to link up again at Kunima.

11. Soon after this the entire village moved to Kunia on the site of Paili Wharf. They then moved to Wanipa on a bend in the river above Kelerakwa. Here they remained until after the Government moved in. Later they came down to Kelerakwa when the L.M.S. formed a Mission and school there. At Kelerakwa were the Rigua clan who had moved from Amali to Maienu and down to Kelerakwa for the same reason. Part of the Buru clan had left Buru and come down bringing a more refined type of Maopa Karo with them which was to mix with the Vilirupu dialect and bring it closer to the parent language. Later many of the people left Kelerakwa and moved to Gavuone leaving the clans, Gairoarupu, Ipatha and part of the Gathoa clan from the Kelegai people and also the Riaga and part of the Buru clan.

12. The Anoina, Kawaluivua and part of the Buru and Gathoa clans settled permanently in Gavuone while the rest of the Gathoa and the Kelegai clan moved down to where other clans had formed the village at Kapari.

13. It was mentioned before that when Giligilina broke up a clan called Ravalagolo moved to Wanigela. It is not clear whether they actually founded the village or whether other clans had already moved there. Wanigela is formed from five basic clans which subdivide into 17 sub-clans.

14. The Imila-Kele and Kwalivuvia clans came from Orunagoro on the Imila River from where they moved to Ramoro then Girudedana, Kauri, Topana (old villages north and east of Marshall Lagoon) and on to Wanigela.

15. The Ravulagolo clan settled first at Wanigela then part of it left to go to Ieikomana, Taruporo, Goragili, Paluvogolo, Umani, Iopara, and Korela (North and East of Marshall Lagoon) before returning to Wanigela.

16. The Lobuani clan who claim to be the first to Wanigela came from Puluaka above Waiori thence to Giligilipoa, Numani Balugolo, Gunama and Topali "(north of Marshall Lagoon) before coming down to Wanigela.

17. The Maruai clan put their oldest village site at Kunamarava near Obaha, however the Obahas claim that they have seen an older site at Iawo near the source of the Maurele River. On leaving Kunamarava the people travelled through Araugoro, Bomugama, Atebo, Mamai, Keka'ida, Gora'ili, Waiori, over to Puluaka, Umani, Iopara and Korela and up to Wanigela.

18. This clan appears to have spent this period in something of a state of terror. There many moves were due to their belief that a bird called Sepuri would cry out before an attack was to be launched on them. Whether this was originally a signal used by the bush men or not is not known but the Maruai clan would move every time it was heard.

19. This same clan by tradition founded Tufi - Wanigela in the Northern District. It would appear that after a generation at Wanigela members of this clan became angry over the non-observance of a Taravatu they had put on the cutting of a certain type of tree which provided them with food, approximately half the clan loaded their goods into canoes and sent out around the coast, possibly first to Wanigela in the Milne Bay District and then on to Tufi - Wanigela.

20. One of the leaders in Wanigela who claims to be able to give his father-son lineage back to the original village fixes the Imila-Kele clan at five generations spent wandering before Wanigela and now another five generations in Wanigela itself.

21. The Imila-Kele and Kwaliuvuvia clans originally had their own dialect but the mixing with Ravalogolo and to a certain extent the Maruai clan has now brought about a dialect which is close to Maopa Karo in grammar and vocabulary but with a different accent.
22. The Waiori clans of Keliiori, Moniagolo and Kilelenuma all come from Makigolo near the old site of Amala. At the same time that Amala broke up these clans left and travelled north to Manumanu, it appears that they came into conflict with the Lamagu for they turned and went through OVA and IKOMARUMA to LEKAIPA on KARAWA creek to Goragili on ISENAI creek where they met up with the Ravulogolo clan moving towards Wanigela. They moved with them to Palavogolo then left and joined the IMILA-KELE and KWALIVUVIA clans at TORANA. When these clans moved to Wanigela due to an outbreak of scabies the Waioris moved to their present location. These people also claim five generations at Waiori. They claim a further three generations on mainland around Marshall Lagoon.
23. At this stage it would probably be best to move on to the Lamagu people who with the Maigolo - Ianu - Amau people put the pressure on the rest. The Lamagu people originally came from the Rigo area and moved down to Lagewo above present day Obaha. From here they moved to the Waiori village of Manu Manu. They finished their fights with the Wanigela - Waioris with a war exchange held at KUNAMARAVA. At this stage they were still fighting a rear guard type action against the DEBANA/MAIAGOLO people who were coming behind them. The village broke up and moved in three main directions, two groups moved off to MAIMBOKO and GOUWOU in the Rigo Sub District while another moved to UREA on the upper reaches of the LAKO River. From here the OBAHA clan moved to present day OBAHA and the KOIABU clan moved to PARIBO and later to Bukuku. The Tobo clan moved to Udiri and later returned to Bukuku. The Lege and Oruone clans moved to Bukuku and later established a mixed plantation labour village at KALAPA.
24. It would appear that the Gavue and Poopera clans that make up Keagolo were amongst those who returned to Rigo from LAGEWO. They moved through KALIRUPU, TUPANATEBO and GORUGORUNA in Rigo Sub District then headed east to Eva'vake above Udiri. They were involved in a fight here and returned to squat on land at Keagolo.
25. Another group of Lamagu people left Udiri at about the same time as the TOBO clan moved back to Bukuku. This group moved north around the top of Marshall Lagoon settling at Tarupa before moving on to KALIGOLO and PALUVOGLO where they may have run into the RAVALAGOLO clan on its way to Wanigela.
26. They did meet the KAPARI clan there. This clan is hard to trace, its language originally was called GABADINA. They came from a bush village called KABAU-UNE through Maikuvu to Kamkuva'ano, Poua, Unuvanua, Poigavi, Puroto Palugagolo where they met with the Lamagus and continued on with part of them to KOKATOU, TABAUNI, and DU-ONA and over the Auro River to the present day site of KAPARI.
27. At some stage a party of Lamagus calling themselves the Rigua clan detached themselves from this group and moving further north met up with the Dom people who had moved down from Bania north of Cocoalands. They formed their own village on the fringe of this one, married into the group adopted the language and were given land useage rights in the area.
28. The Dom language group had originally formed a large village at Bania on a creek running through Cocoalands. Due to internal trouble the village broke up and started to move. During their move they were involved in various fights which caused the village to break up into 3 groups, Tutubu, Merani and Dom.
29. When the Dom groups finally settled they were not very cohesive group and this led to the formation of three small villages. The Dibo, Mohodubu and Doboia clans settled at Abuia, the Launed clan settled at Gonubo, and a new village was formed at Uaru by the KAPARI clan. This last clan and the Mohodubu clan were started by the descendants of mixed marriage with the KAPARI people.

30. During the migration of the Lamagu people to Kapari and Iaba they came into contact with the Boro clan, these were relations of the other Maiagolo clan Aukabura who had long been enemies of the Lamagu people. It would appear likely that women were given to this clan to continue their friendship started years before in the same manner.

31. Whatever happened this clan adopted the Lamagu language even though they are not a Lamagu group. The Bukukus state that this is what is now happening to them. Through intermarriage with the Rigo village the children are speaking GARIRUBU language. Between this language and Aroma Karo the Lamagu language is dying out.

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41. Further east the Dom - Tutubu - Merani villages appear to be losing their earlier ties with the Kapari's and drifting into friendship with the Ianu's and Mori's. This will probably lead to a strengthening of ties between the Lalaura and Kapari people.

42. It has been noticed that affiliations are less likely to occur where the migratory routes have crossed giving rise to conflicting land claims.

The rest of the area is essentially the same as the area covered in the first two paragraphs. The Council has been advised that there is a considerable following of the area and the Council has been advised to consider the area as a whole and not as separate parts. The Council has been advised to consider the area as a whole and not as separate parts. The Council has been advised to consider the area as a whole and not as separate parts.

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D. LEADERSHIP.

1. Traditionally leadership among the KUNIMA and Giligilina people was vested in three men, the sorcerer, the fight leader and the land boss. Sorcery in this area was used more in the fortunetelling sense of the word and was said to have had no effect on the more powerful sorcery of the LAMAGU people. The fight leader lived in a special meeting house, one for each clan. The largest and most important of these is the Ominalarupu in Maopa No.2. This is the clan house of the KWALURARAGE clan, traditionally the first clan to move down to Maopa from Giligilina. These men supposedly have lost their power, their descendants however still live in these houses and the Ominalarupu mentioned above, although smaller is supposed to be an exact replica of the original. People of other clans by tradition are supposed to help with the maintenance. The land boss or 'TANUBIAGUNA' has come from comparatively minor position in the clan to a state where he is regarded as the most important man in the village. Traditionally he was the man who knew the history and legends of the clan. He was also the land delegator, as is explained in the next section it was the father who marked out the land. However, when a dispute arose, this man was the arbitrator and judge. With the influx at the law and order the other leaders became redundant, however when the people realised that they could fight for their land rights through the courts the land boss came into his own. His knowledge of tradition and clan structure made him invaluable. He has now progressed to the stage where he can be regarded as the traditional leader in the clan.
2. It has got to the stage in Gavuone where the knowledge is more important than the person. A person there who has no traditional rights but through his knowledge of land and migratory patterns has become a leader through the Giligilina/KUNIMA area. This however is not typical the knowledge is normally handed down from father to son with the inevitable dissipation of authentic data.
3. With the introduction of Demarcation Committees a new factor has become evident. Although the demarcation members in this area are normally land bosses, many have become jealous of their knowledge, possibly through doubts as to the validity of their claim, with the result that the interchange of knowledge has become frozen. If Demarcation gets off the ground in this area it will be through the continuing efforts of the Chairman/Secretary/Treasurer of the committee Pastor George Geno. This rather remarkable man was born in about 1895, joined the London Missionary Society and after attending Lawes College from 1922 to 1924 he was ordained a pastor. In 1959 he was awarded the Loyal Service Medal (Civil). He has since retired from the mission and spends his time on demarcation and gathering data for his "History of the Papuan People" more specifically it will deal with the people from Giligilina who moved to Maopa No.2. He is universally respected and listened to along the Aroma coast. With his mission upbringing his allegiance appears to be orientated more to the Crown than to the Administration, this is not to say that he is anything but pro - Administration.
4. KCKO BOROAU the person referred to in paragraph 2 of this section is making a determined effort to gain prestige and leadership throughout the entire area. He was born in 1925 at Gavuone, was educated to standard 5 and became a clerical assistant. After five years there he held a position in the navy for 2½ years before becoming a Co-operative Inspector, a position he held for three years. He was previously a Councillor and President of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council before resigning in favour of his brother who lost the Presidency. He has now rejoined the Council and is making a determined effort to regain the Presidency. Unfortunately he fails to see this position as a means to help the entire area. His record in the position does not indicate that he would be prepared to give equal support to areas which traditionally support the present progressive president. He could not be described as pro administration, looking upon it more as a means of achieving his own ends than as the government of the whole area.
5. In the Lamagu area the land boss was per se the fight leader, he is still recognised as holding both these positions. Traditionally their sorcerers were feared by the coastal people and the undercurrent remains today. The area has not and does not appear likely to produce any modern leaders. They have neither the numbers nor apparently the wish to extend their sphere of influence through the Council system.

6. The original Wanigela groups claim not to have practised sorcery. They claim that this was brought in by the Ravalagolo clan from Giligilina, it was never particularly strong and no match for the Lamagus and Maiagolos. Their fight leaders were not always traditional, after settling at Wanigela the five clans selected 2 fight leaders who led the fights and collected the heads of dead enemies. The land boss holds much the same position here as he does on the Aroma coast. Two of these men, URONI GOLOBA'AU and SALESI BAIRA of respectively the IMILAKELE and KWALIVUVIA clans have emerged through the traditional system to become modern leaders. They are both Councillors and members of Council Committees. SALESI is a member of District Advisory Committee and URONI is an Assistant Magistrate. Of late URONI has become more influential than Salesi, he has proved himself to be a shrewd businessman. He rarely takes contracts himself but negotiates on behalf of one of his people whom he believes can do the job. Neither have sought the presidency of the Council, realising that their old feud with the Amala/Kunima people would make this impossible. They prefer to throw their weight and influence behind the present president and concentrate on building up their village. Both are pro-administration.

7. The rest of the area is essentially the same as the Aroma coast in its traditional leadership pattern. The Councillor from Lalaura TUA JOHN has a considerable following throughout the area but like URONI from Wanigela he refused nomination and put his support behind KORNET MARAI the incumbent President. He then stood and was elected Vice President. He is a hard worker for the Council and essentially pro administration.

Kornet Marai the present President originally comes from outside the area being surveyed but as he lives in Kupiano he is included here. Kornet worked for some years as a driver for the Seventh Day Adventist mission before being elected to the Cloudy Bay Council later becoming Vice President. When his resettlement block was included in the Marshall Lagoon Council he was elected to it. He later unseated the incumbent president after a vote of no confidence. He has proved himself a vigorous and progressive leader and has been the driving force behind the advances the Council has recently made. He has not as yet had time to swing over the more conservative groups and these appear to be marshalling behind KOKO BOROAU in an attempt to unseat him. If they succeed I believe it will be to the detriment of the area as he is one of the few men capable of seeing the area as a whole and subjecting his own desires for the greater good. He is pro administration and a great believer in progress through hard work on the people's part.

8. Generally the people have little respect for their higher educated fellows. They claim, correctly in most cases, that these men leave the area and do not give it another thought until they come home either on leave or to retire. In spite of this there does appear to be a certain movement towards more educated men in the Council. This is not, however, a sign that a man is respected or that he will become a leader. He is given a chance because of his understanding of finance but it is up to him to produce material signs of his success before he gains respect. He must also be careful to work in with the traditional leaders or he will find every attempt frustrated. A certain amount of this is jealousy by the older men but another side of it is their position as land holders. They wish to know about any sudden moves which may be dangerous to the clans position and prestige.

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E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

1. The traditional systems of land inheritance and usage fall into four groups. From KAPARI to PARAMANA point, coastal, the Marshall Lagoon villages and the DOM group form one pattern. The LAMAGU people, the MAIAGOLO and the LALAURA people from the other three.
2. In the first group the father scales out his land to his sons if any, if there is no close male relative a daughter can get the land, either she or her daughter is expected to marry back into the clan bringing the land back with them.
3. The LAMAGU people are essentially the same except that where a man has no sons and gives it to a daughter there is not the same stress placed on her marrying in such a way as to return the land.
4. In MAIAGOLO land was traditionally controlled by the land boss, he would scale out land for individual gardens on a usage basis. He had the power to forbid the use of any land or river for a certain period. Now this system is breaking down and there is continuous strife between the traditionalists and those who wish to change the system.
5. The people of LALAURA state that they have no such rule relating to sons and daughters. A man owns his land and gives it to a son or daughter depending on who looks after him best in his old age. A woman who gains land in this manner may marry who she wishes but the clan will keep a close eye on her husband and he will be subjected to the normal clan rules. I feel that this maybe a new system that has evolved due to the number of mixed race and European men marrying into the village.
6. About 70-100 men in this area lease land from the Administration at the MORI/BOMGUINA or LAWANI resettlement schemes. Generally the people appear to look on this land as an addition to their traditional land holdings, rather than as a new home and an eventual money earner. They prefer the security of the holding in that it is marked by the government and there cannot be any border disputes. They do not appear to be au fait with the clauses relating to improvements and forfeiture.
7. Cash cropping both individual and on an extended family basis has long been in existence. This is always confined to the land of the developers family.

LITERARY.

(28)

1. Administration Schools.

AROMA P.T.S.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prep.	25	16	41
1A	25	15	40
1B	21	19	40
2	28	12	40
3A	26	8	34
3B	22	9	31
4A	19	20	39
4B	25	11	36
5A	27	8	35
5B	20	19	39
5C	19	18	37
6A	19	26	35
6B	16	17	33
Totals	282	198	480

GAVUONE P.T.S.

Prep.	22	12	34
1	16	19	35
2	23	14	37
3	20	19	39
4	18	15	32
5	24	10	34
6	20	12	32
Totals	143	101	244

IOPARA P.T.S.

1A	23	16	39
1B	20	19	39
Totals	43	35	48

KAPARI P.T.S.

Prep.	22	19	41
1A	27	8	35
1B	26	12	38
3	20	17	37
4A	22	12	34
4B	17	18	35
5	21	12	33
6	24	9	33
Totals	179	107	286

KELERAKWA P.T.S.

1	26	10	36
2	7	13	20
3	16	7	23
4	8	15	23
5	7	7	14
6	13	11	24
Totals	77	63	140

Administration Schools Cont.WAIDORI P.T.S.

<u>Standard.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1	22	14	36
2	17	16	33
3	25	8	33
6	26	4	30
Totals	90	42	132

WAIKAVANUA P.T.S.

Prep.	22	14	36
1	23	13	36
2	19	11	30
3	17	13	30
4	14	9	23
5	12	15	27
6	22	10	32
Totals	129	85	214

2. There are two recognised United Church schools in the area. KAPARI/VIRIOLO has 9 students in preparatory and 4 students in standard 2. The school at Maopa also has two classes, attendance is very irregular. On both occasions when the patrol visited these areas neither was holding school. Their continued support by the Administration would appear to be pointless.
3. The Australian Conference Association maintains schools of Administration standard at KORELA MADANA and GAVUONE. Korela has 5 teachers teaching from standards prep. to 4 with 140 students, Gavuone has 85 students in prep, standards, 1 and 2. Madana maintains 180 borders in standards 1 to 6 with six teachers.
4. In the coastal villages 11 people have been to school in Australia and 12 are currently studying at the University of Papua and New Guinea. There are numerous students at present studying at high school or who have passed intermediate or leaving, none of these have so far returned to live in the village. Amongst the inland villages the educational standard drops rapidly, none have enrolled at the university and only a few completed high school. 8 men from Wanigela have been to Australia on visits relating to other things besides formal education.
5. Taking the area as a whole the literacy rate in the vernacular and the lingua franca would be about 40% with another 25% semiliterate. About 25% are semiliterate in English. Here again there is a considerable variation between the coastal and bush villages. The bush villages would drop the percentage by 20% and the coastal villages raise it by 10% in all categories.
6. Radios are common throughout the area and the people are keen listeners to the Police Motu bulletings. A few copies of 'Our News' have filtered down but as they are no longer printed in Motu they are not generally popular.

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STANDARD OF LIVING.

Housing varies extensively from village to village even within the same area. On the Aroma coast Paramana is about 60% European materials. The standard drops coming east through Maopa which has about one third native materials, one third mixed and the rest European, to Iruone which is almost completely built on semi traditional lines out of native materials. All the houses in Wairavanua have at least some European content. Throughout the Lamagu area and in Maiagolo and Waiori the houses are generally built out of native materials in the "rest house" style, adopted from the old village book. The Dom villages all incorporate some European materials into their houses. Lalaura is almost completely European, Kapari features about 75% European while in Viriolo and Wanigela the figure drops to about 35%. European artifacts are very common it is rare to see a native dish or cooking implement in general every day use. These are sometimes used in celebrations if these have not been banned by the mission. Chairs tables and beds are common amongst the middle and upper income groups.

2. The staple diet varies from area to area depending on the state of the gardens and the amount of trading that is being carried on at the time. It includes sweet potatoe, yams, taro tapioca, pawpaws, sugarcane, coconuts, corn and fish. Tobacco and canned foodstuffs are purchased irregularly by most of the people.

3. Community halls have been erected in most villages and are extensively used by various groups for meetings and dances. Sport groups are common, the young women play basket ball throughout the year and cricket takes up 2 or 3 days a week during the eight or nine months season. They younger men play unorganised football during the remainder of the year.

MISSIONS.

1. Apart from a few Catholic children at MAIAGOLO and the Papuan Revival Mission at LALAURA all the christians in the area belong to either Seventh Day Adventist or United Churches. About half of the people, spread evenly throughout the area, do not practise either religion. When asked they may give the name of either depending on who asks.

2. The United Church has a substantial majority in Paramana, Ilimorupu, Pelagai, Egalauna, Waro Iruone, Kelerakwa, Abuia, Kalapa, Waiori, Kapari, Viriolo and Maiagolo. They share Lalaura with the Papuan Revival Mission. Maopa Nos. 1 and 2, Gaivakala and Gavuone are evenly split between the United Church and the Seventh Day Adventist. This last Mission controls the villages of Wanigela, Rigua, Bukuku, Obaha, Udiri and Keagolo. Many of the United Church villages have a minority of Seventh Day Adventists.

3. Conflict between the followers of both groups is negligible, loyalty to a Mission does not cut across clan ties. The Missionaries are generally respected and their advice is sought concerning many of the day to day happenings in the village. Churches have been constructed in nearly every village and all have their indigenous pastor. The Seventh Day Adventists run the area from Korela Mission, headed by a European, with a boarding school, also run by a European at Madana. The United Church has European Teacher and an Infant Welfare Nurse at their station at Gavuone. While both Mission control roughly the same number of people the Seventh Day Adventists appear to be making a greater effort and spend far more money in the area.

NON INDIGINES.

(27)

1. The major non indigineous company in the area is Pacific Island Timbers. This company employs on an average 23 Europeans and 230 indigines of whom 180 or so are "foreigners". The company cuts 1,500,000 super feet of logs a month to produce 600,000 super feet of timber. About 5/6 of this is used in the territory and another 1/6 is exported mainly as logs. The company also owns 3,000 acres of plantations at Cocolands about 1/3 of which has been planted with rubber. The standard of plantings does not compare with other non indigineous holdings in the area. The company is constructing a wharf at KUPIANO to facilitate loading of export shipments and eventually plans to move its mill to KUPIANO and construct a chip mill to take the 900,000 super feet of timber a month which is at present being wasted.

2. Paili Plantation, owned and operated by B.N.G. Ltd. is an old plantation now producing about 166 tons of copra and 60 tons of Cocoa a year. It has a European Manager and 32 casual and 28 agreement workers.

Madana Mission plantation is run by the Australian Conference Association, the plantation is run as a sideline to their school and used to finance the school.

Lawani Plantation is run by a soldier settler Mr. N.I. Uroe, M.H.A. Rubber has been tried with no success. Mr. Uroe is now trying copra and considering the introduction of cattle.

Mr. & Mrs. H.E. Clarke have established a store near Maopa No.1. Mr. Clarke is a pensioned administration officer and so the store is in his wifes name. Like Mr. Uroe he was an unsuccessful candidate in the recent Council elections.

Mr. J.P. McGaven maintains a store, guest house and Tavern at KUPIANO. He generally employs about 7 indigines,

Lawani and Paili Plantations run small stores in conjunction with their Plantations.

The non indigines generally do not purchase large amounts of produce off the local people, Lawani plantation does buy some coconuts off the villages of KWAPUUPA, KELEKAPANA, WALRAVANUA and BURU. Fish, Crabs and prawns are generally purchased but the amount is not sufficient to have any real bearing on the local economy.

(23)

The people generally are not over impressed by non-indigines. They do not mind visits by the government or by people they think are going to help them but others are not overly welcome.

From Palla wharf to Palla Island it is an all weather road but the road is liable to deteriorate quickly during a wet spell. The road is longer linking Kalarakka with Palla and Island plantations. This road was eventually supposed to continue on to the Arona coast but so far this has not eventuated. A bridge was constructed over the Palla River but this has fallen into disrepair. Further work has been cut along west of the proposed road from Palla to Arona. It will be necessary to construct a road over the Kaurale River before this road can be completed. The completed section of the road is of 4 wheel drive standard. Parts of it deteriorate during the wet.

East of Arona Island on the N.E. side, a road has been constructed to link Kalarakka with Cape Rodney, the whole of the Cape Rodney area including the P.O., Sawmill, Dam, Kalarakka, Kalarakka, Island and the airstrip is linked by all weather two wheel drive roads. A four wheel drive road links Kalarakka to the system at the airstrip. Pacific Island Eastern have constructed a net work of minor roads that feed into this system.

Access to the Arona coast is by foot or motorcycle along the coast from Kalarakka. Two rivers have to be forded. There is another road which links Kalarakka to the Kalarakka - Island road. A road links Kalarakka and Island to the P.O. - Island road, and another road links Kalarakka to the P.O. - Island road. Access to Kalarakka is by foot or motorcycle very low tide by vehicles, to link the four roads in this area.

(3) 222

Access to the Arona coast is by foot or motorcycle along the coast from Kalarakka. Two rivers have to be forded. There is another road which links Kalarakka to the Kalarakka - Island road. A road links Kalarakka and Island to the P.O. - Island road, and another road links Kalarakka to the P.O. - Island road. Access to Kalarakka is by foot or motorcycle very low tide by vehicles, to link the four roads in this area.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(22)

(a) ROADS.

1. West of Marshall Lagoon there are two unlinked roads. One of four wheel drive standard links Bukuku, Paili Plantation, Paili Airstrip and Paili Wharf. From Paili wharf to Paili Plantation it is an all weather road but the remainder tends to deteriorate quickly during a wet spell. The other road is longer, linking Kelerakwa with Madana and Lawani plantations. This road was eventually supposed to continue on to the Aroma coast but so far this has not eventuated. A bridge was constructed over the UPUGAU River but this has fallen into disrepair. Primary growth has been cut along most of the proposed road from here to Paramana. It will be necessary to construct a bridge over the Maurele River before this road can be completed. The completed section of the road is of 4 wheel drive standard. Parts of it deteriorate during the wet.

2. East of Marshall Lagoon a 50 M.P.H. highway has been constructed to link KUPIANO with Cape Rodney, the whole of the Cape Rodney area including the P.I.T. Sawmill, DOM, MERANI, BOMGUINA, MORGUINA, IANU and the airstrip is linked by all weather two wheel drive roads. A four wheel drive road links LALAUURA to the system at the airstrip. Pacific Island Timbers have constructed a net work of timber roads that feed into this system.

3. Access to the Aroma coast is by foot or motorbike along the coast from Kelerakwa. Two Rivers have to be forded. There is another foot track which links WAIRAVANUA to the KELERAKWA - LAWANI road. A track links OBAHA and UDIRI to the BUKUKU - PAILI road, and another track links MAIAGOLO to the IMILA river. Access to KAPARI VIRIOLO is by foot or, during very low tides, by vehicle, ^{from} ~~to~~ LALAUURA. Four men operate P.M.Vs from this area.

(b) SEA.

1. Anchorages are as follows:-
- PARAMANA Point.
 - MAOPA - during north west season.
 - KELERAKWA - Marshall Lagoon.
 - GAVUONE - "
 - KUPIANO - "

PAILI.
KAPARI.
AURO RIVER.
CAPE RODNEY.

Marshall Lagoon can and does take overseas vessels.

2. Wharves have been constructed at Paili, Kupiano and at the Auro River. A new wharf for overseas vessels is being completed for P.I.T. at Kupiano.

3. Coastal freighters call about 2 - 3 times a week at Paramana Point, Marshall Lagoon, and Cape Rodney. Other places are called at when weather permits and the need arises. There is a plan to dredge Marshall Lagoon to allow even larger overseas vessels in when P.I.T. get into full production.

4. The people generally use sea transport to travel or get their goods to market. The Aroma coast has 17 Ocean going canoes fitted with outboard motors. Kelerakwa and Gavuone have 7 outboards used in fishing and travelling around the lagoon, half of these are at present out of order. Wanigela has 9 Ocean going canoes based in the village and another 8 semi permanently in Port Moresby. LALAUURA has one Ocean going canoes and Viriolo has seven in the village and two in Port Moresby.

AIR.

1. There are currently two airstrips in the area. Cape Rodney has recently been expanded to take category A planes and Paili airstrip can take up to category B. The airstrip at Faili is unsatisfactory for 3 reasons, it is built on native owned land, it is not easily accessible to KUPIANO and its alignment makes it unpopular with pilots during the south east season.

2. New airstrip have been proposed on the Aroma coast and at IOPARA near KUPIANO. The needs of the Aroma coast would be better and more cheaply met by the completion of the road mentioned above. The IOPARA airstrip will eventually be built when finance becomes available. Preliminary surveys have been completed.

3. ~~AND~~ At present Cape Rodney and Paili are linked to Port Moresby by a regular Patair flight every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. An extra flight links Cape Rodney with Guernev and Port Moresby every Thursday.

that can be expected in a few years... of Mission Vocational Centre. There are a few mechanics, drivers and storemen around but good numbers are in short supply. The students at the KUMING Vocational Centre are doing a plumbing certificate course this year and this should ease the situation somewhat. The majority of the Marshall Legend Council work program is contracted out to local artisans.

If the present rate of education in these fields continues, this area will be able to contract for all Administration H.Q.s and Council buildings within three years.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Painters, carpenters and clerks are plentiful throughout the whole area. Most have no certificates, the most that can be expected is a few years training at an Administration or Mission Vocational centre. There are a few mechanics, drivers and storemen around but good plumbers are in short supply. The students at the KUPIANO Vocational centre are doing a plumbing orientated course this year and this should ease the situation somewhat. The majority of the Marshall Lagoon Council works program is contracted out to Local artisans.

If the present rate of education in these fields continue, this area will be able to contract for all Administration N.M.Q.s and Council buildings within three years.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. As noted in Leadership the Councillors have not gained effective control of their villages and can only be counted as leaders in a situation where the government or the Council gives them the backing necessary to break down traditional lines. The Councillor is still regarded as a mixture between a weak village constable, a corrupt arbitrator and, in some cases, an ineffective spokesman.

2. The people have a general knowledge of the functions of the Assembly but little of what is to be expected of a Member. They try to force on him their conception of a Councillor and when he refuses to conform the people say he is not working. They have no idea of such things as House Committees which take up so much time. Part of this may be due to the candidates making too many promises before the elections. It is possible that the candidates themselves were not aware of the magnitude of the task.

3. The society is gradually moving together and forming into blocks according to a wider concept of traditional relationships. There is some resentment in this area that the government has failed to get land disputes heard. There are at present over 30 cases before the Commission from this area. As the nature of the dispute has a fragmentary tendency it is unlikely that the resentment will bring unity.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(17)

1. The main cash crop in the majority of the area is copra. Two censuses have been conducted in the Aroma area by D.A.S.F. the first conducted in December 1968 shows the following figures.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Bearing.</u>	<u>Coming into bearing.</u>	<u>Not yet bearing.</u>
PARAMANA	19736	11352	5234
ILIMORUPU	12568	10421	13624
WAPAGAI	97846	85734	93781
PELAGAI	33006	12456	31882
KINIKALANA	3133	23329	9930
MAOPA No.1.	18282	3221	5889
MAOPA No.2.	31323	19459	8678
GAIYAKALA	18256	8786	6037
EGALAUNA	23307	21494	11976
IRUONE/WARO	3750	1202	-
KEAGOLO	9241	6417	5313
KELEKAPANA	5987	8992	9179
KWAPEUPA	4399	17000	2552
WAIKAVANUA	3604	2224	14882
BURU	10894	18819	1234
KELERAKWA	3955	9673	8946
GAVUONE	14004	9382	-
Total:	313,291	249,961	228,337

Grand total 791,589 plus palms.

A second census which took trial areas and work out figures for trees per acre and then used this formula to compute the total number of trees, was undertaken a few months ago by Agriculture. Unfortunately this is not yet complete but using the sample figures already obtained and the Agriculture map of the areas of Palms the following figures were arrived at.

<u>Area.</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Coming into bearing.</u>	<u>Not yet Bearing.</u>
Paramana to Wapagai.	128,000.	115,200.	229,000.
Wapagai to P.T.S.	96,000.	85,400.	160,000.
P.T.S to Maopa (2)	64,000.	57,600.	115,000.
Maopa to Maurele River.	128,000.	115,200.	228,000.
Maurele to Iruone.	228,000.	259,200.	510,000.
TOTALS:	704,000.	632,600.	1,242,000.

Grand total 2,578,600 palms.

2. I believe that both of these figures are inaccurate in the first it would appear that many coconuts were counted 2 or 3 times each, and also that the owners of the coconut may have tended towards exaggeration when counting their own palms. In the second census it would appear that although the areas extend into the hinterland most of the sampling must have been done on the coast where there is a higher density. Taking this as being correct I have used Agriculture's figures and computing them against the approximate area of high density planting on the coast come up with the following estimate.

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Area.	Bearing.	Coming into bearing.	Not yet bearing.
Paramana to Wapagai.	16,000.	14,400.	28,000.
Wapagai to P.T.S.	8,000.	7,200.	14,000.
P.T.S. to Maopa (2).	10,000.	9,000.	17,500.
Maopa (2) to Maurele River.	16,000.	14,400.	28,000.
Maurele River to Iruone.	12,000.	10,800.	21,000.
Waro to Buru.	13,000.	11,700.	21,000.
Kelerakwa/Gavuone.	12,000.	10,800.	21,000.
Kapari to Lalaura.	14,000.	12,700.	24,500.
TOTALS:	101,000.	91,000.	176,500.

Grand total 368,500.

3. An Agriculture census of coffee trees conducted a year ago showed 5,575 trees. Virtually no coffee is produced in this area however and the above figure has declined considerably. The majority of the remaining trees are growing wild with unharvested berries lying around the trees. A European is growing this crop commercially just outside the area surveyed.

4. A pig census taken over the western section of the Aroma coast showed the following figures:-

Village.	Boar.	Sow.	Gilt.	Piglet.
Paramana	39	22	1	-
Ilimorupu	36	21	23	76
Wapagai)				
Pelagai)	109	64	35	135
Maopa (1) & (2).	197	130	30	86

These villages are fairly representative and if the remaining "Pig Villages" of Gaivakala, Egalauna, Waro, Iruone, Wairavanua, Buru, Kelerakwa and Kapari were included the total figure would probably be approximately 696 Boars 437 sows 164 Gilts and 437 piglets, Grand Total 1,734 pigs.

5. Apart from the production recorded in section (1) Non indigines, copra production in 1967/1968 amounted to 138 tons for this area. At a figure of \$110 per ton this gives an income for the area of \$15,180 from copra. The copra price adjustment for that amounted to a further \$590.00 for non-cooperative sellers in this area. At a rebate of 15% this means that this group sold \$3,933 worth of copra during the year, the balance of \$11,247 was sold through co-operatives.

In 1968/1969 copra sold through co-operatives during the first 9 months amounted to 64 tons valued at \$7,499 dollars. Another 302 bags were sold during the next three months. At an average price of \$8.00 per bag the sales grossed \$2,416.00 give an annual figure of \$9,915.

6. A drop in production was carried over into the non-co-operative sector. The Aroma coast has experienced unusually heavy rains and a severe south east season, which has stopped much of the copra from being harvested or sent to Port Moresby. The Ormand River has been blocked near Hood Lagoon and waters have backed up ruining gardens along the western sector of the Aroma coast. Coconuts have been used as a part of the staple diet to avert hunger.

7. The total value of Production for both groups in the year 1968/1969 will be about \$14,000. D.A.S.F. have worked out the production in this area to be approximately 1/2 cwt per acre. A well run plantation exceeds 8 cwt per acre. There is no reason why this area could not produce 4 cwt per acre and still have enough left for food purposes. This would result in an annual income from copra of \$112,000.

8. The per capital income for the area is worked out as follows.

Copra Production.	\$14,000.
Market Production (4 markets).	12,750.
Fishing.	5,500.
Wage earnings.	56,500.
Money sent back by relatives in other areas.	52,000.
	<hr/>
	\$140,750.

This gives an average per capita income of about \$10.80 per year. Taking an average family group of five this would give a very average family income of \$54 per annum. The figure is not constant, the coastal villages have the opportunity and do earn more than those inland.

9. There are three savings banks in the area, the largest at Kupiano in an average month receives \$12,000 in Deposits.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

1. There are large areas of land behind the Aroma coast, however as that land west of the Maurele River is subject to flooding it would be best if the remaining good land was kept for subsistence gardens. Much of this flooding would be reduced if an explosives team worked its way up the Ormond River clearing the log jams. Between the UPUGAU and the Maurele and north around Keagolo there are many thousands of acres suited for new coconut plantings. Land disputes make this unfeasible at the moment. The best hope for this area would be to clean up their present coconuts and make a concerted effort to produce more copra. Allied with this need is the need for a road to a safe all weather anchorage such as Kelerakwa. This access is available to the rest of the coastal villages and all that is required is more effort. There are land dispute involving the ownership of palms but this alone does not account for the low production figure.

2. Further inland there are some areas where palms could be planted, the Wanigela people have started planting on the upper IMILA. Much of the rest of the area will have to confine itself to market gardens for the present. The Wanigela people intend to progressively expand their gardens to twice their present size over a three year period. This should keep them in line with the expansion of KUPIANO station. The DOM people are slowly increasing the size of their gardens and planting out coconuts in the cleared areas.

3. Private enterprise in this area employs over 300 "foreign" indigines. A large portion of these could be replaced by the local people if they had the desire. The majority at the jobs available are in the unskilled or semi-skilled categories and do not appear to appeal to the people. Pacific Island Timbers have tried to employ people from this area but had little success. The poorer sections of the community, which along the Aroma coast means those with little land, stay in the village to safeguard what they have.

4. I would not recommend the introduction of any new cash crops into the area. Copra and market produce are understood and with more effort and perhaps an Agriculture extension station in the Marshall Lagoon - Aroma area the people could see a steady increase in income. The majority of the area is covered by timber permits and fishing is slowly increasing to a point where it will satisfy the local market.

5. The people have on hand the means to receive a substantial increase in earnings. Agriculture have not the staff in this Sub-District to do much more but should they become available and a road be put through from Kelerakwa to Paramana there will be no reason why the average family income from copra should not rise to \$90.00 per annum on the Aroma coast. Unfortunately two things will remain to hinder development. The people see little reason to work harder than is absolutely necessary, secondly the larger copra producers have sent their sons off to school. These men have taken jobs in other territory centres and refuse to let others than their immediate family touch their copra. Traditional distrust would probably ruin any share farming scheme.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES FACILITIES.

1. The area studied has one guest house managed by Mr. J.P. McGaven at KUPIANO. Accommodation is available for five people. Billeting would provide accommodation for another 10 people amongst Administration Officers and a further 30 amongst third Division Public Servants and Police on Kupiano.

2. Minor repairs are carried out by Mr. J. Walker at Merani Estate which is accessible by road from the area patrolled. Pacific Island Timbers at their Auro River Sawmill can also do minor repair but normally restrict them to company vehicles. Kupiano has a workshop but facilities for anything but running repairs are lacking.

3. Road equipment is available from P.W.D. at Bomguina and from Pacific Island Timbers on a charter basis. Equipment for repair should be brought by the contractor from Port Moresby as services in this area are irregular.

4. The Administration has one Toyota at Paili for the transport of passengers from the airstrip to Paili wharf. Around the lagoon, the Administration maintains a 28 foot punt and a 12 foot dinghy powered by a 33 h.p. Mercury. At Kupiano there is a Mini Moke, a Ferguson 165 Tractor and Trailer and 2 Toyotas belonging to the Administration. Transport for another 50 people could be provided by private enterprise in an emergency.

0. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Local Government has been established in this area since 1959. After getting away to a reasonable start the Council languished for many years. It has started to make some gains now and the attitude is beginning to improve in some areas. The attitude is worst through the Aroma coast and east as far as Gavuone. Generally the complaints are the same. "We have been paying tax for 10 years, we have not got our monies worth." This is true in many cases but efforts were made to explain to the people the Administrative costs involved in running a Council. The remainder of the area although it is dissatisfied with the number of exemptions handed out this year by the Council realises that the Council may be on the way to becoming an effective unit and are willing to support it.

2. Unfortunately the idea remains that the Council is there to provide projects and money with little or no effort on the part of the people. Increased education of Councillors and villagers coupled with a more strenuous effort to complete capital works projects is the only answer in this area.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE ADMINISTRATION.

1. As mentioned in the introduction the attitude moves from one of passive indifference to slight cooperation. The worst area is the Arona coast, Gavuome and Kelerakwa, although the patrol was helped in all villages even within this area the interest displayed was proportional to the amount of effect the patrol would have on the area. For example in those areas where there is most dissatisfaction with Local Government Councils there was very little interest in the elections. On the other hand the older men were universally enthusiastic about the area study.

2. Attitudes generally rely on personalities. The Port Moresby or Konedobu Government Officers are thought of as an appeal centre. This is discussed more fully in the 'Situation Report'. Attitudes to the Sub District Office are coloured by such things as an Officers knowledge of the area, his knowledge of Police Motu and, the people to whom he talks to in the village. Generally an Officer becomes more popular the longer he has left.

SITUATION REPORT.

(10)

POLITICAL.

1. Local Government has been established in this area since 1959. After getting away to a reasonable start the Council languished for many years. It has started to make some gains now and the attitude is beginning to improve in some areas. The attitude is worst through the Aroma coast and east as far as Gavuone. Generally the complaints are the same. "We have been paying tax for 10 years, we have not got our monies worth." This is true in many cases but efforts were made to explain to the people the Administrative costs involved in running a Council. The remainder of the area although it is dissatisfied with the number of exemptions handed out this year by the Council realises that the Council may be on the way to becoming an effective unit and are willing to support it.
2. Unfortunately the idea remains that the Council is there to provide projects and money with little or no effort on the part of the people. Increased education of Councillors and villagers coupled with a more strenuous effort to complete capital marks projects is the only answer in this area.
3. Local Government Councillors are not per se leaders in this area. The people have enough confidence in them to elect them but generally they wait for a year or so to see what results.
4. The people have some idea of the functions of the House of Assembly but little of the duties and responsibilities of their member. He is expected to perform the duties of a Councillor for each village in his whole area. The impossibility of this was explained to the people but so far it has not had much effect.
5. The people have a good knowledge of the actual happenings in the territory but their understanding of the deeper motives is nil. An attempt was made in various representative villages to draw the people out on various controversial subjects. For example there has been the possibility of a copper mining project in the mountains behind this area. It is feasible that the ore would be shipped through Kupiano. At Egalauna the people had a completely false conception of what was going on in Bouganville. When the different methods of land acquisition were explained to them they were at first suspicious and then become anti-Bouganville. After further explanation the people reached the conclusion that it was only a passing trouble for the Administration and the people would soon realise their folly.
6. At Kelerakwa a wide range of subjects were discussed. The people stated that they could not understand what was going on in the territory. They were adamant that they were not anti-administration but they wanted to know the full story. Bouganville, West Irian and the border crossing were discussed and the people professed to be satisfied. They were advised to use their Local Government Councillors as go between to get explanations of Administration policy. The Bouganville question was again discussed at Wanigela. This village would be particularly affected by any mining in this area. The people were at first suspicious over the land acquisition methods in the area, but after further discussion they became quite enthusiastic over the scheme. The people of this village have progressed to the stage where look on land as a means towards development. I gained the impression however that the land price increase granted in Bouganville may lead to similar demands here. A precedent appears to have been set.
7. A growing tendency in the area to use Council meeting as a platform to air inter group grievances has been noted. This will continue until the present impasse between conservatives and progressives has been resolved.

SOCIAL.

(9)

1. The area has seven Administration and five Mission schools teaching nearly 2,000 children. The educational standard in two of the United Church Mission schools is low. These schools, at Maopa and Kapari may be closed in the near future. There has been a continuing plea for a High school at Kupiano as the people are not satisfied with amenities and the fees involved in boarding their children at Kwikila.

2. The area has numerous Aid Posts but unfortunately the quality is not as good as the quantity. Numerous complaints were received about several orderlies. There is the possibility that a Medical Officer will be posted here within 2 years. The Rural Health Centre at present at Kupiano may then be moved to the Aroma coast. This would upgrade the services throughout the entire area.

3. A course is to be conducted in conjunction with the next Council meeting in an attempt to spell out to Councillors the limits of their duties and powers. At present Law and Order is being frustrated by these men holding "Courts" and imposing fines. This is bringing the whole system into disrepute.

4. Welfare courses are run regularly in the area with the assistance of the Council. Interest is high during the course and a few of the people try to put what they have learned into practice in the village. There are 42 men's, women's, Social, Sporting and church clubs in the area with a total membership of over 1,200. Sport plays a large part in the lives of the people often to the detriment of other necessary activities.

(8)

ECONOMIC.

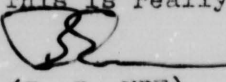
1. The area patrolled has an average income of \$10.80 per person. With an average family size of five this gives a family income of \$54.00 per annum. Copra production forms about \$2.50 of the above figure with average agricultural standards applying this figure could be increased fourfold. This would give a per capita income of \$18.30 and a family income of \$91.50 per annum. In the rest of the area where market gardens account for about the same percentage and the per capita income there could be a corresponding rise. Pacific Island Timbers hope to build up to a stage where they have 800 workers based in Kupiano. With ancillary services this would give a work force of over 1200 on Kupiano station. This will increase the size of Kupiano market five fold. As at present about one third of the gardens are used to supply the market it will be necessary for the people to more than double the present size of their gardens to cope with the increased demand. This is at present being done by the Wanigela on a three years build up. The five fold increase would give a per capita income of \$12.50 for this category bringing the per capita income to something in the range of \$20.80 and a family income of \$104.00 per annum. The Council has laid aside \$2880 for a market building and an application for a market site has been drawn up.

2. A corresponding increase will be seen in the fishing industry. It may eventually be necessary to have a freezer installed in the market to cope with the demand. With the general increase in the economic level, less people will seek semi-skilled jobs in Port Moresby and will add to the labour force in the area. This will be necessary to provide the extra man power needed in the gardens.

3. The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries is at present tied up with the development blocks at Cape Rodney. The Project coordinator has attempted to get basic agricultural work done in this area with little success. In the market garden areas it will be necessary to do a complete soil type survey to advise the people on the type of vegetables they could and should grow. In the copra producing area it will be necessary to stir up enthusiasm. When they see the other area going ahead they will be stirred to another attempt. The road from Paramana Point to Kelerakwa is a necessity as far too much copra is ruined due to bad weather conditions making shipment impossible. An Agriculture Extension station west of Marshall Lagoon would, apart from educating the people, remove their remaining excuse as to their failure to progress.

4. A problem has come to light on the Aroma coast where three clans, the KWALURAGATHAI (Maopa No.1) with five families, the KWALURAGAOA (Gaivakala) with five families and the Gaivakala (Gaivakala) also with five families have no land of their own. They have certain usufructuary rights over some land but these are gradually being taken from them. The people claim that they sold a large area of land to the Administration around 1908. The land is approximately delineated on the map attached. It was purchased by Messrs O'Malley and Hamish from Rigo. The people want it cut in three and leased to them. The people of Keagolo are at present squatting on the land and it would be necessary to set up a reserve for them. I did not commit the Administration to any course of action. The land does not appear on any maps in this office.

5. With regards to self help the people tend to have bursts of enthusiasm followed by long periods of disillusionment. All villages from Paramana to Egalauna have agreed to work on a village roster basis to build the bridge over the Maurele River, providing an officer is made available to supervise the work. This will be a very difficult spirit to maintain. The general pattern is for a village to start to back slide due to a death or some other reason. When this occurs the other villages refuse to work as they feel they are being made to carry one village. This is really an excuse to pull out of their arrangement.


(B. R. EDE)
Patrol Officer.

ELECTION REPORT
MARSHALL LAGOON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
GENERAL ELECTION.

(7)

1. TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION.

CAMPAIGN.

- (a) During May a visit of 4 days was made by Mr. P.O. Ede to the Aroma Coast by motor bike. The ward boundaries were explained and various candidates made themselves known.
- (b) Mr. P.O. Humfrey conducted a pre-election patrol through the western section of the Marshall Lagoon Census Division from the 2nd to the 14th June 1969. Nominations were received and discussions were held on the forthcoming elections.
- (c) From the 2nd to the 16th June 1969 a pre-election patrol was conducted by Mr. P.O. Ede through the balance of the Council area. Nominations were received and Electoral Education was stressed.
- (d) Mr. P.O. Lock followed up electoral Education in his Patrol of the Cloudy Bay area from the 15th July to the 5th August 1969.
- (e) Mr. P.O. Ede continued electoral Education during his Patrol to the Marshall Lagoon Census Division from the 29th July to the start of the elections.
- (f) A short talk was given before the commencement of polling, in each Ward. This was simply to refresh in the minds of the people the mechanics of voting and the candidates positions on the ballot paper.

2. MANNER OF ELECTION.

- (a) The elections were divided into two parts, Mr. P.O. Lock doing Wards 9, 10, 12 and 13 with Mr. P.O. Ede doing the balance.
- (b) The length of time specified for the elections in the writ allowed the elections to progress at a leisurely pace with accent being placed on multiple booths for larger Wards. This meant that with only one exception no-one had to travel more than a few hours to vote. In Ward 18 the Council truck was used to ferry voters to polling places.
- (c) Although the people were encouraged to mark their own ballot paper provision was made for those who either through illiteracy or ignorance of procedure wished to be assisted. Total assistance was needed in approximately 15% of the electorate, with a further 10% requesting further instruction in the mechanics of voting.

(6)

- (d) The elections commenced at Paramana (Ward 1) on the 1st September 1969 and continued till Friday 26th September 1969. In all there were 28 polling places, Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane accompanied the patrol and was appointed a presiding officer when he showed himself to be an fait with polling procedures.
- (e) No scrutineers were appointed officially, the majority of the candidates attended at the booth throughout the election and count.

3. FEMININE INTEREST IN THE ELECTIONS.

- (a) In spite of the encouragement given to the women during the pre-election patrol none of them sought election. The entire community will need more education before it is ready to accept women Councilors.
- (b) The percentage of females who voted (71.5%) was higher than the male figure (66%) but this cannot be taken as proof of more interest. The more detailed break up of percentages in the paragraph (6) show that in 11 of the 22 Wards the male percentage was actually higher than the female. It would appear that women are just as likely to vote as men. Two points, women are more bound to the village and garden and so will normally be closer to the polling booth than a man out hunting. A woman will not come if it means endangering the health of a new born or sick child.

4. INCIDENTS.

In spite of constant patrolling, and 3 months spent in collecting nomination papers, 3 men who wished to nominate handed their papers to other departments, or gave verbal advice to a Councilor. As it had been made clear in the pre-election patrols that all candidates should be present at the draw for positions there can be no excuse for this.

5. ABSENTEEISM.

- (a) At the time of the elections throughout the entire area stood at 42% for males and 20% for women. There was considerable variation in this figure throughout the area. The male figure reached 79% in Ward 12 (Wanigela) and the female figure reached 61% in Ward 15 (Viriolo). The male figure dropped to 22% in Ward 18 (Block holders) and to 12% for women in Ward 20 (Amau)
- (b) This follows the general pattern of absenteeism observed over the years in the village census. The figures remain fairly constant for about 11 months of the year with a large influx of people from all parts of the territory returning home at Christmas.

6. ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.
FORM 10.

- (a) 3,505 votes were cast of which 30 were informal (85%). The higher number of votes cast this year was due mainly to the inclusion of 77% of the defunct Cloudy Bay Council.

- (b) After making allowances for absentees a poll of 69% was achieved. This represented 71.5% of the female vote and 66% of the male vote. A more detailed summary is set out below. (5)

<u>Ward No.</u>	<u>Male %.</u>	<u>Female %.</u>
1	77	62
2	75	85
3	54	45
4	76	67
5	86	73
6	86	91
7	61	53
8	91	71
9	73	94
10	54	81
11	84	80
12	92	99
13	72	76
14	58	57
15	100	97
16	-	-
17	18	19
18	58	63
19	90	95
20	71	61
21	50	75
22	67	62

- (c) The figures above show extreme variations but a few figures seem significant. High percentages were recorded in Wards 12, 15, and 19, Wanigela, Viriolo and Domara. These are physically tightly knit villages which rely very little on hunting. A low percentage was found in ward 21 and Ward 18 where the villages of Amau and Ianu where people spend most of their time away from the village in garden houses and in long hunting trips. The extremely low percentage recorded in Ward 17 was due to a number of reasons. Firstly the "foreign" natives have very little interest in the Council, the majority of them in this Ward work for Pacific Islands Timbers and have no real feeling of belonging to the area. The candidates were not particularly attractive to the people in the village and this combined with the fact that it was held on a market day meant that only those who did not happen to be going to the market or their gardens bothered to vote.
- (d) The generally low vote in the majority of the villages is due to the pre selection of candidates within the village. Usually one or two men are the 'official' candidate with maybe another who nominates on his own accord. Usually the 'official' candidate will check around and ensure that he has enough to win and will then leave it to the rest as to whether they want to vote or not. Another candidate who checks and finds he has not enough support may lose interest and leave it up to his supporters to vote if they want to.

④

FORM 11.

- (a) In 13 of the 22 Wards the person who headed the ballot paper won the election. It was a common failing amongst those who needed partial assistance to number their ballot paper according to the position on the paper. For example a person may want to vote for the person in the third position down the paper. He will put a number 3 in the box next to this mans name and then (say) a number 2 in the second position and a number 1 in the top position. The ballot is formal but not indicative of the persons choice.
- (b) It is interesting to not that of the 22 Wards 13 went to at least the 2nd count. This together with the small proportion of votes excluded after the first count appears to indicate a growing appreciation of the preferential system. This realisation was enhanced by persuading as many people as possible to come and watch the count. Actually seeing what become of the votes which did and did not give preferences brought the system more forcefully to the people than any amount of talking.
- (c) Ample time was given to the people of Ward 16 (Lalaura) to select a second candidate, but the general feeling was that to hold an election would be a waste of their time and mine.
- (d) Five European candidates sought election, none of whom were successful. I do not believe this to be particularly indicative, ~~apart~~ from Mr. Uroe M.H.A. European interest in the Council has not been high.

7. SUMMARY.

- (a) The elections were a success in that . have once again brought the people face to face with the electoral process. It was pleasing to see that a few people in most Wards are now interested enough to want to know how the system actually works. There were cases of candidates meeting with people who are not of their group and asking for a second preference to be made on the ballot paper.

This was evident where preferences were counted, in the majority of cases votes went to one of the front runners, and only rarely to a person already excluded.

- (b) Roughly it would appear that 50% of the voters were completely an fait with the mechanics of electoral procedure, another 40% have the general idea but suffer from quirks and misunderstandings. The remaining 10% through lack of education or a knowledge of Police Motu have not so far grasped even the essential points.

Apart from the mistake referred to in Form 11 (a) above the common mistakes are (i) placing the figure 1 in more than one box (ii) writing the electors own name on the ballot paper and (iii) writing the name of the candidate preferred on the ballot paper.

3

(c) An unavoidable but common facet of these elections is the pre selection of candidates. It breeds a lack of interest within the entire Ward and contributed to the generally low polling percentage in most Wards.

8. APPENDIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF NEW COUNCILLORS.

<u>Ward No.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Details.</u>
1	ROVA AU.	Age: 32 Education: Std. 3 Religion: L.M.S. Worked 2 years in Port Moresby as a carpenter.
2	GAVU KAPI.	Age: 50. Education: Std 5. Religion: S.D.A. Worked as a carpenter for 7 years in Port Moresby, was previously a Councillor for 7 years and has held a resettlement block for 4 years.
3.	WARI ONE.	Age: 30 Education: Std. 6. Religion: S.D.A. Has worked as a clerk at Sub-District Office for 14 years.
5.	OLOVU ROVA.	Age: 50. Education: Nil. Religion: L.M.S. Worked for 3 years as a Rubber tapper at Koitaki.
6.	GENO ORA.	Age: 42. Education: Religion: L.M.S. Worked for some years as a carpenter in Port Moresby.
7.	ILAGI PALAU.	Age: 49. Education: Nil. Religion: L.M.S. Worked as a cook in Port Moresby for 3½ years.
8.	VELEA AREA.	Age: 32. Education: Std. 2. C.I. Record: 1 month Riotous behaviour. Religion: L.M.S. Worked as a carpenter in Port Moresby for 3 years.
10.	KOKO BOROAU.	Age: 44. Education: Std. 5. Religion: S.D.A. Worked as a Co-operative Inspector for 3 years, was in the Navy for 2½ years and a clerk for 5 years, was also a Councillor for 7 years previously.

(2)

- 10 ITI PURI. Age: 25.
Education Std. 4.
Religion: L.M.S.
11. POIGENO AUGEREGA. Age: 44.
Education: Std. 5.
Religion: S.D.A.
Was a wireless operator for 3 years during the war and has been a Government Storeman for 21 years.
12. POITAU ROAKEI. Age: 35.
Education: Std. 3
C.I. Record: 2 weeks for Tax Evasion.
Religion: S.D.A.
Has been a church elder for 4 years.
13. VAGI GEO. Age: 22.
Education: Std. 3.
Religion: L.M.S.
Worked in Port Moresby as a painter for 3 months.
13. RUA ILA. Age: 20.
Education: Std. 4.
Religion: L.M.S.
Worked as painter for 5 years in Port Moresby.
14. GOLI UAU. Age: 44.
Education: Std. 4
C.I. Record: 2 months Riotous conduct.
Religion: L.M.S.
Was a clerk at Abau for 10 months during the war and has been the co-operative treasurer for 2 years.
19. ABAU GABINA. Age: 23.
Education: Std. 5.
Religion: S.D.A.
Worked as a Supervisor for S.T.C. for 4 years and with B.P's for 2 years.
20. AUMAI BOIA. Age: 26.
Education: Std. 4.
Religion: S.D.A.
Was in the P.I.R. for 3 years and has now been a Missionary Adventist for 1 year.
20. KERRY EINA. Age: 28.
Education: Std. 2.
C.I. Record: 4 years - Rape.
Religion: S.D.A.
Was a Pump Operator for 3 years a cook for 9 years and run a trade store for 2 years.

21

OVELE GABUA.

Age: 46.
Education: Std. 2.
C.I. Record: 1 month Riotous
behaviour.
Religion: L.M.S.
Worked with Agriculture at
Samarai for 3 years.

22.

UNAMA DOBE.

Age: 24.
Education: Std. 5.
C.I. Record: 2 weeks Riotous
behaviour.
Religion: S.D.A.
Has been a Mission teacher for
3 years.

map at the back
of report N/F 67-5-13



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. 3 OF 69/70

Patrol Conducted by ANTHONY LOCK PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled MORI - BOMGUINA SETTLEMENT SUBDIVISIONAL BLOCKS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives CONSTABLE WANA R.P.S., N.G.C.

Duration—From 19/8/1969 to 5/9/1969

Number of Days 15 DAYS 6 DAYS CAMPED.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/8/1969

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

Map Reference DEPT OF LAND L/S C.I. ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol SITUATION REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT BLOCKS.

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 \$.....

.....
.....
.....

Amount Returned to Store

GFB/JT

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

67-1-4

31st October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. KUPIANO 3/69-70

Your reference 67.5.13 of 9th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. A. Lock, Patrol Officer, to MORI-BONGUINA Settlement Sub-Divisional Blocks.

Mr. Lock has submitted a clear, informative report on the attitudes of the settlers.

As you are undoubtedly aware, a full submission has been made by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines to His Honour recommending forfeiture of the blocks which have been abandoned.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. A. Lock,
C/- District Office,
PORT MORESBY, Central District.

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

67.1.4.1

29

A full ~~sub~~ submission has been made by the Department of L. S. & M. To His Honour recommending forfeiture of those blocks which have been abandoned.

A joint patrol comprising officers from the Departments of the Administrator, Agriculture & Lands should visit the area to make an assessment.

M. J. [Signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.1.4. (28)

Department of the Administrator,

~~Department of District Administration.~~

District Office,

P.O. Box 776,

Port Moresby.

9th October, 1969

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-5-13

If calling ask for

Mr.



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT NO. 3/69-79

Above report of patrol conducted by Mr. Lock
Patrol Officer for your information and comment, please.

2. The patrol was mounted for the specific purpose
of reporting on attitudes of settlers in the area,
particularly those bringing forfeiture action.

3. Meetings of representatives of Agriculture, Lands
and this Department were held on 17th and 29th September,
1969 and a submission is being prepared for approval of
His Honour.

4. Further details will be supplied by separate
memorandum.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

27

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-3-1
If calling ask for
Mr..... NDI./wo.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

10th September, 1969.

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

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT
No.3/69-70.

The above report on Mr. A. Lock's patrol through the Cape Rodney resettlement areas is enclosed.

2. The main object of the patrol was to conduct a problem census amongst lessees, the accent being on those facing forfeiture action. Time did not allow a full coverage, but I hope to have an Officer continue this work following Council election commitments.

3. Due to time limitations we decided on set questions. These touched on lease provisions, loan provisions, general problems, and attitudes to forfeiture. Enquiry into these aspects were not exhaustive, but an overall picture tends to emerge from Mr. Lock's findings.

4. Lease Provisions.

i) I do not doubt that the provisions of the leases were explained to lessees. However, it seems obvious that the provisions were seldom understood. The remedial action I suggest, for those lessees who will hold their blocks and for new settlers, is an education programme on the subject. This could be quite easily arranged, and I will discuss prospects with Lands and Agriculture personnel at Mori/Bomguina.

ii) With regard to prospective new settlers, a more intensive education programme should be arranged. From such a course, or courses, those best understanding the requirements could be selected as priorities. This would not necessarily undermine the Land Board, but would present to the Board a balanced judgement of all applicants capabilities, knowledge, and success potential. This sort of information does not now normally come to the Board's notice.

iii) To assist settlers to keep pace with lease requirements, a properly co-ordinated plan of development should be prepared with and for each settler, and co-ordinated activity from participant Departments should follow such plans. The most difficult part of this proposal will be to get individual co-ordination, the situation at the moment is anything but conducive to this.

5. Loans and Provisions.

i) Similar education programmes can be offered on this subject along with the above.

ii) It seems that the alleged promises of labour to help develop blocks is a misinterpretation of the explanation of loan availability and provisions.

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6. General problems and attitudes to forfeiture.

i) General problems attach to transport facilities, education, health and community services. These services can be improved, again only with properly co-ordinated involvement of Departments, settlers, settlers associations and Local Government Council.

ii) Attitudes to forfeiture vary according to motivation, for example the difference between No.2 and Block 7 (Lalaura) attitudes. I do not expect any troubles as reported earlier from Ianu people in this matter. However, the situation regarding Lalaura, Block 7 and the airfield land has always been one which has remained fresh in the Lalaura people's minds. Consider in regard to Block 7 that it is possibly the worst area of land made available for settlement, being inundated with water most of the year. Rubber has been recommended for the land, yet collapses following drowning each year. I do not advocate that the Lalaura people be offered other land, as they are not interested in any other than their coastal land. The coastal area is eminently suitable to coconuts which is the crop the people want to grow, but cannot, due to the fact that much of their coastal strip is taken up by the airfield and the approach and lateral clearances required by the airfield. There would be no shortage of land in the area if such an area had not been taken up by the airfield. This subject will be used as a bargaining point, and I anticipate far reaching negotiation. The matter should not be approached without much consideration.

7. A follow up patrol will have more time and more specific terms of reference than this one had. I hope within a few months to be able to clear and detailed picture of the problems and situation regarding the scheme, and possibly some form of action may involve as a result.

Information regarding forfeitures, leases etc. can be obtained from the Department of Lands Office at Port Moresby.

N. D. Lucas

(N. D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....NDL/woa.....

Department of District Administration. 25
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

19th August, 1969.

Mr. A. Lock,
Patrol Officer,
KUPIANO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KUPIANO PATROL
No.3/1969-1970.

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the Cape Rodney resettlement areas commencing Tuesday 19th August.

2. Your objects will be to conduct a census of problems concerning settlers in the schemes.

3. There are approximately 150 leases being considered for forfeiture action in the schemes. I want you to concentrate on those involved in forfeiture action to determine reasons behind their non compliance with lease provisions, reasons for lack of activity, and their attitude to forfeiture action.

4. The patrol will be limited in time, and you should be back at Kupiano by Friday 28th August. Between that time and the time you go on leave without pay, I want you to assist the Council election programme by conducting the election in the Lagoon villages.

5. Information regarding forfeitures, lessees etc. can be obtained from the Department of Lands Office at Morguina.

N. D. Lucas

(N. D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

24

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-1
If calling ask for
Mr..... AL/wo.

Department of District Administration
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.
8th
2nd September, 1969.

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

KUPIANO PATROL No.3 OF 69/70.

<u>Report.</u>	Kupiano Patrol No.3 of 69/70.
<u>Sub-District.</u>	Abau.
<u>District.</u>	Central.
<u>Council Area.</u>	Marshall Lagoon.
<u>Patrol Conducted by.</u>	Anthony Lock Patrol Officer.
<u>Area Patrolled.</u>	Mori - Bomguina Land Settlement Blocks.
<u>Personnel Accompanying.</u>	Constable Wana R.P.&.N.G.C.
<u>Duration.</u>	19/8/69 to ^{5/9} 28/8/69. Total number of days ¹⁵ 40.
<u>Object of Patrol.</u>	Situation Report on the Settlement blocks.
<u>Map Reference.</u>	Department of Lands L/S C.I.

Shock
(A. LOCK)
Patrol Officer.

Monday 1st Sept
Tuesday 2nd Sept
Wednesday 3rd Sept
Thursday 4th Sept
Friday 5th Sept

Conducted Council Elections at Kupiano.
Conducted Council Elections at Abau.
Conducted Council Elections at Marawa.
Conducted Council Elections at Marawa.

PATROL DIARY.

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Tuesday 19th August. 10 PM departed Marshall Lagoon by LandRover for Ianu. Arrived 11-30 am. P.M. A.D.C. arrived. General discussions with people till 4 P.M. Slept Ianu.

Wednesday 20th Aug. A.M. Census for Ianu compiled. Discussions with people till midday. P.M. Around Sub-Division No.2 seeing people on blocks. Slept Ianu.

Thursday 21st Aug. All day spent interviewing people on blocks and at Ianu village. Slept Ianu.

Friday 22nd August. All day spent interviewing people on blocks and at Ianu village. 5 P.M. returned to Marshall Lagoon.

Saturday 23rd Aug. Sorting out Election materials for coming Council Elections till 12 midday.

Sunday 24th Aug. Observed.

Monday 25th Aug. By Landrover to Dom village. All day spent interviewing people from Dom blocks. Slept Dom.

Tuesday 26th Aug. By Landrover to Lalaura village 10 till 3 P.M. spent interviewing people from block 7. Returned to Dom. 5 till 7 P.M. interviewing people from Dom. Slept Dom.

Wednesday 27th Aug. A.M. By Landrover around the blocks completing block census, P.M. Interviewing people from several different block Sub-Divisions. Slept Dom.

Thursday 28th Aug. All day spent finding people who had not been interviewed at Dom, Ianu and around the blocks. 5 P.M. returned to Kupiano.

End of Patrol.

Monday 1st Sept 9AM to Wanigela by outboard. Local Govt Council Elections conducted and completed at 6PM. Returned to station at 6:30PM.

Tues 2nd Sept Conducted Council Elections at Waiori.

Weds 3rd Sept Conducted Council Elections at Kelerakua.

Thurs 4th Sept Conducted Council Elections at Gavuone.

Fri 5th Sept Conducted Council Elections at Bukuku.

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INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to observe and report on the situation and attitudes among the Mori - Bomguina Land Settlement Block holders in the Cape Rodney area. A large percentage of these blocks have been recommended for forfeiture and the report deals mostly with the owners of these blocks. A flexible form of questions was asked of those block holders that the patrol contacted and a general summary of the answers accompanies the report.

SITUATION REPORT.

Political and Economic.

Due to the nature of the patrol the Political and Economic aspects are closely related. The Land scheme was opened in 1961. As can be seen from the attached map the area is divided into 5 Sub-Divisions. No.1 Sub-Division, No.2 Sub-Division, Dom Sub-Division, Block 7 Sub-Division and the Baramata Sub-Division. The report deals with the first four. All leases to the blocks are 99 year leases and the crop to be planted and directed by Agriculture was rubber.

Land is a sensitive point with most of the people in this area at the moment. The opinion of the Lalaura people that if they are made to forfeit their blocks they will close the Cape Rodney airstrip was freely expressed and is typical of the importance that Land has for them.

Looking at the reasons for the undevelopment of blocks in the area a picture of confusion, misinterpretation and irregular Administration is evident. This is coupled with a lax attitude on the part of many block holders to improve the situation by advising the Administrative body of their confusion and causes for discontentment.

From the information listed several points are found as the reasons for unimprovement of blocks.

Firstly that when asked what were their thoughts if they had to forfeit their blocks most were adamant that they wanted to keep the land. Their thinking was along the lines that their problems and reasons for not developing their blocks nullified the terms of the lease.

Secondly several initially wanted to plant coconuts, instead of rubber, which they thought was a better cash crop. When they found that they could not do this they refused to work their blocks.

Thirdly there was and still is major confusion over loans. The different explanations they received and their confusion over the use of them has left much doubt in the people's minds.

Those blocks that were given to aged applicants in most cases have not been developed. Finally there is the reluctance of these people to live on their blocks permanently without spending long periods in their home villages.

Other conclusions can be drawn from the information listed but the above appear to be the main points. The situation needs watching as the attitudes expressed, for example by the Lalaura people, were most firm.

A. Lock
(A. LOCK)
Patrol Officer.

BLOCK 7.

The following blocks are from Block 7 composed almost entirely of Lalaura village people. All the blocks listed have been recommended for forfeiture. 3
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Block 58. Tuakana John of Lalaura (Councillor).

Q. When you got the block was the lease explained fully to you.

A. They told me I had to clear 6 acres in 5 years and after 5 years another 6 acres. They also told me if I didnt comply they would take the block off me.

Q. Why havn't you developed your block.

A. In the first year I cleared 6 acres. They gave me 150 rubber trees to plant. Only I planted them they gave me no help. I asked Agriculture to show me how to look after them but they didnt and most of the rubber died. Then I wanted to plant coconuts but Agriculture told me not to. So I left the block alone and now the bush has closed in. I wanted to stay but I didnt want to plant rubber. After that I gave some thought to what I had to comply with but seeing I couldnt plant coconuts I left it alone.

Q. Have you a loan.

A. No I didn't apply. I only wanted to use my own money.

Q. What are your general problems.

A. Previously the Government made a promise. They came many times and asked for the land to build the airstrip. They said that if we gave them the land they would give us Block 7 and would help us a lot by providing transport and tools. They brought the airstrip and I still have the money in the bank, we have not used it. But they never gave us transport or tools and it was a very long way for the people to come and go. They got tired of this and no money so they finished working on their blocks.

Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.

A. I want to work my block. But before each Officer came and gave us warnings that if we didnt work they would take the land away but they did not. Then another Officer would do the same thing. I want the position cleared up so I know if I can go back and work my land.

Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.

A. I think its a good idea. I would do this.

Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.

A. If they take it away, I will have a big problem because I am the Councillor. We want close the airstrip but we will use it as a trade in talking with the Government about our blocks.

Block 42. Kanage Roviro of Lalaura.

Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.

A. They told me that if I had 6 acres cleared in 5 years I would win the block. If I didnt comply with this I would loose the block. They didnt tell me what to do after I'd completed the first 6 acres.

Q. Why havn't you developed the block.

A. In the first year I cleared a little bit of my block then I left it. I left it because it was too hard going there and coming back to the village every day. I knew I would loose the block. I never planted any rubber.

Q. Have you a loan.

A. No. I applied for a loan but they wouldn't give me one because I wasn't working my block.

Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.

A. I'm saving now to buy a truck so I can get up to the blocks.

Block 42. Cont.

- Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block. (20)
A. I think that is alright. I didn't live there before because I couldn't get the materials up there.
Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
A. I don't want to loose the block. I know the time is finished but I want to work the block.

Block 44. Rario Ubaubete of Lalaura.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.
A. They told me that if I cleared 6 acres in 5 years I could get a loan. If I didn't do this then I would loose the block. They told me that after this first 6 acres I had to keep clearing. That's all they told me.
Q. Why haven't you developed your block.
A. The first year I was working for P.I.T. I wanted to get money for Labourers but I was not getting good pay so I could not get any work done on the block. For the next 5 years I worked for P.I.T. and could not work my block. For this reason I did not work on it as I could not afford labourers.
Q. Have you a loan.
A. No. I applied but they did not give me one as I was not working on my block. They did not explain about the loan to me when I first got the block.
Q. What are your general problems.
A. Without money I cannot hire labourers to work on my block.
Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
A. When I get some money I will hire some labourers and start on the block.
Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.
A. I wouldn't do that I would come and go between the village.
Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
A. The Government brought the Cape Roeney air strip land off us and gave us Block 7, I think it would be wrong if they took my block off me. Then we would close the airstrip.

Block 47. Managa Nikuma of Lalaura.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.
A. They told me it was a 99 year lease. They told me to work the land the ~~land~~ and after 3 years I could get a loan. They did not tell me that if I didn't work it properly I would loose it. I did not get any rubber for 3 years.
Q. Why haven't you developed your block.
A. I started working my block for 3 years. During this time I was just clearing. When I asked for the loan they told me I was not working it properly and that if they gave me a loan it would be lost. So I argued with them over this and then I left my block. I have not been back.
Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
A. I now have 2 labourers and I am paying them to plant coconuts on my block.
Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.
A. I would not live there all the time.
Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
A. Before we people sold the Government the land for the Cape Rodney airstrip and they said we could have Block 7. If they take away our blocks we will give back the airstrip money and take back the land.

Block 53. Ipai Aia of Lalaura.

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- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.
- A. They told me I had to work 6 acres in 5 years and after that another 6 acres. They told me if I didnt comply with this then they would take the block off me.
- Q. Why is your block undeveloped.
- A. The first year I cleared the block. The second year also I worked it. After this I found it to hard to come and go between the village and the block so I did not work it anymore. They did not give us any help. I thought about the way how they told us to do it but that way was too hard.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. Yes but they closed it because I was not working it properly.
- Q. What are your problems.
- A. I have no money to get labourers as they closed my loan.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. I want to start this year as soon as I can get money for labourers.
- Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.
- A. I would like to spend some time on the block and some in the village.
- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit the block.
- A. I dont want them to take it away. If they help us I will work it if the don't I won't work it. If they take it away we will close the airstrip.

Block 54. Raevo John of Lalaura.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease explained fully to you.
- A. They told me I had to clear 6 acres in 5 years. They told me if I didn't work the block properly I would loose it. They told me after the first 6 acres that I was to keep on till I cleared another 6 acres.
- Q. Why hav't you developed your block.
- A. During the first year I cleared the ground. Every day I came back to the village from the block and was very hard for me. I didn't have a house on the block and after a year of this I came back to the village and have not returned to the block. I know it was wrong to leave it.
- Q. Do you have a loan.
- A. No I did not apply because I wasn't working the block.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your postion.
- A. I want to stay in the village and find some money then I will start on my block.
- Q. What do you think about living permanently on your block.
- A. I wouldn't like to do this. I want to stay in the village.
- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
- A. I dont want them to take if off me. If they take it off me I won't have a way to go ahead I know I havn't worked it for 5 years but thats because its hard to get there. I know if I havn't worked they will take it off me.

Block 55. Vanua Makiroa of Lalaura.

6. (PB)

- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you
- A. They told me that I had to clear 6 acres in 5 years and to keep going after that and do another 6 acres. They told me to plant rubber and if I didn't comply with this I would lose the block.
- Q. Why haven't you developed your block.
- A. I worked for one year and planted gardens. My block is close to a swamp and when the heavy rains came it ruined my gardens. So I was afraid my rubber would not grow. I left it for 2 years and when I returned it was all bush and I didn't want to work it again. So I haven't been back. I didn't go and ask for help.
- Q. Have you got a loan.
- A. Yes I had one but they closed it because they said I was not working it properly.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. When the Government got the airstrip land we thought the blocks were truly ours. When they told me that I would lose the block if I didn't work I was confused.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. At present I'm working for P.I.T. When Agriculture fixes up the block I will work on it.
- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
- A. I don't want them to take it away. I thought the land was truly ours. It would be wrong if they took it away.

Block 56. Kwalu Gamini of Lalaura.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.
- A. They told me that I had to do 6 acres in 5 years and after that another 6 acres in 5 years. They told me that if I didn't comply with the about in 5 years they would take the block off me. That's all they told me.
- Q. Why haven't you developed your block.
- A. When we first started they told us that if we worked the block for 6 months we could get a loan. So I worked my block for 6 months and when I reported they told me to wait awhile, so I waited another 6 months and then reported again. But they told me that I couldn't get a loan because the Land Board had stopped the loans. I was angry so I left the block. I have not been back since I want the block and if they give me a loan I will work it.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your lot.
- A. I'm working in the village at the moment. If I get a loan I will work the block.
- Q. What were your problems.
- A. Before coming and going was very hard and me could not do it all time. I could not build a house as there was no way to get materials up there and I had no money.
- Q. What do you think of living permanently on the block.
- A. I would not like this.
- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
- A. I would be angry because of want the block. The Government promised Block 7 in place of the airstrip. Now I am confused. If they take away the blocks we will close the airstrip.

Listed below are the holders of block 7 which have been recommended for forfeiture but could not be contacted.

Block	37.	Areni Teina of Lalaura	-	Dead.
Block	38.	Arthur Teina of Lalaura	-	Unavailable.
Block	39.	Aria Vele of Lalaura	-	At Baramat No.4.
Block	40.	Ubavete Moipoela	-	Dead.
Block	41.	Imani Moipoela	-	P.I.T. Cape Rodney
Block	45.	Simon Boida	-	Kapari
Block	46.	Imani Ofae	-	Port Moresby
Block	49.	Wene Onunu	-	Samarai
Block	51.	Unuba John	-	Port Moresby
Block	57.	Genia Madili	-	P.I.T. Cape Rodney.
Block	184.	Isa	-	Unavailable.
Block	185.	Isa	-	Unavailable.
Block	195.	Artau	-	Unavailable.
Block	204.	Sawai	-	At Bomara.
Block	208.	Edi	-	In Port Moresby.
Block	210.	Sala	-	At Bomara.
Block	215.	Yono	-	At Bomara.
Block	219.	A.J.	-	At Bomara.
Block	222.	Salina	-	At Bomara.
Block	223.	Isa	-	At Lalava.
Block	224.	Lebia	-	In Port Moresby.
Block	228.	Apeama	-	In Port Moresby.
Block	230.	Tena	-	at Lalaura.
Block	241.	Santa	-	at Bomara.
Block	242.	Ward	-	at Bomara.
Block	243.	Karapane	-	at Wanigela.

Out of the 54 blocks in Sub-Division No. 7 a total of 39 have been recommended for forfeiture.

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Sub-Division No.1 Forfeitures.

No block holders from No.1 Sub-Division whose blocks were recommended for forfeiture were ~~available to be~~ interviewed. Below is a list of the block holders from Sub-Division No.1 whose blocks have been recommended for forfeiture. Block holders are composed of Domara and Baramata No.4 people and also some New Guineans.

Block 151.	Harea	Aori.	At present in Popondetta.
Block 154.	Torei	Boa.	Now at Domara.
Block 155.	Kau	Bometa	At present at Domara.
Block 157.	Taina	Makavo	At present at Domara.
Block 158.	Haro	Kilavi.	Has returned to the Gulf District.
Block 160.	Eka	Sarufa.	At Baramata No.4.
Block 167.	Kamu	Meria.	At present at Domara.
Block 173.	Karoa	Ulavila.	Working for P.I.T.
Block 174.	Makara	Vilamai.	In Port Moresby.
Block 176.	Hari	Herevahape.	Bai Plantation.
Block 177.	Lavuru	Hailati.	Working for P.I.T.
Block 181.	Tavari	Siuta.	Unavailable.
Block 183.	Thomas	Aboa.	In Port Moresby.
Block 184.	Ao	Mana.	Unavailable.
Block 185.	Ino	Dibai.	Unavailable.
Block 195.	Ariau	Ariau.	Unavailable.
Block 205.	Waiori	Souga.	At Domara.
Block 208.	Dei	Bometa.	In Port Moresby.
Block 210.	Nela	Horela.	At Domara.
Block 215.	Pono	erei.	At Domara.
Block 219.	Abi	gi.	At Domara.
Block 222.	Taima	aiqua.	At Domara.
Block 223.	Amo	John.	At Lalaura.
Block 224.	Lohia	Woru.	In Port Moresby.
Block 228.	Apesuru	Mora.	In Port Moresby.
Block 230.	Touna	Alogoa.	At Lalaura.
Block 241.	Tiuta	Marai.	At Domara.
Block 242.	Marai	Godou.	At Domara.
Block 243.	Kwarapune	BaroBaro.	At Wanigela.

Out of the 94 blocks in Sub-Division No.1 a total of 29 have been recommended for forfeiture.

FORFEITURES - NUMBER 2 SUB DIVISION.

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Block 355. Iobeni Madudu of Ianu.

Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.

A. They told me that I had to clear 6 acres in 5 years to keep the block and after that I had to clear another 6 acres in 5 years. They told me that if I didnt do this they would take it away.

Q. Why havn't you developed your block.

A. For the first 3 years I was sick. Also my wife was sick in Port Moresby and I stayed there for one year. For one year I have been working on my block, Public Works were working there after I had put my rubber in and much of it was where the road was made.

Q. Have you a loan.

A. Yes I have a loan of \$1000 but I have not used it.

Q. What are your general problems.

A. There is only myself to work the block. I don't use the loan because I might die and my sons would have to pay it back to the Government.

Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.

A. I want to work the block as I won't have a way to make money.

Q. What do you think if you had to live on your block permanently.

A. Ianu is my village and my mission is at Ianu. Your home is at Marshall Lagoon and you come to work here and then go back to your home. I would not live on my block all the time. I would go between the block and the village. I went to Popondetta and I saw that there the people from the area go out from their villages and work their blocks and the people from other areas live on their blocks. I came back and told the people here.

Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.

A. That would be bad. If I didn't work on it they could take it away but I was sick and now I am well I am working the block. This is my land so they won't take it away. I think I should keep the block.

Block 368. Isoa Midu of Ianu.

Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.

A. Yes they told me that if I did not clear 6 ~~xxxx~~ acres in 5 years I would loose the block. They told me that after the first 5 years I could clear what I liked.

Q. Why havn't you developed your block.

A. I was doing work in the village and for the Mission and as there was only myself to work the block and nobody to help me I could not work it properly.

Q. Have you got a loan.

A. No I didn't apply for one. I didn't apply for one because if I didn't work the block properly I couldn't pay back the loan.

Q. What are your general problems.

A. I have no labourers or friends to help me so I can only work very slowly.

Q. What are your ideas for improving your postion.

A. I don't want to stay and do nothing for I will have nothing later on. I want to keep my blocks.

Q. What would you think if you had to live permanently on your block.

A. That would be a good idea but if we go who will help the Mission and help our children who are at school in the village. I could not do it.

Block 368. Cont. 104

- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
A. I don't want them to take it away because it is my land. What will I do if they take it away.

Block 371. Oeo Awata of Ianu.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.
A. They said that this would be my land. They told me that if I cleared 6 acres in 5 years I could keep the block. They told me after the first 6 acres was worked I could plant what I wanted. They did not tell me to plant another 6 acres after the first 5 years.
Q. Why haven't you developed your block.
A. My son's have blocks and I help them but when I work my block they will not help me. Also there is a lot of work to do in the village. Also during this time I was in Hospital in Port Moresby for one year.
Q. Have you got a loan.
A. No but I have applied. I did not apply before because I wanted my rubber to grow up first.
Q. What are your general problems.
A. I have no one to help me. My children are at school and I have to look after them. Also I have no money to pay labourers.
Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
A. It is bad to do nothing. I don't want to lose my block to somebody else otherwise my children will have nothing.
Q. What do you think about living permanently on your block.
A. If I had to leave the village I will have to leave all my children in the village and it would be too hard for them.
Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
A. I don't want them to take my block because I have planted rubber another man to get this. Also what will my children do.

Block. 386. Maio Adu of Ianu.

- Q. When you got the block did they explain the lease to you.
A. They told me that I had to clear 6 acres in 5 years or they would take the block off me. That is all they told me.
Q. Why haven't developed the block.
A. Because on this block it is very swampy and the Agriculture Officer told me not to plant rubber as the ground was too wet. But now the block is drier and after the rain I will plant rubber.
Q. Have you got a loan.
A. No I did not apply.
Q. What are your general problems.
A. I am very old and my son is working at Merani so only my wife and I can work it. For this reason I did not work it for 2 years. Then the Agriculture Officer came and said not to plant rubber as the ground was too wet. Sometimes I was sick and only this year I have started on the block.
Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
A. I want to work on the block. If I just stay nothing it is bad. If I don't work my block my children won't have a way to earn money.
Q. What do you think about living permanently on your block.
A. Sometimes I will go to the block, but I have to do Mission work here in the village and my children are at school. I could not live on the block all the time.

The following blocks are from Sub-Division Number 2 and are those recommended for forfeiture but could not be contacted. The majority are from Aroma Coast.

- Block 309. Tore Agideo of Gavuone - Has never worked his block.
- Block 310. Navua Vanua of Pelagai - Has come a few times but says he has to stay with his children at Pelagai.
- Block 311. Lama Vanua of Pelagai - Has never worked his block.
- Block 312. Aimona Kenaale of Kapari - Has not worked his block.
- Block 313. Rabu Ilobua. In 1966 he ~~went metal~~ and returned to Gavuone. He has not returned.
- Block 315. Sibodu Duna of Ianu.
- Block 331. Gerega Gairo of Pelagai - Has returned to his village.
- Block 332. Vagi Ravu of Paramana - At present in Moresby.
- Block 337. Rakilea Borogeno of Gavuone - Has never come to his block.
- Block 339. Karawa Mokela of Maopa No.1 - Has not worked his block.
- Block 341. Walo Ovu of Pelagai. Has never come to his block.
- Block 347. Urai Wari of Maopa No.2. Has never returned to his block.
- Block 348. Vai Wari of Maopa No.2. Has a Trade Store at Maopa and has never come to the block.
- Block 350. Ivali Moko of Gaivakala. Has never worked his block.
- Block 351. Lua Latha of Maopa No.1. Has never come to the block.
- Block 354. Tom Ravu of Pelagai. At present working for the Administration as a clerk in Port Moresby.
- Block 376. Midu Barugare of Ianu.
- Block 397. Bobonu Waha of Ianu. In Port Moresby for the last 3 years with T.B.

There are several other forfeitures from Sub-Division No.2 but no other information could be gathered about them. They are listed on the map marked with an F. forfeiture.

Block 43. Megalaka Emina of Dom.

- Q. When you got the block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.
- A. They told me to clear the block and plant rubber. They did not give me a time limit or a set amount to clear. They said if I worked it hard I would win it. That is all they told me.
- Q. Why havn't you developed your block. *because*
- A. For 2 years I did not work on the block because I was working for money. After this I worked on the block by myself. But without money for labourers I could only do a little at a time that is why not much has done on the block.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. I didn't apply. I didn't want a loan until my rubber was big.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. They never showed me how to peg out the rubber or to plant it. So I cannot do a very good job.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. Later on I want to get a loan. The rubber is not big enough at the moment.
- Q. What do you think of the idea of living permanently on your block.
- A. I would do that if I had to.

Block 62. Haumana Obana of Dom.

- Q. When you got your block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.
- A. When I got the block Agriculture told me to clear it then they would send a boy to peg it for me. They did not give me any set time or amount of land to clear. They did not tell me that if I didn't work it properly I would loose it. I do not understand the lease.
- Q. Why is your block undeveloped.
- A. The first year I planted my rubber. Then I saw that rubber is a hard thing to grow so I came back to my village. Then my wife got ill and I spent 2 years with her in Port Moresby. When we came back she died. I did not go back to the block for 2 years. Now I have coconuts ready to plant on my block.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. I didn't apply because I was afraid I would not be able to pay it back.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. They never showed me how to plant the rubber and I had to go very slowly. Also just by myself to do the work it is very hard.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. I want to work hard and then get a loan. In just waiting for my coconuts to grow.

Block No. 62 Cont.

- Q. What do you think of the idea of living permanently on your block.
- A. I would come and go to the village because I have to look after my coconuts here also.

Block 63. Maisa Mitabaina of Dom.

- Q. When you got your block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.
- A. I dont understand the lease. They told me to clear the block and plant rubber. They told me if I worked hard I could clear 1 - 2 acres a year. They didnt tell me any time limit: They did not tell me how long the lease was for.
- Q. Why havn't you developed your block.
- A. The first Agriculture Officer here used to pick us all up and take us to the blocks. When that happened I used to work the block. When he went we no longer transport and because I am old (about 60) it was ~~too~~ far ^{too} for me to go.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. I did not apply. It was my fault.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. I have no money to employ labourers and that is why I havn't worked the block.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. If Agriculture help me I will get the block started.
- Q. What do you think of living permanently on your block.
- A. If I had to live there all the time I would.

Block 65. Aurama Maisa of Dom.

- Q. When you got your block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.
- A. I don't understand the lease. They told me that if I worked the block they would help me. They gave me no time limit or amount I had to do. This is all they told me.
- Q. Why havnt you developed your block.
- A. When I got the block I didn't want to plant rubber. I wanted to plant coconuts. But I didn't plant any coconuts because I was too old. I got the block so I could give it to my children. I havn't worked the block for 6 years.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. I asked but they didn't give me one.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. I want labourers to work the block but Agriculture won't help me.
- Q. What do you think of living permanently on your block.
- A. If I got a loan and could have labourers working for me I would live on the block.

Block 68. Bifam Maisa of Dom.

- Q. When you got the block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.
- A. They gave me the block and told me to work it. Thats all they told me. I dcn't know whats in the lease.
- Q. Why havn't you developed the block.
- A. In the first year I got a loan and hired some labourers to work my block. But in the second year they closed my loan and

Block 68. Cont.

- 10 (10)
- A. told me that when I worked the block hard they would re-open my loan. When they closed the loan I never worked the block again because I had no moeny for labourers and I could not do it all by myself.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. I have no one to help me and I cannot do it all by myself.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. At the moment I am doing nothing. If they give me back my loan I will work it.

Block 69. Oleou Ieipa of Dom village.

- Q. When you got your block was the lease fully explained to you.
- A. When I got the block they told me to work hard on it and I would keep the block. They told me if I didnt work the block I would loose it. They did not give me a time limit. That is all they told me.
- Q. Why havn't you developed your block.
- A. I worked on my block for a while then my son got sick and I took him to Gemo for one year. When I came back I stayed in the village for a year. My house on the block was no good and I asked Agriculture to help me but they did nct. So I stayed in the village. My other land is around the village where I have my coconuts. If I go to the block there will be no one to look after these. One man is not enough. That is why I stay here.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. I had a loan of \$1000 but Agriculture stopped it as I was not working my block.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. When they took the loan off me for not working properly on my block I had no money to buy soap or tobacco for this reason I stayed in the village. Also ~~is~~ is 2 hours walk to my block because they is no transport. Also they just gave me the rubber. They did not show me how to look after it or plant it out so how do I know how to work it properly.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. I want to finish planting coconuts in the village. Then I will go and work on my block.
- Q. What do you think of the idea of living permanently on your block.
- A. If I had a house on the block I would stay there all the time.

Block 70. Iliba Komuna of Dom.

- Q. When you got the block were the terms of the lease explained to you.
- A. When I got the block they told me to clear it and work it. They didn't give me a time limit or a set amount to clear. I do not understand the lease.
- Q. Why havn't you developed the block.
- A. Because I'm too old. In the first year I cut 3 acres but after that I was too old and could not work the block. I know if I dont work it I will loose it.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. I did not apply because I saw other people did not have them so I did not ask.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. It is to hard for me to work it. I just want to give it to my children.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your postion.
- A. I just do nothing now because I am to old.

Block 71.

Otauvari Debeni of Dom.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you. (9)
- A. They told me to work the block and plant rubber. They told me that I had to plant 6 acres in 5 years and after that to keep going. They told me that if I didn't do this I would loose the block. They told me if I didnt work it properly they would take my loan off me.
- Q. Why havn't you developed the block.
- A. For the first 3 years I worked the block by myself then when I sent to get my loan money they said they wouldn't give it to me because I wasn't doing enought on my block. So I went and worked for P.W.D.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. Yes I had one but they closed it so I left my block alone.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. It is very hard for me because I could get no labourers. Also with no loan I had no money to buy soap and kerosene so I could live on the block.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. I want to work on my block. At the moment of am working on it in the afternoon.
- Q. What do you think of living permanently on your block.
- A. If they helped me get my materials up there I would live on my block.
- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
- A. I don't want to loose it because I have always paid my rent.

Block 73.

Naro Augeno of Dom.

- Q. When you got your block in 1961 were the terms of the lease fully explained to you?
- A. When I got the lease they told me to build a house and work the block. If I didnt do this I would not be able to work the block properly and I would loose the block. They did not tell me how many years I had to work it to keep the block or how much work I had to do.
- Q. Why havn't you developed your block?
- A. The first 3 years I had the block I worked it. Then my wife got sick and I was in Port Moresby for 2 years with her. When I came back Agriculture told me to keep working the block. But I planted coconuts in my village land for a year. Now I am going back to work on the block.
- Q. Have you a loan?
- A. No. I applied but they told me to wait. They did not give me a reason.
- Q. What are your general problems?
- A. When I good the rubber plants I told the Agricultural trainees that I did not know how to grow the rubber but Agriculture did not send anyone to show me. I didn't know how to do it properly and those that I planted have died.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position?
- A. I want to work on the block and on my land. I know 6 years has passed but I want to work it again.
- Q. What do you think of the idea of living permanently on your block.
- A. I think it would be a good idea.

Block 75.

Audao Rigoro of Dom.

8

- Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.
- A. They told me I had to plant 6 acres in 5 years, and then I could get a loan. They told me after the first 6 acres was planted I had to plant another 6 acres. They told me that if I didn't comply with this I would loose the block.
- Q. Why havn't you developed the block.
- A. I worked on the block for 3 years. Its right in the bush and there was no road to it. I asked Agriculture 4 times to make a road but they wouldn't so I left the block. I know what they said about loosing it but that didn't worry me.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. They told me I had to have 1000 rubber trees planted but because of the road I didn't do this and so did not apply.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. Now I am working at P.I.T. Sawmill I dont want to work my block because there is no road to it.
- Q. What are your problems.
- A. Just that there is no road and I have no money for labourers.
- Q. What do you think of living permanently on your block.
- A. I dont want to do that. I want to stay in the village.
- Q. What would you think if they made forfeit your block.
- A. I would be angry. If they made a road to my block I would work it. If they don't make a road I don't care if they take it back.

Block 78.

Aiado Debene of Dom.

- Q. When you got your block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.
- A. I dont fully understand the lease. They told me to cut 6 acres of the block and plant rubber but they did not give me a period of time. They also told me that if I did not work it properly I would loose it but they did not give me a period of time. That is all they told me.
- Q. Why havn't you developed the block.
- A. When I got the block I became sick and was at Abau Hospital for 2 years. When I returned here I told the Agriculture Officer and asked for a loan to start my block. I employed 9 labourers and they clear 6 acres and I planted 500 rubber trees. Then a fire destroyed most of this work. I went back to the Agriculture Officer and told him and he gave me more rubber to plant. I worked for a while by myself but could not keep it cleared. I went back and saw the Agriculture Officer for more loan money to employ labourers but he said I couldn't have any more money because my block was not clean. So I have been working only by myself. Then the village Pastor died and the Mission appointed me as Pastor so now I have only been able to get there now and then.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. I had one but they have closed it.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. I would like transport to take us to and from the blocks. Also I have no access. When it rains I dont go.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. I want to work the block.
- Q. What do you think of the idea of living permanently on the block.

Block 78. Cont.

- A. I have the materials for my house but I have no money to hire a truck to take them. If I could build my house there I would stay there all the time. (7)

Block 81. Mitabaine Ioga of Dom.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.
- A. They told me I had to plant 6 acres of rubber in 5 years and then I could get a loan. They told me that after the first 6 acres I had to plant another 6 acres. They told me that if I didnt comply with this, I would loose the block.
- Q. Why havn't you developed the block.
- A. I worked for a year, but I was short of sugar and other things so I left the block to get a job. When I went for a loan they did not give me one because I was not working it properly. After working it for 1 year I went to Port Moresby for 3 years then I came back. I am now working for P.I.T. I thought of the conditions of keeping the block but I was confused.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. No. I didnt get one because I was not working the block properly.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your position.
- A. I want to work it. I work the blocks at the weekends but the rain is spoiling it.
- Q. What do you think of living permanently on your block.
- A. I wouldn't do that. I would like to spend some time in the village.
- Q. What would you think if they made you forfeit your block.
- A. I don't want my block to be taken away because it is my land. I know what they said about doing 6 acres in 5 years but I want them to give me a few more years to do that.

Block 82. Baiiau Ligowa of Dom.

- Q. When you got the block were the terms of the lease fully explained.
- A. They told me if I worked on the block I would make money. If I didnt work it they would take it off me. They gave me no time limit. Thats all they told me.
- Q. Why havn't you developed your block.
- A. When the blocks were first opened in 1961 the people said they were not good so I never worked it until 1963. I worked it till 1967. I have not paid my rent since then so now I'm working for P.W.D. to pay my rent. As I didnt have the money to pay my rent I have not worked it since 1967.
- Q. Have you a loan.
- A. Yes. But because I havn't used it they closed it. I went to the Agriculture Officer before and asked him for money to hire labourers but he said he wouldn't give it to me. So I did not use the loan.
- Q. What are your ideas for improving your postion.
- A. When I pay my rent I will start on my block again.

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Block 84. Biri Ema of Dom.

Q. When you got the block were the terms of the lease fully explained to you.

A. I dont understand the lease. They just told me to work the block. They didn't give me any time limits

Q. Why havn't you developed your block.

A. My wife has not been able to work for 10 years, so I had to do all the work in the gardens. I have never touched the blocks. I don't want the block. I got the block because the Government wanted me to.

Listed below are the holders of Dom Sub-Division blocks which have been recommended for forfeiture but were unable to be contacted.

- Block 59. Augeno Poi - ~~Unavailable~~ *Unavailable*
- Block 61. Manaisa Poia - At present at Tutubu.
- Block 64. Donsion Aurama - Port Moresby.
- Block 67. Iniho Naro - Unavailable.
- Block 74. Mara Daiu - Dead.
- Block 79. Viniu Oiea - Dead.
- Block 86. Baige Giheme - Unavailable.

To obtain some form of comparison listed below are interviews with people working blocks which are not due for forfeiture. (5)

Sub-Divison Number 2.

Block 334 Vou Latha of Maopa No.1 (semi permanent).

- Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.
A. They told me to work the block well and I could keep it. They told me to clear 6 acres in 5 years and after that the same thing. They told me if I didn't do this they would take the block off me.
- Q. What do you think of Health and Education facilities,
A. Because there is a school here I had to leave my children in the village at school. For this reason I come and go and have not done much work. Also there is no Aid Post close so what do I do if I get sick.
- Q. Is there any conflict between the people on the blocks.
A. In 1965 the Ianu people, the block people and the Agriculture Officer had a fight over this land. For this reason a lot of the Aroma Coast people have not come back because they were afraid of the Ianu people.
- Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.
A. Thats alright but a lot of Aroma people came and thought living here would be too hard so they went back.
- Q. What are your general problems.
A. It is very hard for just myself to work the land. They cut off my living allowance because I wasn't working it properly and I find it hard to live here.

Block 322. Wari Laka of Pelagai. Permanent settler.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.
A. I was told that it was a 99 year lease and if I did not have 6 acres cleared and planted 5 years they would take it off me.
- Q. Have you a loan.
A. Yes \$1000. I don't know how much I have spent.
- Q. What do you think of Health and Education facilities.
A. I have 4 boys and I would like a school and Aid Post to be set up.
- Q. Is there any conflict between people on the blocks.
A. Sometimes the Ianu people are angry with us and won't talk. They say that it is the land and that the Government didn't give them any payment. This is the reason why some of the people of Aroma will not come back and work because they are afraid. They said this in 1965.
- Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.
A. Yes I do this because then the block goes ahead.
- Q. What are your general problems.
A. I find it hard without labourers.
- Q. Are there any leaders in the blocks.
A. No just one man and his family.
- Q. What do you think of the idea of the blocks.
A. I think it is good as it is a way for us to find money and help ourselves.

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①

Block 362. Kawamani Deba of Ianu - Semi permanent.

- Q. When you got the block was the lease fully explained to you.
- A. Yes they did. They said that I have the block for 99 years. They said that in 5 years I must have 6 acres cleared. They said that if I dont work it they would take it away and give it to somebody else.
- Q. What do you think of Health and Education facilities.
- A. All these things are here at Ianu so I don't worry.
- Q. Is there any conflict between the block people.
- A. No there is none.
- Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.
- A. If we leave our Mission and our village it is not good. I can live on the block for a while then I can come back to the village to help the village and the school. I built my home here and I don't want to leave.
- Q. What are your general problems.
- A. Before the Government said that they would give us a block and send us labourers. Then they said sorry we cannot send you any labourers. Also I don't want to take any money from the loan as it will have to be paid back to the N. L. B.
- Q. Have you got a loan.
- A. Yes I got a loan of \$1000. I dont want to spend any because it is hard to pay back. I know the idea is to pay it back when the rubber is producing but I don't want to do it that way I want all the money from the rubber myself.
- Q. What do you think of the ideas of the blocks.
- A. Good. It gives us a business.

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Block 324 Oita Gerega of Gavuone. (Permanent)

Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.

A. They told me that in 1 year I had to clear 1 to 2 acres and that I had to pay a certain amount of rent. They told me I had to plant 6 acres in 5 years or they could take the block off me.

Q. Have you a loan.

A. Yes I got a loan of \$1000. I don't know how much I have spent. I brought materials for my house and have a living allowance.

Q. What do you think of Health and Education facilities.

A. I want a school and an aid post set up. This is the only problem I have.

Block 314. Embogo Jurute of Popondetta. (Permanent settler)

Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.

A. They told me that I had to improve 6 acres in 5 years or I would lose the block. They told me after the first 6 acres I would have to clear another 6 acres.

Q. Have you a loan.

A. Yes \$1000 but I don't know how much I have spent.

Q. What are your general problems.

A. I have no labourers and I find it hard to work by myself. I cannot get any labourers because I only get \$8 living allowance.

Q.8 What do you think of the people who don't work their blocks.

A. I think they should lose their blocks and the land be given to new people because a lot of land is not being worked.

Block 316. Madio Media Dinu of Ianu. (semi permanent)

Q. When you got the block did they explain the lease to you.

A. Yes they told me that I had to clear 6 acres in 5 years and after that another 6 acres in 5 years. They told me that if I did not comply with the above I would lose the block.

Q. Have you a loan.

A. Yes \$1000. They told me that I could get my labourers on the loan but when I tried they told me that I must pay my labourers.

Q. What do you think about living permanently on the block.

A. I don't think it would be a good idea. We want to stay in the village but work on the block.

Q. What are your general problems.

A. Before they promised us money and labourers but this did not happen. We want to know if we can get what we need.

Block 317. Madi Sibodu of Ianu. (semi permanent)

Q. When you got the block was the lease explained to you.

A. Yes they told me that I had to have a fifth cleared in 5 years or I would lose the block. They told me the lease was for 99 years.

Q. What are your general problems.

A. I haven't got any labourers to help me. We were told before that we would be given money for labourers. Only my family helps me

2

SUMMARY.

The following points can be drawn from the information listed.

1. When asked what they would think if they had to forfeit their blocks most were adamant that they wanted to keep the blocks. Their thinking was along the lines that their problems and reasons for not developing their blocks nullified the terms of their lease.
2. If they have to forfeit their blocks they think that they are losing the work they have already done and the rent they have paid without getting anything from the block.
3. Several had the opinion that coconuts were a better crop than rubber and when they could not proceed with this they did not want to work their blocks.
4. A large degree of confusion was evident ^{over} loans. The different explanations they received and their confusion over the use of the loan being the main factors.
5. They expressed the difficulty in setting up permanent settlement without a loan. Gardens have to be established first before full time work can be started.
6. In all cases the blocks that were granted to aged applicants have not been developed.
7. One of the main points is the reluctance of the village people to live continually on the blocks without returning to the village for long periods. This question was asked because the Lands Department is considering making it a rule that to get a block one must live permanently on the block.

Shock.
(A. LOCK)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of... CENTRAL ... Report No. 4 of 69/70.

Patrol Conducted by... J.G. McFARLANE, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled... Marshall Lagoon Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil.

Natives... 1 R.P.&.N.G.C. & 1 Patrol Interpreter.

Duration—From... 17 / 11 / 1969 to... 10 / 12 / 1969:

Number of Days... 16.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... / 10 / 1969:

Medical ... / 19

Map Reference... Fourmil - Kalo Milinch - Cocoalands.

Objects of Patrol... Dissemination of information on Mining Permit.

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 ...

Amount Returned to Store

Popu

20

CDW:HC

35-21-1
67-1-33

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

27th January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL No. 4 of 1969/70

Your reference is 67-2-3 of 12th January, 1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Special Report by Mr. J.G. McFarlane to the Marshall Lagoon Census Division.

3. It is a lucid account of what appears to have been a well-conducted patrol. However, as you observed in your covering memorandum, there appears to have been rather too much enthusing during the patrol over benefits which may never eventuate. Perhaps Mr. McFarlane tempered his talks to a greater extent than conveyed in his report, if not, I suggest that a casual but positive attempt be made whenever the opportunity arises at council meetings etc. to tone down any premature expectations which may have arisen.

4. The question of compensation for damage to gardens caused by road construction is taking a lamentably long time to resolve. Kindly inform me whether or not any recent steps have been taken to have the matter finalised.

5. No memorandum appears to have been forwarded as required in my circular 35-1-1, of 29th April, 1969. Please ensure that this is done in future.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

c.c.
Mr. J.G. McFarlane,
Sub District Office,
KUPIANO

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 1. 22.

119

Telephone—2891
Our Reference... 67-2-3



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

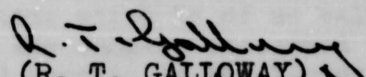
12th January, 1970

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1969/70

Above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. J.G.McFarlane Assistant Patrol Officer is attached in duplicate.

2. I would agree with the sentiments expressed by the Assistant District Commissioner in his covering memorandum concerning the increasing land shortage in this area. I consider that every effort should be made to ensure that if any mining development occurs prompt and efficient action is given to claims by the people of the area.
3. It is obvious that the people of Dom Village are not satisfied with the manner in which their claims for compensation have been met. It would appear that fast and equitable action in regard to this type of claim is a basic requirement for co-operation.
4. I note that on several occasions Mr. McFarlane told the people that they would probably be able to gain worthwhile employment with a company which began mining operations in their area; I would advise against this, because at this stage no one can foretell the policies regarding employment of any company, thus to indicate such possibilities may cause false hopes and ideas to arise amongst the people, should these hopes prove empty then we could find ourselves being held responsible for this by the people.
5. Apart from this the patrol appears to have been successful in widely publicising the prospecting applications.
6. With regard to the Assistant District Commissioner's comment on paragraph six, I must concur, it is indeed unfortunate and regrettable that these delays occur as it leaves a poor impression with the people and furthermore may be misconstrued to mean that they are not welcome to give their views. I would recommend that dates fixed for a Warden's Court should be strictly adhered to.


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

67-3-1

NBL/wo.

18
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

8th January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
P.O. Box 776,
POINT MORESBY.

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT No. 4/1969-1970.

Three copies of the above report enclosed.

2. This is Mr. McFarlane's first solo patrol, and he has carried out his duties satisfactorily. Mr. McFarlane could well have summarised his assessments, and such requirements for future report will be brought to his notice.

3. The attitudes generally follow the pattern of other areas in the subdistrict. Land re-occurs in discussions as the most important worry of the people. Bougainville activity was fairly closely followed by people in the area, and even prior to the patrols which covered the current application for P.A.78, there was a good deal of discussion amongst the people of these developments. At about the same time it became known throughout the area that prospecting operations of comparatively large dimensions were in operation in the Ormond River area. Assumptions were quickly drawn that this area was to be subject to the same sort of development. Concern became evident, and is reported in the reports covering the two patrols which publicised the current application. I have mentioned this in my previous memorandum also that land is of vital importance to the people of the area, and that due to the increasing population land reserves are fast dwindling. In addition, the groups of the area are of fragmented origin tenure systems differ, and consequent developing bridging relationships between groups, allowing, insofar as lease is concerned, participation in land use by immigrant families, force groups on the defensive to guard against intrusion. Difficulty, in some areas such as the Arena area, the impossibility, in purchase or leasing land is evidence of the situation. I hope I do not give the impression that we have a completely landless people, or that the situation is explosive, I am trying to indicate valid reasons behind attitudes to current and possible future mining activity.

4. If what I am told eventuates, and that is that the Ormond operations land to indicate commercial quantities of mineral, and if production commences, then it is possible that the export point will be Marshall Lagoon, then a serious land situation will develop at the Lagoon. You are aware that it is impossible to obtain further land in the lagoon area, for example, Pacific Islands Timbers operations were drastically revised due to the fact that Gavvone people would not dispose of the mangrove area between Kupiano and Gavvone which is of no value to them. Operations as reportedly envisaged by the company concerned with the Ormond lease may lead to a difficult land problem in the lagoon area. I do not think the people indolent enough not to have thought of the possibilities, and I believe the attitudes now reported upon indicate that the possibilities are being considered.

5. The attitudes displayed by the Dom people are warranted. Compensation for improvements, economic trees and gardens, on the Kupiano - Cocealands road has not been paid. Public Works Department which originally promised payment is currently considering the question. This does not change the attitudes of the people, however and due to the procrastination displayed, has not enhanced our standing with the people. On the basis of this these people will always oppose further encroachment on their lands for whatever purpose.

6. Finally, at Kupiano we have come out in a fairly dim light following our publicising campaign. Previously arranged Warden's sittings were delayed twice and many people, some having travelled from Abau waited three days in vain to discuss the matter with the Warden. They returned home the day prior to his arrival much chagrined. The sittings were arranged for the 16th December, were postponed till the 18th and then again till the 19th. The sittings were arranged to coincide with the December meeting of the Marshall Lagoon Council, the meeting was over and Councillors departed by the time the sittings were held.

N. B. Lucas

(N. B. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

112

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-1
If calling ask for J.G.McF/av.
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

5th January, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Kupiano,
Abau Sub-District,
Central District.

PATROL REPORT.

Enclosed please find:-

Report Number:- Kupiano 4 of 1969/1970.
Sub-District:- Abau.
District :- Central.
Council Area:- Marshall Lagoon.
Patrol Conducted by:- J.G. McFarlane.
Designation :- Assistant Patrol Officer.
Personell Accompanying Patrol:- 1 R.P.&.N.G.C.
1 Patrol Interpreter.
Duration of Patrol:- 17/11/69 to 10/12/69.
:- 16 Days.
Last Administration Patrol:- October 1969.
Objects of Patrol :- Notification of application
for a mining permit.
Total Population of Area Patrolled:- 7,040.
Map Reference:- Fourmil Milinch Cocoalands
village Population Register
not enclosed.

For your information, please.

J.G. McFarlane

(J.G. McFarlane)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

- Monday 17/11/69:- Observed meeting conducted by Patrol Officer B. Ede, at Kelerakwa.
- Tuesday 18/11/69:- Observed second meeting conducted by Patrol Officer B. Ede, at Gavuone.
- Wednesday 19/11/69:- 6.30 A.M.:- Departed Kupiano per "LOLORUA" for Paramana.
4.30 to 8.30 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 firstly to the Paramana and thence to the Ilimorupu villagers. Favourable attitude shown. Slept Paramana.
- Thursday 20/11/69:- 8.00 A.M.:- Departed Paramana and walked to Pelagai arrived 8.30 A.M.
4.30 to 7.00 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of the Pelagai and Wapagai villagers. Favourable reaction shown. Slept Pelagai Community Hall.
- Friday 21/11/69:- 8 A.M.:- Departed Pelagai and walked to Gaivakala - arrived 8.30 A.M.
4.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.:- Arbitrated in land dispute.
9 P.M. to 11.15 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of the Maopa No.1 and Maopa No.2 villagers. Favourable reaction shown. Slept Gaivakala in United Church Pastors House.
- Saturday 22/11/69:- Remained Gaivakala. Arbitrated in several land disputes.
7.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of the Gaivakala and Egalauna villagers. Favourable reaction shown. Slept Gaivakala.
- Sunday 23/11/69:- 8 A.M.:- Departed Gaivakala for Keagolo - arrived 11.30 A.M.
12.30 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the Keagolo villages. No significant comment was obtained.
3 P.M. :- Departed village.
5.30 P.M.:- Arrived Gaivakala.
Arbitrated in more land disputes till 10.30 P.M.
- Monday 24/11/69:- 8 A.M.:- Departed Gaivakala and walked to Waro - arrived 9.30 A.M. Spent time discussing land disputes with Pastor George Geno.
7.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of Waro and Iruone villagers. Favourable reaction shown. Slept Pastors House.

Tuesday 25/11/69:-

8 A.M.:- Departed Waro and walked to Kwapeupa - arrived 9.30 A.M. Prepared patrol reports from previous day.

7.30 P.M to 9.30 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of the Kwapeupa and Kelekapana villagers. Mixed reaction shown. Slept Aid Post.

Wednesday 26/11/69:-

8 A.M.:- Departed Kwapeupa and walked to Wairavanua - arrived 9.30 A.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of the Wairavanua and Buru villagers. Mediocre support shown. Slept Wairavanua.

Thursday 27/11/69:-

7 A.M.:- Departed Wairavanua and walked to Kelerakwa - arrived 8.30 A.M. Prepared patrol reports of previous day. Investigated several bush fires in area from Kelerakwa to Lawani. Travelled per "Mini Moke".

7 P.M. to 9 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to Agricultural block occupiers and some land-owners at Madana Seven Day Mission school. Unanimous support given. Departed Kelerakwa at 9.45 P.M., arrived at Kupiano 10.15 P.M. Slept Kupiano.

Patrol break.

Tuesday 2/12/69:-

9 A.M.:- Departed Kupiano and travelled to Bukuku per Admin. canoe and thence by tractor. Arrived Paili 12 noon. Advised several villages while travelling of future meetings.

8 P.M. to 10 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to Bukuku villagers. Mixed reaction shown. Slept Paili.

Wednesday 3/12/69:-

8 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.:- Explained Circular 67/142 to villagers from Obaha. Meeting conducted at Kalapa school house. Unanimous support given.

4.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M.:- Explained Circular 67/142 to Kalapa and Udiri villagers. Favourable reaction shown.

Departed Kalapa 7 P.M., and arrived at Kupiano 7.45 P.M. Slept Kupiano.

Patrol break.

Monday 8/12/69:-

10 A.M.:- Departed Kupiano per "Toyota" for Lalaura - arrived 11 A.M.

7 P.M. to 9 P.M.:- Explained Circular 67/142 to villagers. Mixed reaction shown.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.:- Discussed villagers opinions with local trainee Patrol Officers. Slept Lalaura.

Tuesday 9/12/69:-

7 A.M.:- Departed Lalaura and travelled per outboard canoe to Kapari. Patrol boxes carried on land. Arrived Kapari 7.30 A.M.

8 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to combined meeting of Kapari and Viriolo villagers. Favourable reaction shown. Slept at school teacher's house at Kapari.

Wednesday 10/12/69:-

8 A.M.:- Departed Kapari and travelled to Pacific Islands Timbers per outboard canoe - arrived 8.30 A.M. Several matters discussed with P.I.T. personnel. Travelled to Dom village per "Toyota" - arrived 12 noon. Informed villagers of meeting to be held later on. Investigated assault case at Hanamoa plantation.

8 P.M. to 10 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to villagers from Dom and Iaba. Unfavourable reaction shown. Departed Dom 11 P.M. for Kupiano. Slept Kupiano.

End of Patrol.

(12)

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 4/69-70.

Villages:- PARAMANA and ILIMORUPU.

Date:- 19/11/69. Time 1630 - 2030 hours.

Meeting attended by the land leaders and senior members of the clans. There were two clans from Paramana and three from Ilimorupu. A quite a few young men also attended the meeting.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained firstly to the two clans from Paramana and thence to the three clans from Ilimorupu. Emphasis was laid on state ownership of all minerals and the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

The Paramana villagers were adamant in their approval of the mining Company coming on to their land for prospecting and if necessary, for mining. Several villagers commented on the fact that it would help make the country far stronger financially and they would thus move closer to self government and Independence. The committee man ULEA AUNA was one of the men to make this comment.

The Ilimorupu villagers were also adamant in their approval of the Company both prospecting and mining on their land. However some of the older men wanted the committee to discuss this further with the Warden on the 16th December at Kupiano. After further discussion however they too gave their approval.

Both villages were asked several times if they fully understood all the facts from the Circular 67/142; they were given the opportunity to ask questions but there were none.

Villages:- PELACAI and WAPAGAI.

Date:- 20/11/69. Time 1630 - 1900 hours.

Meeting attended by the land leaders and senior men of the clans. There were seven clans from Pelagai being:- Kinikalana, Marawairu, Lakokalana, Vekwalairuna, Legikalana, Rupukalana, Keleiana, and one clan from Wapagai being:- Kalaone.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained to the group with emphasis laid on state ownership of all minerals, and the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

The councillor Gavu Kapi spoke for the whole village and he said that every one approved of the Company coming onto the land. The councillor then asked how would the people feed themselves if a mining Company occupied an area which contained their gardens. It was explained that the money gained from compensation and occupation fees and the percentage given from the royalties, would give the landowner sufficient income to be able to buy better food from the stores which would come with the Company. It was added also that the landowner would be able to obtain a position with the Company and so this income would rise considerably.

Many villagers were interested to know what would happen if the landowner refused to let the Company onto the land to mine the minerals after they had been discovered. It was explained that it is law that these minerals wherever found belong to the state or nation and that the Government allows who it wants, to come onto the land to mine the minerals.

(11)

The people asked "If minerals are found on our land by the Company they why can't we mine them ourselves?". It was explained to them that mining operations are usually carried out by financially and technically strong companies. An idea of the total cost was put to them. Also it was added that as the Company had spent many thousands of dollars in prospecting then the Government would grant them a mining lease of the area.

The villagers understood this and at this point all unanimously agreed to support the Company coming onto the land. The councillor said that he will attend the Warden's hearing at Kupiano, to observe what happens.

Villages:- MAOPA No.1 and MAOPA No.2.

Date:- 21/11/69. Time 2100 - 2315 hours.

Meeting attended by the senior men and land leaders of the clans of both villages. There were four clans from Maopa No.1 being:- Kwaluvouvou, Kwaluvalipaguna, Kwaluragarai, Kwalu Anoina, and there were seven clans from Maopa No.2 being:- Kwaluragarage, Vanuaraka, Egalaiuvia, Balagai, Hagevogo, Kwaluivua.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained to the two villages together with emphasis laid on state ownership of all minerals and the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

All the people understood that it was necessary for the Territory to find minerals so that it could become financially stronger and so less dependent. They all liked the idea of progress coming with the Company and of being able to obtain high paying employment with the Company.

A question asked was "These samples of ore which go back to Australia or Moresby to be examined - does the Company make any money out of the minerals obtained here?". It was explained that any minerals obtained from a bulk sample would remain the property of the Administration.

Many of the villagers said that if the Company comes to mine minerals then all the money made would go back to Australia and the land owner would not make any. It was explained that while the Company carried out mining operations in the Territory then its employers and employees were treated as people belonging to the Territory and so were taxed in the same way as other citizens, the Central Government obtaining all this tax money and not the Australian Government. It was explained also that this Company need not necessarily belong to Australia but could belong to another nation.

An idea of the total cost of a mining operation was put to the people, and they realised then that it would be impossible for the land owner to exploit the minerals. Councillor Mamata spoke for the people of both villages. He said that all the villagers gave their approval for the Company to come onto the land. The people were asked several times if they fully understood all that had been said. They were advised to discuss any further problems as they arose

(10)

Villages:- GAIIVAKALA and EGALAUNA.

Date:- 22/11/69. Time 1930 - 2130 hours.

Meeting attended by the land owners, and senior men of the clans. There were two clans from GAIIVAKALA being:- Gaivakala and Kwaluragaoa, and two clans from EGALAUNA being:- Egalaua and Goligai.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained to the two villages together. Emphasis was laid on state ownership and the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people of mining did take place.

The councillor from GAIIVAKALA spoke for the whole group. He said "People at Kapari (P.I.T.) and in Moresby and the New Guinea side were all getting more rich, while the people on the Aroma coast were still poor". He said everyone approved of the Company coming onto the land.

The rest of the group were asked if they had any questions. One man asked "How long would this Company pay rent, (occupation fee) if it started mining on the land". He then asked how long it would be before the Company came to the coast as the village people were impatient and that GAIIVAKALA wanted progress now.

It was explained to him that the mining lease could last for twenty to thirty years and that prospecting would probably start within a year.

The people were interested to know what would happen if minerals were found on a man's plantation; was the Company allowed to destroy this land. It was explained that any man who felt that prospecting and if necessary mining by a Company would destroy his business then he should discuss this with the Warden on the 16th at Kupiano. It would appear in this case that the grant of a Prospecting Authority could prejudice a man's legitimate interests.

The committee man spoke and said that the villagers would support the Company coming onto the land, and then he declared the meeting closed. All members were advised that if they misunderstood any part of the talk or if they had any more questions then they could come and discuss these points with us at any time before the 16th.

Village:- KEACOLO.

Date:- 23/11/69. Time 1230 - 1415 hours.

Meeting attended by the land leaders and senior men of Gavue, Riaga clans. Several young men were also present.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained to the group with emphasis placed on state ownership of all minerals and the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people of mining did take place.

In this meeting there was little talk amongst the villagers and no questions were asked. They appeared to have understood all that had been said. The committee man spoke for the whole group, he said " It has been decided to send a man to EGALAUNA tomorrow morning to hear what the people there have said. We will come to Kupiano some time in the future to tell you how we feel about this".

(9)

It appears that the land upon which KEAGOLO is situated belongs to the EGALAUNA people and so the people were reluctant to make any comment without knowing first what the EGALAUNA villagers had said. Although it was explained that the EGALAUNA people supported the Company coming onto their land, the people still refused to give an opinion at this stage. They were invited to ask questions but this they also refused to do.

The meeting was thus closed without any significant comment from the people. The people were reminded that if they did not understand any part of the talk or if they wanted to express an opinion then they were to come to the office before the 16th December.

Villages:- WARO and IRUONE.

Date:- 24/11/69. Time 1930 - 2130 hours.

Meeting attended by the land owners and senior men of the Wairaone, Rigonuma, Kalamorupu, Iroaone clans of the two villages. There were also present several young men.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to the people. Emphasis was laid on state ownership of all minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people.

At the end of the talk there was little discussion. Several of the villagers still did not understand the occupation fees payable when a Company is prospecting and mining. This was quickly rectified.

One man asked if the Company came to their land then would they be able to borrow money from the Government to make a store or to make their plantation better. It was explained that they could probably borrow money from the Development Bank if the Agricultural Department felt that the people were earnestly intent on making their plantations a paying proposition.

It was then explained it was far better to work for the company, make sufficient money, and be able to buy a store, rather than borrow money from the Government. It was added that if a man obtained a good position with the Company and more especially if he was the land owner on whose land the company was positioned, and thus received rent, then he would soon have sufficient funds to start a store.

Only two clans, Wairaone and Rigonuma owned land, the other two clans Kalamorupu and Iroaone had their gardens positioned on Maopa 2 land. These two latter clans therefore had no alternative but to accept the decision of the Maopa 2 people. They readily accepted this decision explaining that as they had no land, then a Company coming would enable them to become more independent and financially stronger.

The two other clans also gave their approval for the Company coming onto their land. Pastor George Geno was the spokesman for the people. He is very much pro-Government and carried much influence with these people.

The villagers were asked if all was understood, and that if any queries arose then they could come and see us any time before the 16th December.

(8)

Villages:- KELEKAPANA and KWAPEUPA.

Date:- 25/11/69. Time 1930 - 2130 hours.

Meeting attended by the senior men and land owners from the clans of both villages. There were ~~SIX~~^{ELEVEN} clans from KELEKAPANA Being:- Galoirupu No.1, Galoirupu No.2, Galoirupu No.3, Iroaone, Gavukalei, Egalarupu, Kapalua, Bebewa, Golokapvura, Ilovele, Velevai, and also the ~~SIX~~^{ELEVEN} clans from KWAPEUPA being:- Iovele, Niunivagi, Iovele Onevagi, Waira One Gerega Aparara, Rapila One Geno Gaira, Waira One Ravuora, Waira One Renagi Kali and Egalarupu Ravu Wari.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to the people. Emphasis was laid on state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if minerals were found.

At the end of the talk there was some discussion. Several of the villagers spoke up and said that they supported the Company coming onto their land to prospect and if necessary to mine the minerals. The committee man said he thought everybody present wanted the Company to come.

One man asked if the Local Government Council knew about this Company coming and did it send the Patrol Officers to explain this to the people. It was explained that the Administration in Port Moresby sent the Patrol Officers out to publicise this circular. It was added that at all the villages visited so far, the councillors had given their approval.

One man spoke to the group, he said "The people at Bougainville did not like the idea of mining taking place on their land, but now they are happy for it. They are becoming very rich people now, and also the Government will make a lot of money through taxes". He explained to the people that he had heard this on the radio that day. This was in fact true, and several other villagers had heard these reports.

One man wanted to know if all that was being said by the people would be told to the A.D.C. It was explained that this talk would be mentioned in the Patrol Officers report, however no mention was made of the situation reports being sent to Moresby. After this the people seemed reluctant to speak any further and tended to regard us with obvious suspicion.

The committee man asked if everybody had understood what has been said and asked if there were any more questions. The meeting was then declared closed and the people were advised that they could ask us questions any time before the 16th December if they still did not understand everything.

Villages:- WAIRAVANUA and BURU.

Date:- 26/11/69 Time 2100 - 2300 hours.

Meeting attended by the land leaders and senior men of the clans of both villages. There were present six clans from WAIRAVANUA being:- Wairavanua, Waibomu, Upugau, ^{Waibomu} Upugauau, Waira Vanua, and there was only one clan from Buru village being:- Vuru.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to the people of both villages. Emphasis was laid on state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Government and the people if minerals were found and mining did take place.

The feelings among the people present were mixed. The councillor in this village appeared to be against the Company mining on the land. He said if the Company found minerals and started mining then it would make a lot of money and the land owner would make very little. Because of this he felt that the occupation fees were not high enough. An idea of the financial gain to be had each year by a land owner if the Company had a 200 acre mining lease was explained to him. He did not however appear impressed. It was added that the land owner would probably be able to obtain high paying employment with the Company and so his income per year would be greatly increased.

One man said that before the Government came, the Kapari people's land was all timber and little of it was used. The Government, he said, has bought all the timber and the Kapari people gained much money, both from the sale and being able to work for Pacific Islands Timbers.

Several men supported the Company coming onto their land. Some said that it would make them wealthier while others said that it would be good for the Territory over all and would speed up Independence. Most of the people liked the idea of being able to gain employment with the Company. An idea of the wages per week was given to the people. This estimate was about the same as what a local worker makes per week with Pacific Islands Timbers. The Pastor of this village supported the Government and had much influence on the people.

One school teacher asked that if the Company found minerals on a man's land, and then came to mine them, and this man did not want them to, then what could he do. It was explained that if the prospecting results show the presence of minerals on the land, then the Company is usually given the mining lease because it is financially and technically strong, and it had already spent much time and money looking for the minerals.

Therefore if any man felt strongly against the Company entering on his land, then as previously explained, he was to make his complaint known to the Mining Warden on the 16th December at Kupiano. It was further added that this man had to have a very good reason to complain. A land owner who felt that mining would destroy his plantation or his gardens completely, in other words his means of living, then he would be appropriate for consideration they were told. It was then explained that after the Prospecting Authority was issued by the Warden no man had the right to prevent a Company from coming onto his land to prospect and if necessary to mine the minerals. It was said that this is the law of the state.

One man wanted to know if the Government would give him money to start a store. It was explained to him that the Government would probably give him a loan if he had sufficient collateral and if the Government was sufficiently satisfied that this man was intent on making his store an economic proposition. It was added that it was far better to obtain a position with the Company, save the money and then start a store rather than get into debt. Most of the villagers agreed with this. There were still two or three objectors from Buru who said they would come to speak with the Warden. The meeting was closed and people were advised to speak to us if they did not fully understand all that had been said.

(6)

Villages:- MADANA Mission and LAWANI Plantation Workers.

Date:- 27/11/69. Time 1900 - 2100 hours.

Meeting attended by agricultural block occupiers and some owners of private land. The meeting was also attended by Mr. R. Thompson the principal of Madana Seven Day Adventist Central School.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained to all those present. Emphasis was laid on state ownership and the financial gain to be had by both the state and the people if mining did take place.

Mr. Thompson would make no comment at this stage, but would consult Pastor L.N. Lock the president of the Central Papuan Seven Day Adventist Mission. He appeared to be in favour of the Company mining in the area and it seems likely also that it is a mere formality for him to consult his superiors.

The other people present appeared to support the Company coming onto their land. Two school teachers from Madana Mission had much influence on the people when reaching their decision. Both of these men owned land.

Several men could not understand some parts of the Circular, but this was quickly rectified by the two school teachers present. There were no questions asked to us, and everybody at the end of the meeting appeared to understand all that had been said. Their attitude appears to be one of complete support for mining to take place.

Village:- BJUKUKU.

Date:- 2/12/69. Time 2000 - 2200 hours.

Meeting attended by land leaders and senior men of the clans of the village. There were present three clans being:- Topo, Matatu, Ova. Some young men also attended the meeting.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to the group. Emphasis was laid on state ownership and the financial gain to be had by both the Government and the people if mining did take place.

There was little discussion at the end of our talk. The majority of the men appeared to be disinterested. Efforts were made to extract some type of reaction from them and this was met with some success.

Some of the villagers said they felt that the occupation fees for both prospecting and mining were too low, relative to the enormous profits that the Company would make. An idea of the occupation fee paid each year on a 300 acre mining lease was put to the people and this appeared to impress them. It was explained however that mining lease are usually over a range of 50 - 300 acres and not necessarily always the maximum. It was then added that the land owner would probably be able to obtain a position with the Company and so boost his income per year.

Many people wanted to know what would be the wages paid each week to the employees of the Company. It was explained that this would depend on how good a man was at his work and how useful he was to the Company. Pacific Islands Timbers was used as an analogy; - here the wages per week range from \$5.00 to \$30.00. The people appeared to be satisfied on this point. The total income obtained per year on a \$15.00 a week wage was shown to them and they were visibly impressed.

One village man wanted to know how he himself could prospect for these minerals because he wanted to make the profits from mining himself. It was explained that prospecting operations usually cost thousands of dollars and are undertaken by highly educated men who know exactly what they are looking for. The cost of mining operations was explained to the man especially the finance involved with building roads, wharves, and hiring labour.

(5)

Towards the end of the discussion several men spoke in support of the Company coming to prospect and mine minerals on their land. Some said that everybody would be a lot happier if their standard of living was raised. They all wanted to obtain more money.

The meeting was then closed and the people were advised that if any point been misunderstood or if they wanted to give an opinion then they were to come to the office for further discussion.

Village:- OBAHA.

Date:- 3/12/69. Time 0800 - 0930 hours.

Meeting attended by the clan leaders and some senior men. There were present the leaders of six clans, these clans being:- Lekeovar, Ciavura, Oruonegavar, Ova, Rege and Navina.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained to the group. Emphasis was laid on state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Government and the people if mining did take place.

At the end of our talk there was little discussion among those present. All of them appeared to be impressed with the financial gains to be had by themselves. They all said that it would be good for the area if minerals were found as development would give them greater opportunities to make money.

One man said that as the land was not used for growing anything productive except their gardens then the people would be very happy if the Company found minerals and wanted to mine them. There are no plantations present in this area.

There were some men who misunderstood how the compensation money was valued, and this was quickly rectified. The men were advised that if they had misunderstood anything or if they wanted to make a further comment then they could come to the office any time before the 16th December.

Villages:- KALAPA, UDIRI and PAILI.

Date:- 4/12/69. Time 1630 - 1830 hours.

Meeting attended by land leaders, senior men and some young men from Kalapa and Udiri villages as well as the labourers from Paili plantation. There were two clans from Udiri being:- Topo and Troa, and one clan from Kalapa being:- Ova. The Paili labourers attended the meeting out of personal interest.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to the group. Emphasis was laid on state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Government and the people if mining did take place.

There was little discussion among the people. Several men said that they personally supported the Company coming on their land. Another man stated that as the committee man owned most of the land in the village and the rest of the people had little, then if it occurred that minerals were found on his land, the rest of the villagers would benefit and become financially stronger.

The Udiri men also supported mining on their land. They said that as mining leases were granted for long periods, then their children and their families would benefit greatly.

The meeting was closed at this point and the people were advised that if they misunderstood anything then they were to come to the office before the 16th December.

Village:- LALAUURA.

Date:- 8/12/69. Time 1900 - 2100 hours.

Meeting attended by the land leaders and senior men of the clans of the village. There are four clans in the village being:- Kalarupu, Valarupu, Kapurupu, and Vanaone. Quite a few of the young men also attended the meeting.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail of those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals and on the financial gain to be had by both the Government and the people if mining did take place.

There was very little discussion among the people at this meeting. Many men appeared disinterested and it was only by continually asking them that we managed to obtain some opinions.

Several men commented that they were tired and wanted the meeting to close. They said that they all agreed with the Company coming onto their land to prospect for minerals and if necessary to mine them. As few people were willing to give an opinion or ask questions then it was better to close the meeting, they said.

A few of the men however, then began to ask questions. A question asked was "How will the profit that the Company makes ~~thexsax~~ from the sale of these minerals be used. Will all the profit go back to Australia or will some of it be left in the Territory".

It was explained that while the Company was in the Territory then it was taxed by the Central Government and that this tax money was spent all over the country each year. It was added that the Company may send the profits back to Australia, but all private enterprise firms wanted to make profit and had the privilege to use the money gained in whatever way they wanted. The people were told that this Company need not necessarily be Australian but it could belong to another nation.

One villager wanted to know how much the Australian grant was to the Territory each year. The villagers were told that the Australian grant totalled 96 million dollars a year and that internal revenue amounted to 56 million dollars. The Australian grant amount appeared to impress the people.

Several villagers wanted to know more about the compensation money paid to the landowner in case of damage to crops and plantations. One man wanted to know if the Company would replace all the coconut trees it had destroyed when the mining lease expired. It was explained that this was likely to happen, but in any case he would receive sufficient compensation money and occupation fees over the years to enable him to have a substantial amount of money to begin another plantation, later on if he still wanted to.

One man commented on the fact that he had heard recent reports from Bougainville on the radio, and he now felt that if mining did take place it may be a good thing for the people. Another man said he had heard that some good men working at Pacific Islands Timbers make over 20 dollars a week and it would be good if the mining Company offered this kind of money.

(3)

The young men would make no comment at all and were in fact rebuked by the older men for not doing so. Everyone appeared to have understood all that had been said and they were advised that if they still wanted to ask more questions or express an opinion then they could come to the office at Kupiano before the 16th December.

Villages:- KAPARI and VIRIOLO.

Date:- 9/12/69. Time 2030 - 2230 hours.

Meeting attended by senior men and landowners of the clans of both villages. There are six clans at Kapari being:- Kapari No.1, Kapari No.2, Motobu, Tarupa, and Garoa. There are two clans at Viriolo being:- Kamurupu and Poerupu. There were present several young men.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

There was considerable discussion at this meeting and many questions were asked. Quite a lot of opposition to both prospecting and mining came from the Viriolo villagers, which is rather surprising considering that they own no land at all.

One man thought that as the Company would pay occupation fees over a long period of time then it would soon have given the land owner more money than the land was worth. He said that because of this the Company could then claim the land as their own. It was explained that the Company had no right to own any land that it was carrying out prospecting or mining operations on, regardless of how much had been paid in occupation fees.

Another man commented that if the Company was only going to work on the land and go away in the future then it would be good for them to come. This man who incidentally was the village Pastor, then said "If the people of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea do not allow companies to come into all our districts then the country will remain poor". He added that if minerals were found it would be good for the future generations. This man appeared to have considerable influence over the people.

Several men wanted to know more details about the compensation paid in case of damage. "If our gardens are destroyed then our families will have little or no food. Will the Company pay the compensation money immediately or will we have to wait?" they asked. The people were told that it was unlikely that they would be paid immediately, but if they felt that this was unjust when and if the occasion arose, then they would be able to put their case to the A.D.C. or a Patrol Officer. They were advised that they could put this point to the Mining Warden on the 16th December. It was added that the Company would try to avoid destruction of gardens. One man's statement was "Because we are lazy and do not work our land and it remains idle, then I say that the Company can come in freely". This idea however was met with little enthusiasm from those present. He again said, "If we do not come to the Mining Warden on the 16th then the Company can come onto our lands". It would appear from this latter statement that there would be further discussion among the people.

(2)

Several people wanted to know if the other areas in the Territory where there were mining projects, were being highly developed. They were told that this was indeed so and many hundreds of thousands of dollars were being spent in Bougainville. A question asked was "If minerals are found and the people do not want the mining Company on their land could they go and talk to the A.D.C. about this?". It was explained that if the people had any objections to mining then they should give their reasons to the mining Warden at Kupiano. If the Company was granted the Prospecting Authority and if minerals were found then it would be granted a mining lease of the area and so have the right by law to mine the minerals. It was added that it was no use complaining after the 16th. It would seem here that between the idea and the reality there is some doubt among the people.

Many men said that it would be to the Territory's advantage if mining did take place, and that no man should stop the Company coming and so retard progress. They said that there will be some men putting their complaints before the mining Warden but most of them wanted the Company to come.

The meeting was then closed and the people were advised that if they wished to ask any more questions or to express an opinion then they were to come to the office at Kupiano.

Villages:- DOM and IABA.

Date:- 10/12/69. Time 2000 - 2200 hours.

Meeting attended by the land leaders and senior men of the clans of both villages. There are five clans in Dom village being:- Motubu, Gábo, Gogoma, Lagalune and Kapari and two clans from Iaba village being:- Obarana and Manokapi. The meeting was also attended by some young men and several women.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

Although only a small group was present there was nevertheless much heated discussion and many questions were asked. The majority of the people appeared to be against the Company coming both to prospect and to mine. It appears that experience encountered so far with a big Company utilizing natural resources on their land, this Company being Pacific Islands Timbers, had been unfavourable. They therefore were reluctant to accept further exploitation of the land. Some others however had different feelings.

The people had been told previously that they would be compensated for any damage which might occur during the construction of the road from Kupiano to the Cape Rodney area. They have been waiting two years for compensation payable because of the destruction of some of their gardens. And so understandably they were sceptical of any further compensation promises.

The people further claimed that much damage had been done by P.I.T. on their land and many gardens had been destroyed. As well as this they claimed that P.I.T. had used much of the topsoil for use on road maintenance. They maintained that as yet they have not been paid any monies due to them.

①

An idea of the general feeling of the people can be summed up in one man's statement, he said " We know that having a mining Company here is good for the country and for this part of the coast but we do not want it to come onto our land. Before P.I.T. came another patrol officer had the same talk with us. He said that we would receive compensation if damage was done to our gardens. We listened to this man and believed him, but so far we have not been paid, so why should we listen to you?".

The people were reminded at this stage that if they felt that the coming of the Company would once again destroy their legitimate interests, namely their gardens, then they should speak with the mining Warden. The villagers replied that a man from each clan would make their complaints known to the Warden.

Only one man supported the Company coming. He said he was a poor man and wanted the opportunity of making more money. Most of the men agreed that mining was one of the best sources of revenue for a country, and that much of the area where the Company was situated would be highly developed. They said that they had seen this development with the coming of Pacific Islands Timbers.

Several men felt that things might be different this time as this was a mining Company and that especially after the recent trouble at Bougainville then the Government would make certain that the land owner received all that he was entitled to.

At this point the meeting was declared closed. The people were advised that if they wished to discuss any further points or ask more questions then they could come to the office at Kupiano. There was no ill-feeling towards the Government at this meeting, in fact we were thanked for having made this publicity patrol to their village.

L. 2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. KUPIANO No. 5 69-70

Patrol Conducted by B.R. EDE, PATROL OFFICER,

Area Patrolled PART CLOUDY BAY AND MARSHALL LAGOON CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 MEMBER B.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 17 / 11 / 19 69 to 27 / 11 / 19 69

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 10 / 19 69

Medical / / 19

Map Reference FOURMIL ABAU MILINCH DOMARA

Objects of Patrol DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON MINING PERMITS

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

.....

.....

.....

Amount Returned to Store

35-21-1/67-1-34
Division of District Administration,

Konedobu.

23rd January, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. 5 1969/70 - KUPIANO:

Your reference is 67-2-3 of 13th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Special Report by Mr. B.R. Ede to MARSHALL LAGOON and CLOUDY BAY Census Divisions.

The patrol appears to have been satisfactorily conducted. It is a pity that an otherwise adequate report was marred by poor spelling.

The Assistant District Commissioner's comments were not attached to your memorandum, as stated. A copy is requested, please. Neither was any memorandum forwarded immediately upon the conclusion of the patrol as required by my circular 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969, for patrols of this nature. Please ensure that my circular is complied with in future.

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

c.c. Mr. B.R. Ede,
Sub-District Office,
KUPIANO.
Central District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.1.34. (6)

Telephone—2891

Our Reference..... 67-2-3.....

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

13th January, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT NO. 5/69-70

The abovementioned Patrol Report, together with comments by the Assistant District Commissioner Kupiano is attached hereto.

2. It would appear that the people of the area concerned are generally enthusiastic towards mining ventures, as mentioned by Mr. Ede they see it as a prospect for the development of their area. I do consider however that stress should be laid on the fact that minerals are not necessarily in existence everywhere, and that the granting of a prospecting authority and subsequent arrival of a prospecting team does not necessarily mean that all residents of an area will become wealthy.
3. I again stress that should a prospecting team work in any area and if they cause any damage to economic establishments in that area then prompt equitable consideration should be given to their claims, such action will assist in the maintenance of good relations with the land owners.
4. For your information please.

Attch.


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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference... 67-3-1
If calling ask for
Mr. BRE/wo.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

6th January, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KUPIANO,
ABAU SUB-DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT.

Enclosed please find:-

Report No:- Kupiano No.5 of 1969/70
Sub-District:- Abau
District :- Central
Council Area:- Marshall Lagoon
Patrol Conducted by:- B. R. Ede
Designation:- Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled:- Part Marshall Lagoon and
Cloudy Bay Census Divisions
Personell Accompanying patrol:- 1 R.P.&.N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol:- 17.11.69 to 27.11.69
:- 11 days
Last D.D.A Patrol:- October 1969
Object of Patrol:- Notification of application
for miniral permit.
Total population of area Patrolled: 5,750
Map reference:- Fourmil Abau Milinch Domara
village Population Register
not enclosed.

For your information, please.

(B.R. EDE)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

4

Monday 17/11/69
1430 To Kelerakwa per Government canoe
1600 Meeting convened - Kelerakwa
1930 Returned Kupiano.

Tuesday 18/11/69
0900 Discussion with Kelerakwa at office
1330 To Gavuone per Government canoe
1430 Meeting convened - Gavuone -
1730 Returned Kupiano.

Wednesday 19/11/69
0630 Departed Kupiano per M.V. Lolorua
1030 Disembarked Mr. A.P.O. McFarlane
at Paramana, departed Paramana
1730 Arrived Apaeva.

Thursday 20/11/69
1000 Meeting Apaeva, Segili,
1600 Departed Apaeva
1645 Arrived Abau.

Friday 21/11/69
0900 Departed Abau
1015 Arrived Si'ini, village deserted
1100 Arrived Dedele, settled labour
problems, took on dieseline.

Saturday 22/11/69
0800 Departed Dedele
0900 Arrived Boru, departed immediately,
apprehended KOROI - KAU near Grange
Island, returned Dedele
1500 Prisoner escaped, Police and Lolcrua
to Boru, recaptured prisoner.
1745 Returned Dedele.

Sunday 23/11/69
0615 Departed Dedele
0730 Arrived Abau
Observed Abau.

Monday 24/11/69
0900 To Badubadu
1015 Meeting, Si'ini and Badubadu
1330 Departed Badubadu
1415 Arrived Abau.

Tuesday 25/11/69
0800 To Manua
1015 Meeting convened, Manua
1315 Loaded Council materials,
returned Abau.

Wednesday 26/11/69
0730 Departed Abau
0900 Arrived Duramu
1000 Meeting convened
1400 Departed Duramu
1500 Arrived Manabo River.

Thursday 27/11/69
0800 To Domara
0815 Court case
0900 Meeting convened
1115 Departed Domara
1230 Arrived Baramata No.4
1315 To Kupiano
1630 Arrived Kupiano
Reported to A.D.C.

End of Patrol.

Village: GAVUONE
Date : 18.11.69

Meeting attended by Councillors, Demarcation Committeemen, land leaders from all clans, various villagers.

The contents of circular 67/142 were explained to the people, then after allowing the group half an hour to discuss the matter between themselves, the meeting was reconvened for discussion and questions.

From the start it was evident that there was a rift in the village over the question. Two or three men of the Gathoa clan were shouting and arguing with the others. When things quietened down AGI-TAERA as spokesman for the ANOINA and to an extent the Buru clan asked that the provisions for compensation be re-explained, and where would land be procured for a town if minerals were discovered.

When this was explained he stated that the Buru, Anoina, and Kwaluivua clans wanted development and welcome this chance but that the Gathoa clan as usual were holding them back. At this stage there was still some arguing going on in the Gathoa clan, I asked them to speak up and tell me what they were worried about.

An old man appeared about to speak however KOKO-BOROU, Chairman of the Demarcation Committee and a Councillor rose and stated that his clan wanted development and would not oppose the application. The rest of his clan took their hint from this and refused to discuss the question further.

It is my opinion that for his own reasons KOKO-BOROU decided that enough had been said and any further discussions would not be to his advantage. I did hear that one of their fears was wholesale alienation of land. The government land acquisition program was explained before the meeting closed. The people were informed to come to the office if they had any further queries.

I believe that should minerals be discovered this village or more especially a portion of it will need very careful handling.

Village: Apaeva - Segili.

The contents of Dept. L.S & M circular 67/142 were explained to the people.

A question was asked about the state ownership of minerals and this was further explained. The people asked various questions about benefits that can expect firstly if no minerals are found and secondly if minerals are found in their or an adjoining area.

It was quite apparent that the people had no objections to prospecting and mining in principle, they were very interested in what they could expect. This is a natural enough attitude and all immediate and possible indirect benefits were explained.

The village are quite enthusiastic and it was necessary to reiterate that at the moment prospecting only was envisaged and that there was not a great chance of finding large deposits. The people accepted this but remained enthusiastic. There was a certain feeling that this was a chance of development with little effort on their part.

Village: Manaua.

Date :

Dept. L.S. & M circular 67/142 were explained to the people and it became immediately apparent that the village was not 100% in favour of the scheme. DEPIIS-SAISA, Vice chairman of the Demarcation committee, gave a long speech to the effect that "The Government is going to take all our land. Before they would buy a little bit of land and mark off large portions on their maps, if we let these (Mining) people in they will end up doing the same." The reference is to D.A. 662, 663 & 684 which the village claims to have been occupying when it was declared Waste and Vacant in 1906.

After discussion on this point IPO-ISO land boss of the SAIA clan stated. "Before when Mr. Fagen was here he worked for a while and then left, what did we get, look at the broken machinery and empty houses, these people will probably do the same thing." To which SAMA BOUISA replied "When Mr. Fagan was here we were all right, we want another company to come and then we will be all right again."

After further discussion on these points the attitude changed, GADO-SAISA of the Deban clan said. "It is good that these people come here, if they do not anything they will have to leave, but if they do find something they can stay because the government will help us because our place will be getting a lot of money for them.

Various people supported this view: Maia Doi - SAISA clan, "I want them to come and if they find anything it is good if not they can leave"

Vede-Tom - Dogoma clan, "If they find anything on my land they can have it if not they have to leave.

Similar remarks were expressed by KOIVEIA - DABANA of the Baibana-Ganai clan and by KAISA-ORU of the KUMEI clan.

The great majority of the people accept the proposal as a good thing, it is hard to say what following Deipis Saisa has, he is not a clan leader. He believes that the Administration is engaged in a long term policy of dishonest land procurement. He sees this as one more step. Apart from this one point he did not strike me as being anti-administration. An attempt was made to show him that this was unrelated to his other quarrel but he remained suspicious.

The people were informed of the date of the adjourned hearing in KUPIANO.

Village: Si'ini - Badubadu.

Date :

The meeting opened with an explanation of Dept. of L.S. & M circular 67/142. Following this the meeting was changed over to general discussion.

There was some trepidation that the company would permanently alienate large tracts of land. Other questions showed that further emphasis was needed on the principle of state ownership of minerals. The people had heard that they owned them but had to sell them to the Administration. Further questions were asked about the two scales of rent for land taken over by the company for mining leases (occupation fee paragraphs 28.29). This topic proved to be the most interesting and different examples were taken and explained.

After every question and explanation both villages took a vote on the issue - in all cases they were unanimously in favour of letting the mining company onto their land.

(1)

Village: Domara

Date :

The content of Dept. of L.S. & M circular 67/142 were explained to the village. The attitude generally was favourable, Debai Mai of the KOIBADUBU clan said "I cannot find these minerals or use them it is good if these people come and look, if they find them they can have them. There is some fear of progress evident, ELAI-GAGAVE of the KOIBADUBU clan said. "This is good but we do not want their workers making trouble in our village or making gardens outside their area."

Many were interested in the compensation section, VAU-KAVIRI of the Barai clan said. "It is good that these people come and get the minerals but must pay us for any gardens they break up." KOVIA-BAIGI of the Durari clan wanted to know how the rent money was to be divided up in the clan. Another member of the clan MAVU-KAVAVA was worried that the workers would go outside the permit area to build gardens.

In spite of the explanations there was still some confusion over details. BARAI-PIA of the Barai clan asked, "Will we have to dig out the minerals or will the government come and do it." TAIMA-MAIPUA of the Magaubo clan summed up the attitude when he said "I think it is good that they come and help us, I have heard what these companies do and I want them to help us as they are helping the people in Bougainville." PAME-DOMALA of the KOIBADUBU clan stated "We are not fully developing our land. These people can come and help us but we will be watching them to see if they work properly and do not make trouble with us.

The attitude in the village while favourable is cautious. They do not appear keen to commit themselves to any particular view until they have seen the company in action.

Village: Duramu

Date :

Dept. L.S. & M circular 67/152 were explained to a rather large meeting. Throughout the meeting interest was high and the people crowded around to see various examples and to listen to their explanation.

When the explanation was over the people stated that there was nothing to discuss, they understood the circular and were keen to have the company come and look on the off-chance that there are minerals there.

This is not a surprising attitude for this village, they have previously approached me with the request that a big company be sent to their area to develop it.



(B.R.Ede)
Patrol Officer

H.Q. 1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **CENTRAL** Report No. **6 OF 1969/1970.**

Patrol Conducted by **J.G. McFARLANE, Assistant Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled **PART MARSHALL LAGOON & CLOUDY BAY CENSUS DIVISIONS.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **1 R.P.&.N.G.C.**

Duration—From **4/2/1970** to **16/2/1970.**

Number of Days **10.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **NO.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **12/1969.**

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

Map Reference **FOURMILS:- KALO & ABAU MILINCHS:- COCOALANDS & DOMARA.**

Objects of Patrol **DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON MINING PERMIT AND THE GIVING OF CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STAGE OF A FIFTEEN MILE ROAD FROM MANAUA TO AMAU.**

Director of Native Affairs,
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

.....

.....

.....

Amount Returned to State



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36

Telephone--2891
Our Reference... 67-2-7

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

19th March, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.

PATROL REPORT NO.6 of 69/70. KUPIANO.

I enclose herewith copies of the above report, together with comments by the A.D.C. Kupiano. I shall not comment on the road construction aspect of the Patrol as the A.D.C.'s comments sufficiently cover this.

My comments regarding the Prospecting Authority are as follows:

BAM VILLAGE: The influence of Maia Omai is not unusual. The nomination of an already influential man to the position of a demarcation committee member enhances his position regarding land matters. It would be interesting to know why the people fear him. I consider that this man should be contacted and his views ascertained. If his influence is as great as is mentioned in the report, then he should definitely be interviewed in case he has any misconceptions which may need rectifying.

DOMA & BAU: Once again the real need for expeditious compensation payments arises. The people's wariness of this company and its activities in the area is based on two things (1) Damage to property and (2) Fear of wholesale alienation of their land. Mr. McFarlane has adequately explained the second point but I cannot emphasise too heavily the absolute necessity to settle all compensation claims immediately after they arise. There is nothing new in claims of insufficient payment in earlier times: Officers should be cautious where the question of possible future wealth arising from prospecting & mining is concerned.

IANI VILLAGE: Once again the association arises between mining and immediate wealth, as expressed by Sibodu-Duna at paragraph 5. The necessity to have a "witness" may indicate a deep-seated discontent with Administration land policies on Ianu land. It would be interesting to estimate the percentage of Ianu land which has been alienated and if this is excessive, any further alienation considered should be based on a lease arrangement.

CIO & DARAVA: Once again the aspect of financial gain is mentioned.

BAIBO: Little comment except regarding continued discussion regarding financial gain. The people's prospects of financial wealth may be reflected in their proposal to move back to the hills, since, if the wealth arrives, they may cease to be subsistence farmers, etc.

AMAU: Obviously a pre-occupation with the wealth to be gained. Mr. McFarlane has again advised that "five percent of the royalty would work out to a considerable amount of money". I agree that it is desirable to have clearly defined land boundaries. However it may be more expedient to have these boundaries fixed by negotiation rather than court action.

GENERAL: I consider that too much emphasis on discussion on material wealth at this stage should be dissuaded. The whole exploration project is only in its infancy. Should minerals be found, the "wealth" returned to the people may be much less than

/cont.

(37)

they have imagined. The Administration may then be taken to task for alleged false statements.

It is extremely likely, as indicated by this report, that much discussion will occur regarding clan boundaries. It would be much more expedient to settle these disputes by negotiation rather than have them settled by the Land Titles Commission as the Lands Titles Commission has a large backlog of work yet to be completed.

Mr. McFarlane's interim reports have been received at this office. They were not forwarded owing to the fact that a portion of them were misplaced and thus incomplete. The section which we have here at this office is attached to the report.

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

67-3-1

RJD/av.

Sub-District Office,
Kuplano,
MARSHALL LAPOON.
3rd March, 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 6 OF 1969/70.

enclosed herewith, in triplicate, please find copies of the above report submitted by Assistant Patrol Officer, Mr. J.G. McFarlane. My comments follow

- (a) **Dau Villages:** As the spokesman for the group, OLAI KAWARA, indicated that the people of Dau and Olo have no proprietary interests in land in the Kewari Valley, no comment appears necessary.
- (b) **Dona and Dau Villages:** A very strong reaction from this group. Reference to paragraph 4 of the Dona Dau report, a man from Dau Village has since visited this office on the matter of compensation. I refer you to my 35-3-6 of even date.

Generally, the reaction of these people seems to be fairly consistent with what is to be expected following comment publicity in recent years of mining and land disputes elsewhere in the Territory.

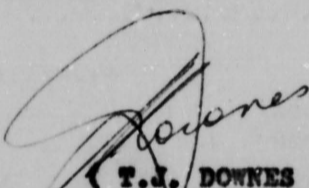
- (c) **Olo and Durewa Villages:** No land claims in the area.
- (d) **Bulho Villages:** Reasonable reaction. This village was visited following a specific request from the Dona Village people.
- (e) **Auan Villages:** The degree of awareness shown by comments made by the people seems consistent throughout the villages visited. It is pleasing to note the active discussions that occurred and that the people were prepared to openly discuss their grievances. This must eventually lead to greater understanding of the situation as it develops both from the Administration and from the local populace.
- (f) **Ianu Villages:** Paragraph 5 of comments submitted tends to reveal one reason for the general antagonistic views of the Ianu people. Indio has a long record of anti-Administration views and does wield considerable influence over the views of his fellow villagers. It is impossible to ascertain at this stage exactly the extent of IANU land holdings in the Kewari Valley, but I feel that they are not too extensive.

(55)

Unfortunately, the IANU dissenters were not at the Mining Warden's hearing at Kupiano on 2nd March as they departed to Port Moresby on land dispute matters immediately subsequent to Mr. McFarlane's visit there and did not receive advice of the proposed hearing. I have been assured by the Warden, Mr. J. Harridge, that he will endeavour to contact these men in Port Moresby.

Mr. McFarlane appears to have very capably carried out his patrol.

Claims for camping allowance for both Mr. McFarlane and Constable Tabun are enclosed for approval.


(T.J. DOWNES)
Assistant District Commissioner.



Telegrams

Telephone

67-3-1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr. JGM:F/av.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

19th February, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
Abau Sub-District.

PATROL REPORT.

Enclosed please find:-

Report No:-	Kupiano No. 6 of 1969/1970.
Sub-District:-	Abau.
District:-	Central.
Council Area:-	Marshall Lagoon.
Patrol Conducted by:-	J.G. McFarlane.
Designation:-	Assistant Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:-	Part Marshall Lagoon and Cloudy Bay Census Divisions.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol:-	1 R.P.&.N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol:-	4/2/70 to 16/2/70.
No. of Days:-	10.
Last D.D.A. Patrol:-	November and December 1969.
Objects of Patrol:-	Notification of Application for a mining permit and giving of contracts for the construction of the first stage of a fifteen mile road from MANAUA to AMAU.
Total Population of Area Patrolled:-	1440.
Map Reference:-	Fourmils:- Abau and Kalo. Milinchs:- Domara and Cecoalands. Village Population Register not enclosed.

For your information, please.

J.G. McFarlane

(J.G. McFarlane)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 6 OF 1969/1970.

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PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 4/2/70:-

8.00 A.M.:- Departed Kupiano per "LOLORUA" for Abau - arrived at 2.30 P.M. Spent some time on the island talking with store-keeper.

3.30 P.M.:- Travelled to Segili and left two local agricultural assistants at Agric. Station there.

5.30 P.M.:- Arrived at Robinson River
Slept Robinson River.

Thursday 5/2/70:-

7 A.M.:- Departed Robinson River per tractor to Darava and then walked to Bam - arrived at 9.10 A.M.

Prepared patrol report of previous day.

7.30 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the Bam villagers. Slept Bam.

Friday 6/2/70:-

8.00 A.M.:- Departed Bam and walked to Doma - arrived 10.30 A.M. Several inquiries listened to - shotgun permits, registration of births.

7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a combined meeting of Doma and Bau villagers. Unfavourable reaction shown. Slept Doma. Good rest house.

Saturday 7/2/70:-

9.10 A.M.:- Departed Doma and walked to Bam - arrived at 11.40 A.M. Prepared patrol report of previous day. Several inquiries regarding shotgun permits.

7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the Oio villagers. Slept Bam.

Sunday 8/2/70:-

8.00 A.M.:- Departed Bam and walked to Darava - arrived 9.00 A.M.

9.15 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the Darava villagers.

11.15 A.M.:- Departed village and walked to Robinson River - arrived 11.45 A.M. Prepared patrol report of previous day. Several Administrative matters attended to - shotgun permits and tax inquiries.

Slept Robinson River.

Monday 9/2/70:-

7.30 A.M.:- Departed Robinson River and travelled per launch to Abau. Spoke once again with store-keeper. Departed Abau and travelled to Baubanguina Plantation - arrived at 11.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M.:- Departed Baubanguina and walked to Baibe - arrived at 12.30 P.M.

2.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.:- Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the Baibe villagers. Few people present. Several general matters discussed with villagers. 4.00 P.M.:- Departed Baibe and returned to Plantation - arrived 4.30 P.M.

(31)

5.30 P.M.: - Departed Plantation and travelled per launch to Ganai - arrived 7.30 P.M. Departed Ganai 7.30 P.M. walked to Manaua - arrived 8.00 P.M.

Discussed plans for next day with the villagers. Slept Manaua in Cloudy Bay Local Government Council Chambers.

Tuesday 10/2/70:-

10.00 A.M.: - Meeting conducted in Council Chambers concerning the construction of a road from Manaua to Amau. Prepared patrol reports of the previous day.

- Rest Day for the patrol.

Many enquiries regarding construction of the road from the villagers.

Wednesday 11/2/70:-

9.15 A.M.: - Departed Manaua and walked to Amau - arrived 12.30 A.M. Gave contracts to the village people for the first five miles of the road. Showed each man his distance allocated.

Rested Amau.

8.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.: - Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the Amau villagers. Favourable reaction shown. Slept Amau.

Thursday 12/2/70:-

9.30 A.M.: - Departed Amau and walked to Mori - arrived at 12 noon. Spent several hours at the block area listening to inquiries. Transport obtained and travelled per Admin. "Toyota" to Kupiano - arrived 4.30 P.M. Slept Kupiano.

Patrol Break.

Monday 16/2/70:-

Spent most of the day preparing patrol reports. Sent message to Ianu informing village of meeting to be held that night.

4.00 P.M.: - Departed Kupiano and travelled per "Toyota" to IANU - arrived 5.00 P.M.

7.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.: - Explained contents of Circular 67/142 to a meeting of the IANU villagers. Unfavourable attitude shown.

Slept IANU.

End of Patrol.

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 6/69-70.

30

Village:- Bam.
Date :- 5/2/70 Time 1930 - 2100.

The meeting was attended by the land - owners and the senior men of the village. There is only one clan at the village being:- Budoubam. Several young men and some of the women were also present.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was placed on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place. It was explained to the people that the Prospecting Authority (P.A.10) had already been granted and the Company, A.O.G. Ltd. was now applying for an extension.

The people appeared to be bored and disinterested. After explaining the Circular there was little discussion amongst themselves. After effort on our part we were able to extract a reaction.

Several men were still confused regarding compensation and occupation fees payable. This was quickly rectified.

It was explained to the patrol by one villager that the demarcation committee man had moved to Moresby in search of employment and so the people were reluctant to make any comment without his consent.

This man Hai'a Owai appears to have considerable influence in land matters. The people actually stated that they very much feared him. The people also stated that the same man had been in Moresby when Mr. P.O. T. Barrett had conducted a patrol to the village on the 3rd of December 1969 to publicise the application by A.O.G. for Prospecting Authority No.78; They said that at this meeting also they had been reluctant to make a comment regarding the land concerned without the consent of Hai'a. However the peoples statements and Mr. Barrett's patrol notes did not reconcile.

A meeting was held for the OIO villagers on the 7th at Bam. The second demarcation committee man from Bam, who was absent at the Bam meeting was present. The man whose name was OLAI HAMARA said that the Bam, Oio, and Darava villagers own no land at all in the Keveri Valley. He said the Bam people could not make any comment regarding the land because it was not theirs.

This statement needs further confirmation, but from talking to many others in the immediate area it appears to be true. The people were advised that if they had any further questions or wished to comment more then they were to see us before we departed.

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PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 6/69-70.

Villages:- Doma and Bau.
Date:- 6/2/70 time 1900 - 2200.

The meeting was attended by the land - owners and senior men of the villages. There were present four clans from Doma village being:- OADEURE, WAVIL, WAUWAW, OROMARA and one clan from Bau being:- BAU. Several women and many younger men also attended.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place. The people were made aware that the Company already held the Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in an extension.

Good interest was shown throughout the meeting. The people were very attentive and there was much discussion and many questions were asked. Few men from Doma own land in the Keveri Valley; they are mainly tenant farmers having gardens on the Bau and Baibo peoples' land. There were present only two men from Bau but they stated that they owned most of the land in the Valley. Baibo is a small village situated near Baubagine Plantation. The patrol was specifically requested to visit this village by the Doma people.

The men from Bau were adamant in their disapproval of the Company extending the Prospecting Authority. Apparently in 1967 - 1968, A.O.G. Ltd had sent a prospecting party of twenty six personnel into the valley. One villager had witnessed some damage done to his crops. He said that so far he had not received compensation for this damage.

The men went on to say "I have seen the damage done to my garden and now I do not trust the European mining companies. The Company will make a lot of money but we will receive little. I am thinking about my son's and grandson's futures. I would like them to get a good education and then come back and work on my land."

It was explained to this man that it was impossible for any mining company to own land in the Territory. A mining lease only gives the Company the right to mine the minerals. It can lay no claim to the land. It was added that the landowner in turn receives both compensation money and occupation fees. The man was told that if his son received a good education then it was unlikely that he would return to the gardens.

Another man from Bau said "The land on which the plantations are now situated belonged to our grand fathers. The Europeans bought this land with empty bottles, knives, axes, and sticks of tobacco and now they make much money and we receive very little. I do not want to become angry with you people but I say that this one dollar for every acre is not good enough. This is the European man's way of paying. Our ancestors did not need this money and we do not need it now."

The patrol explained to the man that the plantations did much for the development of the country. Before the land was wasted and not utilized properly. We found it was difficult to make this man fully appreciate the significance of private enterprise in an area as he had little comprehension of simple economics. The man received little support from the Doma people but the other man from Bau support his arguments. The men's names were Warumara Anani and Aua Aria.

The Demarcation Committee man from Doma then spoke "I want to let the Company men come onto the land but I feel that many landowners do not want them too. The Bau and Baibo people own most of the land and so we have to listen to them. I would like to survey all the land so that there will be no disagreements when compensation and occupation fees are paid. I feel that many people from Doma want the Company to come but are frightened to say so.

(22)

The man was told that it would be very much advisable to have the land in the Valley surveyed. He then said that whatever the Baibo and Bau people say, then the Doma people will agree with them.

Warumara got up and spoke at this point "I have much land in the Valley and the Baibo people are under me. They will listen to what I say." This statement could only be confirmed by a visit by the patrol to Baibo village. It was explained to the man that his reluctance to allow the Company to prospect could directly prevent progress in the area.

The people appeared to have understood all that had been said. They were advised that if they had any further problems or wished to make more comments then they could come to the office at Kupiane before the nineteenth or visit the patrol while we remained in the immediate area.

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PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 6/69-70.

Villages:- Oio and Darava.

Dates:- Oio:- 7/2/70 Darava:- 8/2/70.

Times:- Oio:- 1900 - 2100 Darava:- 0915 - 1100.

Meeting were attended by the land - owners and senior men from the villages. Members from each of the clans were present.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present at each of the meetings. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

The people were very attentive and interested, however we were informed at certain stages at each of the meetings that no one in either of the villages owns land in the Keveri Valley. After further consultation with the Demarcation Committee men we found that this was indeed true and so the meetings were both discontinued.

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KUPIANO PATROL REPORT No.6/69-70.

Village:- Baibo.
Date: - 9.2.70 Time 1400 - 1530.

The meeting was attended by a few men from the village. There are two clans in the village being:- OURA, and KEVERE. Fortunately there was a man from each clan/present. There were several women present as specifically requested.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place in the area.

The people showed great interest and although only a small group there was nevertheless much discussion. The patrol was told that there were altogether ten men usually present in the village but of these had gone to the Keveri Valley in order to do a complete survey of their land.

One man said that they had heard about the Company wanting to extend the Authority and continue prospecting in the Keveri Valley. They had heard this through the wireless before Christmas and the six men had been in the Valley since the first week in January. They would not be returning for some time yet.

The men present were told that all that had been explained to them, would have to be related to these men working in the Valley within a week. Any man who did not want the Company to prospect was to come to Kupiano and put forward his objections.

The men were surveying the land so that when compensation and occupation fees were payable then there would be no arguments. They said that they own most of the land in the Valley and only a few people from Bau and Doma had any.

They knew about the destruction of some of the Doma men's crops. The men who did this were from the Company and they were looking for gold in this area. The people said that previously no patrol had come to the village to publicise the original application for the present prospecting authority.

One man KEA ONAME, worked with the Company while they were prospecting. He said that several of the Doma land - owners and one man from Bau had worked for the Company. All the men were satisfied with the wages paid and the treatment received. He did not see the Company destroy any of the gardens but he knew that the man from Doma had complained that they had.

The men stated that they wanted the Company to continue prospecting. Asked if the men working on the survey would agree with them, one man said, "We have been discussing the Company coming for some time and all the village agreed to allow the Company onto our land."

Another man said. "If minerals are found then we will be able to move our village back to the highlands where we lived before. We came to the lowlands because the missionaries wanted us to be near their schools." The land that the village is presently on belongs to the Ganai, Apaeva and Segili villagers and thus the people are reluctant to stop in the lowlands.

The meeting although small was very interesting. There appears to be complete support for prospecting to continue. The men said that they fully understood all that had been said. They were advised that if they or the others in the Valley wanted to make further comments then they were to come to Kupiano before the ninetheth.

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 6/69-70.

Village:- Amau. (25)
Date:- 11/2/70 time:- 2000 - 2300.

Meeting attended by the land owners and senior men in the village. There are four clans in the village being:- DOIDOIUDI, BINUDI, KUMAIABURA, and RIABURA. Many young men and several women also attended.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place. The people were told that the Company already held the Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in an extension.

There was little discussion among the people after the circular had been explained to them. The people immediately began asking questions. The questioning lasted for approximately two hours after which time the people finally decided to make a comment. Several men said that this was purposely done as they wanted to be sure of all the facts before they committed themselves to a final opinion.

One man could not understand why if minerals were found under the surface of a man's land, then they did not still belong to him.

He used an analogy:- " the things that are in my house belong to me and are my property. Does the Government have the right to claim them? Why therefore is the Government able to take the minerals from inside the ground which belongs to me?"

It was explained to the man that it is law that any minerals found anywhere in the Territory belong to the State or Nation, and that the Government had the right to allow whoever it wanted, to come onto the land and set up mining operations. It was added that the Government usually favoured financially and technically strong companies in preference to small scale operations.

The man argued " this law is an Australian law and it does not belong to Papua and New Guinea." It was explained to the man that the law was a Territory law. It was added that the Territory had its own set of laws based on the Queensland legal system.

Another man said " If the mining companies do good things for the people, then why is there so much trouble at Bougainville?". The people at Bougainville did not fully realize the benefits that they would receive. Now the people as recent radio reports indicate fully appreciate the good that a mining Company can do for their area, the people were told. As anticipated several men said that they had heard these reports on their radios.

A few men were dissatisfied with the presentage of the Royalty which the land owner is entitled to. They felt it should be a larger percentage. The men were told that the minerals were very valuable and even five percent of the Royalty would work out to a considerable amount of money.

Another man rose and said " You say that the Government in Moresby makes a lot of money by taxing these mining companies and the people that work for them, and is able to build roads, aid posts and schools.

We pay Local Government Council tax and we get no roads or any other aid for the village. Why then will the Company coming make any difference? The tax money that we pay to the Council is not spent in our area so why should the tax money that is paid to the Moresby Government be spent in the Keveri Valley?"

The man was told that the Company would have to build roads in order to get the ore to the coastal centres for transport overseas. With regards to his statements concerning aid from the Local Government Council we merely pointed to the Aid Post as one example of aid and added that only that very morning the patrol had given contracts for the first five miles of a fifteen mile road from Manaua to Amau.

It was added the tax money obtained by the Government in Port Moresby was spent each year over the whole Territory. In this way everybody in Papua and New Guinea benefits. The people were still sceptical on this point probably, because they appeared to have little understanding of the workings of the Central Government.

Several men said that they had seen the Company surveying in the Valley. One man said that this may be because the Company was intending to take the land from them and turn it into Agricultural blocks. It was explained that any surveying done by the Company would be in connection with prospecting only.

Several people said that they wanted more benefits from the Company. Some said that they wanted the Company to build a road to their village from the Valley. Others said they wanted the Company to help them sell their cash crops.

It was explained to the people that it was unlikely that the Company would build a road to their village because purely and simply it would have to economic reason for doing so. The Agricultural Department would probably help the people sell their crops.

On this latter point however the people were not convinced. One man rose and spoke "The Agricultural people are only a short way away with their station at Mori. These people do not help our village, so why should they help us if the Company comes to the Keveri Valley."

With the resulting development of road communications in an area where mining operations are being carried out, it usually becomes much easier for there to be agricultural development, it was explained. The Cape Rodney road gives the people access to the market at Kupiano where they sell their cash crops. This point appeared to be appreciated.

KOKORUA DAREI, the man who had asked many of these questions rose and spoke "The Company people can come onto the other people's land in the Valley but they will have to get permission from me before they can come on my land. If I do not want them to come then I will not allow them".

Kokorua was told that if the Company was able to extend the present prospecting authority then he would have no right to prevent the prospecting parties from carrying out operations on his land if it was included in the area covered by that authority.

After some more talking the people nominated a spokesman to talk for them. An old man rose and said "I have got land in the Keveri Valley. My son has surveyed this land and I know exactly where it is. I came down from the highlands because the missionaries came.

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The Bau and Baibo people did this also. We are happy with the way things are now and we did not want to return to the highlands."

It was explained to the man that if minerals are found then this will not necessarily mean that he will have to return to the Valley. He then went on to say that the Bau and Baibo people own no land at all in the Valley and that the Amau people own it all. He said he would like to apply to the Lands Titles Commission, to dispute the claims that the Bau and Baibo people have. He was told that this could be done and that it was indeed advisable that the people resolve ownership before and if the Company moves in again.

The people were asked what their final opinion was. After much more talking another spokesman rose " All the men have agreed upon this:- the Company can come. If they find minerals they can dig, but if they do not find minerals then they must go away".

The meeting was closed at this point and the people were reminded that if they had any more questions or wished to make further comments then they could do so at Kupiano. Several more questions were asked after the meeting.

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 6 OF 1969/1970.

22

Village:- IANU.

Date:- 16/2/70 Time:- 1930 - 2200hrs.

The meeting was attended by the land - owners and senior men of the village. There is only one clan in the village, this being the BUNAI clan. Some younger men also attended.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people of mining did take place. The people were reminded that the Company already held the present Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in a extension.

The people were interested and attentive while the Circular was being explained to them. There was considerable discussion amongst themselves. Most of the questions asked and comments made were seemingly ridiculous and irrelevant. MUDIO DINA and SIBODU DUNA acted as spokesmen for the people.

Several of the men could not understand why minerals found anywhere in the Territory belong to the State or Nation. They were interested to know how long the mining laws had been in operation in the Territory. They were informed that the laws had been in existence since the beginning of the Australian Administration.

Sibodu rose and spoke:- " I saw the Australians and the Japanese fight in the last war. When the Australians were here we got many free things and some money. If the Company comes will the Government helps us as they did then. We do not want to work for the Company because this is too hard for the people. I have seen how the Government can give us many things and I think that they should do it again." It was explained to the man that the Government would only give aid if it thought it was worthwhile doing so.

Kawamani Deba the co-operative store-keeper asked " When the Europeans come with this Company to work these minerals, will we the people be able to work alongside or will there be fighting?" He then went on:- " will any of these people who are working at Bougainville come down to work if mining takes place? We have heard the trouble these people have caused and we do not want them on our land."

The man was told that there would be no conflicts between indigenous and non-indigenous workers. It was added that the people at Bougainville may move to another mining area if they thought conditions and pays may be better.

Mudio then rose and spoke " why have you come to tell us all this when our Councillor is at the Bouguina Aid Post. You should have brought the Councillor with you. We do not want to say anything unless he is here. We want him to be our witness." When asked why they needed a witness the people refrained from answering.

Mudio then on " you gave us no warning of this meeting. We want more time to think about what you have said. We want you to come back in a week."

Mudio was told that it is highly probable that there will be a mining Warden's hearing at Kupiano and here the villagers would be able to make their complaints known. He appeared satisfied on this point.

(21)

Possibly happy at the prospect of another conflict with the Government.

The villagers then said that they had all agreed that the Company should not be allowed onto their land. When asked why, they said because their land in the Valley is small then they will have little left to grow their gardens on if the Company is present. They said that they were thinking of their childrens and grand childrens futures. They added that they had no objections to the Company people working on other people's land.

All the men unanimously agreed not to support both prospecting and if necessary mining operations on their land. The meeting was closed at this point and the people were reminded that if they had any more enquiries or wished to make further comment they were to come to the office at Kupiano. They were told that they would be advised if there was to be a Mining Warden's hearing at Kupiano.

The Ianu villagers as is usual with all land matters concerning them, have displayed an un-co-operative attitude towards the Administration. Every question and statement made by the patrol was regarded with obvious suspicion. The people seemed to be fearful of supposed ulterior motives.

ECONOMIC.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Introduction:- The object of this stage of the patrol was to divide the first five miles of the fifteen mile track from Manaua to Amau into contract lengths for the construction of a road.

Method used and attitudes obtained:- A meeting was held with all the men from the Manaua and Ganai villagers at the Cloudy Bay Council Chambers at 10.00 A.M. on Tuesday the 10th of February. The men were advised of the Marshall Lagoon Local Government Council's intention to build this road.

The men were asked if they wanted the road to be built and if so would they willing to participate in its construction. The men all supported the building of the road and said that they wanted to help.

It was explained to the men how the road was to be built:- It was to have 2' by 2' drains either side and it was to be approximately 18' wide. They were shown through outside demonstration the correct procedure for the erection of a bridge. The men appeared interested and enthusiastic throughout the demonstration fully comprehending the method involved.

The names of twelve men who said that they would like to be contracted to the Council were taken. They were advised if all had been understood and were then informed that the Council was intending to spend in the vicinity of \$2300.00 on this section of the road. This money they were told would be divided amongst them. Each man would receive a different sum of money depending how difficult or easier his stage of the road would be to build. The degree of difficulty was taken over a range which was to be determined independently by the patrol after a visual assessment. The first stage, (i.e. the first contract) was used as the criterion to determine the degree of difficulty of each of the other contracts. The men appeared to understand why some men would receive more money than others, but as to whether they find this acceptable when the time for payment comes, remains to be seen.

At 9.15 A.M. on Wednesday the 11th of February 1970, the patrol departed from Manaua with ten of the contract men and proceeded to walk to Amau. After each 1,000 paces (approx 3,000') counted out by the patrol a post was placed. Each man was allocated one of these stages. The men gave a name to each peg and these were recorded so that each man would definitely know his section of the road. Eight contracts were given out, the last post being approximately 700 yards past the Gadaguina River. The men were advised to come to Kupiano as soon as possible to present themselves to the Council to sign their respective contracts.

Conclusion:- This stage of the patrol appeared to be quite successful. The men all appeared to be enthusiastic for the building of the road. The fact that fourteen men applied for contracts when only eight were needed is indicative of their attitude.

There will be quite a lot of hard work involved in the construction of the road as the country is somewhat marshy. There are also many hilly areas and three formidable rivers traverse the road. However a bridge across the Gadaguina, the largest of the rivers (approx 70' across), is not to be built in this stage of the project.

The people's enthusiasm may dampen if they encounter too many difficulties. The people specifically requested tools to be supplied by the Administration to aid them. They were advised that their request would be put both the A.D.C. and the Council. It was added however that it is unlikely that they will receive them due to the shortage of supply at Kupiano. The most difficulty stages were contracted to the main leaders of the village.

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These were situated at fairly regular intervals along the stretch. It is the opinion of the patrol that the construction of the road should prove to be a success.

J. G. McFarlane

(J.G. McFARLANE)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

Mudis was told that it is highly probable that there will be a Mining Warden's hearing at Kupians and there the villagers should be able to make their complaints. He seemed satisfied on this point. Possibly happy at the prospect of another ~~argument~~ ^{CONFLICT} with the Government.

The villagers then said that they had all agreed that the Company should not be allowed onto their land. All when asked why they said because ^{as} their land in the Valley was small then they would have little left to grow their gardens or if the Company occupied was present they said that they were thinking of their children's and grandchildren's futures. They added that they had no objections to the ^{Company} people working on other people's land.

All the men unanimously agreed not to support both prospecting and if necessary mining operations on their land. The meeting was closed at this point and the people were reminded that if they had any more enquiries or wished to make further comment they were to come to the office at Kupians. They were told that they would be advised if there was to be a Mining Warden's hearing at Kupians.

The same villagers as is usual with all land matters concerning them, have displayed an un-cooperative attitude towards the Administration. Every question and statement made by the patrol was regarded with obvious suspicious suspicion. The people seemed to be fearful of a ~~too~~ supposed ulterior motives.

(11) (17)

did them. We do not want to work for the
Company because this is too hard & people
I have seen how the Government can
give us many things and I think that
they should do it again." It was explain-
ed to the man that the Government would
only give aid if it thought it was worth
while doing so.

9 Kawarrant Deba, the co-operative store
keeper asked "when the Europeans come
with this Company to work there minerals,
will we the people be able to work along-
side or will there be fighting?"
He then went on "will any of these
people who are working at Bougainville
come down to work if mining takes place?
We have ~~seen~~ ^{heard} the trouble these people have
caused and we do not want them on our
land."

The man was told that there would be
no ~~fighting~~ conflicts between ~~indigenous~~ and non-
indigenous workers. It was
added that ^{the} people from Bougainville may
move to another mining area if they
thought conditions and pays may be better.

Mudis then rose and spoke "they have you
come to tell us all this when our Councillor
is at Bomquina Aid-Port. You should have
brought the Councillor with you. We do not
want to say anything unless he is here."

We want him to be our witness.
When asked why they needed a witness
the people refrained from answering.

Mudis then went on "you gave us no warn-
ing of this meeting. We want more time
to think about what you have said. We
want you to come back in a week."

(12) (12)

P.R. Kupians N^o 6 of 69/70

Village: - IANU

Date: - 16.2.70 Time: - 1930 - 2200 hrs.

The meeting was attended by the land-owners and senior men of the village.

There is only one clan in the village, this being the Buunal clan. Some younger men also attended.

The contents of Circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be derived by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place. The people were reminded that the Company already held the Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in an extension.

The people were interested and attentive while the Circular was being explained to them. There was considerable discussion amongst themselves. Most of the questions asked and comments made were seemingly ridiculous and irrelevant. MUDIO DINA and SIBODU DUNA acted as spokesmen for the people.

Several of the men could not understand why minerals found anywhere in the Territory belong to the State or Nation. They were interested to know how long the mining laws had been in operation in the Territory. They were informed that the laws had been in existence since the beginning of the Australian administration of the Territory. They asked this question:

Sibodu rose and spoke: - "I saw the Australians and the Japanese fight in the last war. When the Australians were here we got many free things and some money. If the Company comes with the Government help us as they

economies. The man received little support from the Doma people but the other man from Bau supported his arguments. The men's names were Warunara Anani and Aua Krai.

The ~~Doma~~ Demarcation Committee man from Doma then spoke "I want to let the Company men come onto the land but I feel that many landowners do not want it to them too.

The Bau and Baibo people own most of the land and so we have to listen to them. I would like to survey all the land so that there will be no disagreements when compensation and occupation fees are paid. I feel that many people from Doma ~~also~~ want the Company to come but are frightened to say so.

The man was told that it would be very much advisable to have the land in the Valley surveyed. He then requested that the patrol visit the village and that whatever the Baibo and Bau people say, then the Doma people will agree with them.

Warunara got up and spoke at this point "I have much land in the Valley and the Baibo people are under me. They will listen to what I say." This statement could only be confirmed by a visit by the patrol to the Baibo village. It was explained to the man that his type of reluctance to allow the Company to prospect could be directly prevent progress in the area.

The people appeared to have understood all that had been said. They were advised that if they had any further problems then or wished to make more comments then they could come to the office at Kupiano before the nineteenth or visit the patrol while we remained in the immediate area.

received compensation for this damage.

(14) (17) 2
The man went on to say "I have seen the damage done to my garden and now I do not trust the European mining companies. The Company will make a lot of money but we will receive little. I am thinking about my son's and grandson's futures. I would like them to get a good education and then come back and work on my land."

The It was explained to the man that it was impossible for any mining company to own land in the Territory. A mining lease only gives the Company the right to mine the minerals. It can lay no claim to the land. It was added that the landowner in turn receives both compensation money and occupation fees. The man was told that if his son receives a good education then it was unlikely that he would return to the gardens.

Another man from Ban ^{SITUATED} had "The land which the plantations are now ^{SITUATED} belonged to our grand fathers. The Europeans brought this land with empty bottles, knives, axes, and sticks of tobacco and now they make much money and we receive very little. I do not want to become angry with you people but I say that this one dollar for every acre is not good enough. This is the European man's way of paying. Our ancestors did not need this money and we do not need it now."

The patrol explained to the man that the plantations did much for the development of the country. Before the land was wanted and not utilized properly. We found it was difficult to make this man fully appreciate the significance of private enterprise in an area as he had little comprehension of simple

P.R. Kupiano N^o 6 69/70

Villages - Doma and Bau

Date: 6. 2. 70 1900 - 2200

The meeting was attended by the land-owners and senior men of the villages. There were present four clans from Doma village being: - GAOEURE, WAWIL WAWUWA, OROMARA and one clan from Bau being: - BAI

Several women and many younger men also attended. The contents of circular 67/42 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place. The people were made aware that the Company already held the Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in an extension.

Good interest was shown throughout the meeting. The people were very attentive and there was much discussion and many questions were asked. Few men from Doma own land in the Keveri Valley; and they are mainly tenant farmers having its gardens on the Bau and Baiobo people's land. There were only present only two men from Bau but they stated that they owned most of the land in the valley. Baiobo is a small village situated near Bau Lagina Plantation. The patrol was specifically requested to visit this village by the Doma people.

The men from Bau were adamant in their disapproval of the Company extending the Prospecting Authority. Apparently in 1967-1968, A.O.C. Ltd. sent a prospecting party of twenty six personnel into the valley. One village had witnessed some damage done to his crops. ~~He said that~~ ~~one coconut tree and seven~~ ~~total~~ ~~and~~ ~~from~~ ~~were~~ ~~destroyed~~. He said that so far he had not

reluctant to stop in the lowlands

The meeting although ~~was~~ small was very interesting. There appears to be complete support for prospecting to continue. The men said that they fully understood all that had been said. ~~They~~ ^{They} were advised that if they or the others in the Valley wanted to make further comments then they were to come to Kupians before the nineteenth.

objections.

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The men were surveying the land, so that when compensation and occupation fees were payable then there would be no arguments. They said that they own most of the land in the Valley and only a few people from Bau and Doma had any.

They knew about the destruction of some of the Doma man's crops. The men who did this were from the Company and they were looking for gold in this area. The people said that previously a patrol had come to the village to publicize the original application for the present Prospecting authority.

One man KEA ONAME, worked with the Company while they were prospecting. He said that several of the Doma land-owners and one man from Bau had worked for the Company. All the men were satisfied with the wages paid and the treatment received. He did not see the Company destroy any of the gardens but he knew that the man from Doma had complained that they had

The men stated that they wanted the Company to continue prospecting. Asked if the men working on the survey would agree with them, one man said "We have been discussing the Company coming for some time and all the village agreed to allow the Company onto our land."

Another man said "If minerals are found then we will be able to move our village back to the highlands where we lived before. We came to the lowlands because the missionaries wanted us to be near their schools". The land that the village is presently on belongs to the Sanai, Apeva and Segili villagers and thus the people are no come no objections.

Kupiano P.R. No 6 of 69/70

Village:- Baibo

Date - 9.2.70 1400 - 1530

The meeting was attended by a few men from the village. There are two clans in the village being - OURA, and KEVERE. Fortunately there was present ~~one~~ a man from each clan present. There were several women present as specifically requested.

The contents of circular 67/42 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place in the area.

The people showed great interest and although only a small group there was nevertheless much discussion. The patrol was told that there were altogether ten men usually present in the village but six of these had gone to the Keveri Valley in order to do a complete survey of their land.

One man said that they had heard about the Company wanting to extend the Authority and continue prospecting in the Keveri Valley. They had heard this through the wirelers ⁱⁿ before Christmas and the six men had ^{been} in the Valley since the first week in January. They would not be returning for some time yet.

The men present were told that all that had been explained to them, would have to be related to those men at present working in the Valley within a week. Any man who did not want the Company to prospect was to come to Kupiano and put forward his objections.

village on the 3rd of December 1969, to publicise the application by A.O.C. for Prospecting Authority N^o 18. They said that at this meeting also they had been reluctant to make a comment regarding the land concerned without the consent of Hai'a. However the people's statements and Mr Barnett's ~~did not reconcile~~ patrol notes did not reconcile.

A meeting was held for the Oio villagers on the 7th at Bam. The second demarcation committee man from Bam, who was absent at the Bam meeting was present. The man whose name was ODAI HAMARA said that the BAM, O/O, and DARAVA villagers own no land at all in the Kevevi Valley. He said the Bam people could not make any comment regarding the land because it was not theirs.

This statement needs verification if further confirmation, but from talking to many others in the area it appears to be true. The people were advised that if they had any further questions or wished to comment more then they were to see us before we departed.

P.R. Kupiano No 69/70

Village - Bam.

Date - 5.2.70 times 930 - 2100.

The meeting was attended by the land-owners and the senior men of the village. There is only one clan at the village being - BUSPOUBAM. Several young men and some of the women were also present.

The contents of circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was placed on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place. It was explained to the people that the Prospecting Authority (P.A. 10) had already been granted and the Company, A.O.G. Ltd. was now ~~entire~~ applying for an extension.

The people appeared to be bored and disinterested. After ~~our~~ explaining the circular there was little ^{discussion} talk amongst themselves. After effort on our part we were able to extract a reaction.

Several men were still confused regarding compensation and occupation fees payable. This was quickly rectified.

It was explained to the patrol by one villager that the demarcation committee man had moved to Moresby in search of employment and so the people were reluctant to make any comment without his consent.

This man Hai'a Owai appears to have considerable influence in land matters. The people actually stated that they very much feared this man. The people also stated that the same man had been in Moresby when Mr. P.O.T. Barrett had conducted a patrol to the

(21)

P.R. Kupiano No 6 of 69/70

Villages:- Oio and Darava.

Dates:- Oio:- 7.2.70 Darava:- 8.2.70

Times:- Oio:- 1900-2100 Darava:- 0915-1100.

Meetings were attended by the land-owners and senior men from the villages. Members from each ~~clan~~ of the clans were present.

The contents of circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present at each of the meetings. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if mining did take place.

The people were very attentive and interested, however we were informed at certain stages at each of the meetings that no one in either of the villages owns land in the Keveni Valley. After further consultation with the Demarcation Committee men at either village we found that this was indeed true and so we discontinued each ~~of the~~ meetings.

will not allow them

Pokorna was told that if the Company was able to extend the present prospecting authority then he would have no right to prevent ~~the Company~~ the prospecting parties from carrying out operations on ~~any~~ ^{this} land if it ~~contained~~ ^{included} in the area covered by that authority.

After some more talking the people nominated a spokesman to talk for them. An old man rose and said "I have got land in the Keveri Valley. My son has surveyed this land and I know exactly where it is. I came down from the highlands because the missionaries came. The Ban and Baibo people did this also. We are happy with the way things are now and we do not want to return to the highlands."

It was explained to the man that if minerals are found then this will not necessarily mean that he will have to return to the Valley. He then went on to say that the Ban and Baibo people own no land at all in the Valley and that the Aman people own it all. He said he would like to apply to the Lands Titles Commission to dispute the claims that the Ban and Baibo people ~~had~~ have. He was told that this could be done and that it was advisable that the people resolve ownership before and if the Company moves in again.

The people were asked what their final opinion was. After much more talking another spokesman rose "All the men have agreed upon this - the Company can come. If they find minerals they can dig, but if they do not find minerals then they must go away." The meeting was closed at this point and the

more benefits from the Company. Some said that they wanted the Company to build a road to their village from the Valley.

Others said they wanted the Company to help them sell their cash crops.

It was explained to the people that it was unlikely that the Company would build a road to their village because purely and simply it would have no economic reason for doing so. The Agricultural Department would probably help the people sell their crops.

On the latter point however the people were not convinced. One man rose and spoke "The Agricultural people are only a short way away with their station at Mori. These people do not help our village so why should they help us if the Company comes to the Keveri Valley."

~~With the resulting development road communications prevailing in the area if minerals were found,~~

With the resulting development of road communications in an area where mining operations are being carried out, ~~then~~ it ~~unusually~~ becomes much easier for there to be agricultural development. ~~As~~ it was explained the Cape Rodney road ^{gives} the people access to the market at Kupuana where they ~~sell~~ ^{sell} their cash crops. This point appeared to be appreciated.

KOKORUA WAREI the man who had asked many of these questions rose and spoke "The Company ^{people} can come onto the other people's land in the Valley but they will have to get permission from me before they can come on my land. If I do not want them to come then go

able to build roads, aid posts and schools.
We pay local Government Council tax and we get no roads or any other aid for the village. Why then will the Company coming make any difference? The tax money that we pay to the Council is not spent ~~on~~ in our area so why should the tax money that is paid to the Moresby Government be spent in the Keveri Valley?

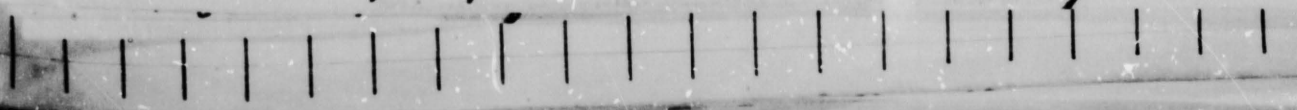
Regarding roads, the man was told that the Company would have to build roads in order to get the ore to the coast at centres for transport overseas. With regards to his statements concerning aid from the local Government Council we merely pointed to the Aid Post as one example of aid and added that only that very morning the patrol had given contracts for the first five miles of a road fifteen mile road from Manana to Amgu.

It was added the tax money obtained by the Government in Port Moresby was spent each year over the whole Territory. In this way everybody in Papua and New Guinea benefits. The people were still sceptical on this point, ~~probably~~ because they have little understanding of the workings of the Central Government.

Several men said that they had seen the Company surveying in the Valley. One man said that this may be because the Company was intending to take the land from them and turn it into agricultural blocks.

It was explained that any surveying done by the Company would be in connection with prospecting only.

Several people said that they wanted



the Territory belong to the State or Nation and that the Government had the right to allow whoever it wanted, to come onto a land and set up mining operations. It was added that the Government usually favours financially and technically strong companies in preference to small scale operations.

The man argued this law was an Australian law and it does not belong to Papua and New Guinea. It was explained to the man that this law was a Territory law. It was added that the Territory had its own set of laws based on the Queensland legal system.

Another argument put forward was from a man who, quote: "If the

another man said "If the mining companies do good things for the people, then why is there so much trouble at Bougainville?"

The people at Bougainville did not fully realize the benefits that they would receive. Now the people, as recent radio reports indicate, fully appreciate the good that a mining company can do for their area. The people were told as anticipated several men said that they had heard these reports on their radios.

A few men were dissatisfied with the percentage of the Royalty which the land-owners is entitled to. They felt it should be a larger percentage. The men were told that the minerals were very valuable and even five percent of the Royalty would work out at a considerable amount of money.

Another man rose and said "You say that the Government in Moresby makes a lot of money by taxing these mining companies and the people that work for them and is

(27)

P.R. Kupians N^o 6 of 69/70

Village:- Aman

Date:- 11.2.70 Time:- 2000 - 2300.

Meeting attended by the land owners and some men in the village. There are four clans in the village being - OPIDOI, UOI, BINUOI, KUMAIABURA and RIABURA. Many young men and several women also attended.

The contents of circular 67/142 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if there did take place. The people were told that the Company already held the Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in an extension.

There was little discussion among the people after the circular had been explained to them. The people immediately began asking questions. The questioning lasted for approximately two hours after which time the people finally decided to make a comment. Several men said that this was purposefully done as they wanted to be sure of all the facts before they committed themselves to a final opinion.

One man could not understand and why if minerals were found under the surface of a man's land, they did not still belong to him.

He used an analogy:- "the things that are my house belong to me and are my property. Does the Government have the right to claim them? Why therefore is the Government able to take the minerals from inside the soil which belongs to me?"

It was explained to the man that it is law that any minerals found anywhere is

(27)

P.R. Kupians N^o 6 of 69/70

Village: - Aman

Date: - 11.2.70 Time: - 2000 - 2300.

Meeting attended by the land owners and some men in the village. There are four clans in the village being: - Opidoi, Uoi, Binuoi, KUMAIABURA and RIABURA. Many young men and several women also attended.

The contents of circular 67/42 were explained in detail to those present. Emphasis was laid on the concept of state ownership of minerals as well as the financial gain to be had by both the Administration and the people if there did take place. The people were told that the Company already held the Prospecting Authority for the area as shown and that now they were interested in an extension.

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H. Q. 2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. 7 OF 1969/1970.

Patrol Conducted by J.G. McFARLANE, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled MARSHALL LAGOON CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO.

Natives NIL.

Duration—From 6./1./1970. to 10./1./1970.

Number of Days 5.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../12./1969..

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

Map Reference FOURMIL:- KALO MILLINCH:- COCOALANDS.

Objects of Patrol LAND INVESTIGATION, LAND DISPUTE APPLICATION AND FINALIZATION OF LEASES.

Director of Native Affairs,

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

.....
.....
.....

67-1-58

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

9th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESEBY.

PATROL NO. 7 69/70

Your reference 67-3-3 of 9th March, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. G. McFarlane, Assistant Patrol Officer of MARSHALL LAGOON Census Division.

An informative and well presented report. It is pleasing to see positive action being taken on the land investigation for the school site at WAIRAVANUA.

Further comments will be made by the Lands Section when the Investigation Reports are received at this Headquarters.

Please forward to this office a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's patrol instructions.

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

Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-58

(9)

(8)

Telephone-2891

Our Reference.....



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 776,
Port Moresby,
Central District.
67-2-3

9th March, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu.

KUPIANO PATROL NO. 7 of 1969/70.

Forwarded herewith report of the above patrol conducted by Mr. J. McFarlane, AP.O., for your information, please.

It is pleasing to see land matters being cleared up. Full comments on investigation will be dealt with on the appropriate land files.

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

encl.

67-3-1

JGMcF/av.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

25th February, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
Abau Sub-District.

PATROL REPORT.

Enclosed please find:-

<u>Report No:-</u>	Kupiano No.7 of 1969/1970.
<u>Sub-District:-</u>	Abau.
<u>District:-</u>	Central.
<u>Council Area:-</u>	Marshall Lagoon.
<u>Patrol Conducted by:-</u>	J.G. McFarlane.
<u>Designation:-</u>	Assistant Patrol Officer.
<u>Area Patrolled:-</u>	Marshall Lagoon Census Division.
<u>Personnel Accompanying Patrol:-</u>	Nil.
<u>Duration of Patrol:-</u>	6/1/70 to 10/1/70.
<u>No. of Days:-</u>	5.
<u>Last D.D.A. Patrol:-</u>	December, 1969.
<u>Objects of Patrol:-</u>	Land disputes, land investigation and the finalization of leases.
<u>Map Reference:-</u>	Fourmil:- Kalo Milinch:- Cooalands.

For your information, please.

J.G. McFarlane

(J.G. McFarlane)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 7 OF 1969/1970.

PATROL DIARY.

- (7) (5) (6)
- Tuesday 6/1/70:- 10.00 A.M.:- Departed Kupiano and travelled per "LOLORUA" to MAOPA No.1. Arrived at 12.30 P.M. Rested in MAOPA No.1 Aid Post. Surveyed piece of land known as Kapaivina till 1600. Slept Maopa No.1. .1
.3
- Wednesday 7/1/70:- Application concerning disputed piece of land - Kapaivina completed.
Application concerning disputed piece of land - Kwaluragaia completed. ons
Did a complete resurvey of Kapaivina. Carried out farther investigations concerning Kwaluragaia. tion
- Thursday 8/1/70:- 7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.:- Surveyed Kwaluragaia with the aid of land owners.
2.00 P.M.:- Departed Maopa No.1 for Wairavanua - arrived at 3.30 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.:- Spoke with Wairavanua villagers concerning sale of the land needed for Primary "T" School site.
- Friday 9/1/70:- 8.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.:- Obtained signatures from owners and people with rights to the land known as RAU. na
12 Noon till 3.00 P.M. surveyed the land with the aid of the agents nominated.
Slept Wairavanua.
- Saturday 10/1/70:- 9.00 A.M.:- Departed Wairavanua and walked to Kelerakwa - arrived 10.30 A.M.
11.00 A.M.:- Departed Kelerakwa per outboard for Kupiano - arrived 11.30 A.M.

END OF PATROL.

(5)
(6)

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO No. 7 OF 1969/1970.

LAND INVESTIGATION AND DISPUTES.

Introduction:-

Copies of our 35-4-6 of 3rd February 1970
35-5-20 of 28th January 1970 folio No.1
35-5-20 of 28th January 1970 folio No.3
35-5-4 of 8th January 1970
attached.

The object of this patrol was to complete applications to the Lands Titles Commission concerning two pieces of disputed land at Maopa No.1 being Kapaivina and Kwaluragaoca to carry out a land investigation of a section of land, Bau at Wairavanua, and finalize the land leases for Burukala and Galupo.

Land Disputes:-

The two pieces of disputed land were at Maopa No.1. They were Kapaivina and Kwaluragaoca.

Applications to the Lands Titles Commission regarding both of these disputes were completed. Both pieces of land were then surveyed.

Very little co-operation was received from the disputing clans when the survey of Kapaivina was undertaken. The clans appeared reluctant to resolve the dispute. Several men from the Kwalu Ivua clan aided with the survey.

Both pieces of land are at present not being utilized by the villagers. Kwaluragaoca is a piece of flat sandy ground. Kapaivina is completely covered by 8 - 12' kunai grass.

Kapaivina could be used to grow subsistence crops or coconuts but it appears that the dispute over ownership, has hindered any attempts to undertake any utilization.

Land Investigation:-

A land Investigation Report concerning a section of land needed for a school site at Wairavanua was completed. The name of this land is Bau.

The original Investigation Report was more than five years old and so a new investigation report with a view to lease for at least twenty years, was made.

The co-operation received from the owners was good. The offer of a lease for approximately twenty years was favourably received. The land is at present utilized very little by the villagers. They all considered it very important for the village. The land was resurveyed, using a compass.

Land Purchases:-

Attempts were made by the patrol to obtain the lease for two pieces of land. The two pieces of land were Burukala and Galupo. The agents for both Burukala and Galupo stated that the price offered was too small to consider.

In the case of Galupo the agents requested \$100 as rent for the period and in addition they want the price of coconuts raised to \$2.50 each.

In the case of Burukala the agents asked for \$50.00 rent money. They want the price of coconuts to be \$2.00. Payment has thus been delayed due to the agents requesting double the price being offered by the Administration. It appears highly probable that the people's attitude will not change.

Conclusion:-

The patrol was reasonably successful in that a further move was made to settle the land disputes and to purchase the pieces of land needed by the Administration for future school sites.

The obtaining of leases for the land needed for school sites was hindered by disputes and the reluctance of the parties concerned to accept the payment offered.

It was encouraging however to observe the enthusiasm the Wairavanua villagers had for the obtaining of another school in their area.

The reason for the delay in submitting this patrol report is because some investigations concerning Bau, had to be carried out by correspondence.

J. G. McFarlane

(J.G. McFARLANE)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

35-4-4

BRE/wo.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

8th January, 1970.

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

INSTRUCTION C. 109 - AROMA SCHOOL.

Your minute 35-13-5 of the 17th September 1969 refers, documents returned herewith.

2. The agents for both Burukala and Galupe - Koupakala state that the price offered is too small to consider.

3. In the case of Galupe - Koupakala Koloma-Vanna was not available being stationed with police in Goroka. His co-agents however Kini(Au) - Koloma and Wari-Arava requested \$100 as rent for the period and in addition Kini (Au) - Koloma wants the price of the coconuts raised to \$2.50 each.

4. In the case of Burukala Maino Rigo is asking \$50.00 rent money. In addition all owners of improvements have asked that the price of palms be doubled, to \$2.00 and \$1.00 respectively.

5. For your information, please.

(N.D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

49



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. KUPIANO NC.8 OF 1969/70.

Patrol Conducted by B.R. EDE - PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled COASTAL CLOUDY BAY AND MARSHALL LAGOON CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 R.P.&.N.G.C.

Duration—From 11/3/1970 to 26/3/1970

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1/1970

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

Map Reference DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION RE P.A. 91 (P)

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of Native Affairs,

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

67-1-76

Konedobu.

5th June, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. KUPIANO 8/69-70:

Your reference 67-2-3 of 25th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. E.R. Ede, Patrol Officer of part MARSHALL LAGOON Local Government Council area.

This patrol appears to have been quite useful.

The short report requires no special comment.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

c.c.

Mr. B.R. Ede,
Sub-District Office,
KUPIANO.
Central District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-76

Telephone-2891

Our Reference... 67-2-3

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



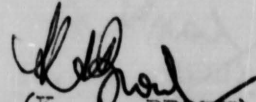
25th May, 1970

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOLU

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT NO. 8 of 1969/1970

Report of above patrol conducted by Mr. B. R. Ede is attached for your information, please.

2. The patrol was primarily concerned with publicity for P.A. 91(P).
3. The question of Rural Development Fund assistance to Marshall Lagoon Council will be discussed at next Co-ordinating Committee Meeting.


(K. A. BROWN)

Acting/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

KAB:JH

67-2-3

25th May, 1970

~~The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KUPIANO~~

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT NO. 8 of 1969/1970

Report of above patrol conducted by Mr. B. R. Ede is attached for your information, please.

2. The patrol was primarily concerned with publicity for P.A. 91(P).
3. The question of Rural Development Fund assistance to Marshall Lagoon Council will be discussed at next Co-ordinating Committee Meeting.

K. A. Brown
(K. A. BROWN)

Acting/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

c.c. ~~Assistant District Commissioner,
KUPIANO~~

↙ c.c. Mr. B. R. Ede,
KUPIANO

(4)

Department of Dist. Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

13th April, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
ABAU Sub-District.

PATROL REPORT.

Attached please find:-

Report No.:- 8 of 1969/70

Sub-District:- Abau

District: Central

Council Area:- Marshall Lagoon

Patrol Conducted by:- B.R. EDE

Designation:- Patrol Officer

Area Patrol:- Coastal Marshall Lagoon and
Cloudy Bay Census Divisions.

Personal accompanying:- 1 R.P.&.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol:- 11.3.70 to 26.3.70 (broken)
:- 8 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol:- January 1970

Total Population of area patrolled:- 11,500

Map Reference:- F/M Abau M/I Domara
F/M Kalo M/I Cocolands

Village Population Register:- not enclosed

For your information, please.


(B. R. EDE)
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Diary (Cont.)

(6)

Friday 20.3.70 0600 Departed ABAU.
0800 Arrived DURAMU.
Meeting convened.
0930 Departed DURAMU
1100 Arrived DOMARA
Meeting convened.
1430 Departed DOMARA
1745 Arrived KUPIANO.

Tuesday 24.3.70 0830 Departed KUPIANO per dinghy.
0900 Arrived KELERAKWA
meeting convened
1030 Departed KELERAKWA per canoe
1100 Arrived GAVUONE
meeting convened.
1430 Departed GAVUONE
1445 Arrived KUPIANO

Wednesday 25.3.70 1300 Departed KUPIANO per Toyota.
1600 Arrived KAPARI/VIRIOLO
meeting convened.
1800 Departed KAPARI/VIRIOLO
2000 Arrived KUPIANO

Thursday 26.3.70 1100 Departed KUPIANO per Toyota.
1200 Arrived LALAUURA
meeting convened.
1400 Departed LALAUURA.
1500 Arrived KUPIANO

Patrol Stood Down.

SITUATION REPORT.

Economic.

Attitudes to prospecting authority 91 (P).

General

Interest in the main was very low. The vast majority of the people did not consider themselves to be effected. As there are no payments involved there was little to interest them. Unfortunately the schedule for the application did not make clear the position in regard to rivers, tidal mangrove swamps and off shore islands, consequently it was difficult to explain the true boundaries of the application.

Attitudes to previous applications.

Although interest in the above application was low there was considerable interest in news about a previous application by A.O.G. for a lease over the coastal strip. Dredging operations were explained to the people who asked intelligent questions mainly about:- (i) The condition of the land after dredging is completed, (ii) The number of employees to be engaged, (iii) The type of ground that will most interest the geologist. The people professed their acceptance of the answers and interest remain high. Prospecting is due to start in late April or early May. In many areas the people have started to prepare their cases for future land ownership disputes. These will prove to be frustrating to any mining operation in this area.

Development projects.

Two projects are causing the most interest in this area:- (i) The bridge over the MAURELE river, (ii) The MANAUA - MORI road.

The first of these projects will construct a 110 ft. timber bridge to link up the Aroma coast with an all weather shipping point at KEIERAKWA of McFARLANE Harbour. The project was put forward by the people themselves and they determined and agreed to the degree of self help. As it stands, the people will cut and provide all piles and bearers as well as free labour on the bridge. The Council will provide tools and materials.

Interest is very high and most of the piles and bearers have been cut. The people appear to realise that the road is for their own good and that after their previous effort it will need considerable work on their part before the Government will again give assistance.

The second projects in the area envisages the reopening of the old wartime cum timber road from MANAUA to AMAU and its continuation on to the MORI River at MORGUINA.

Economically the road is not a paying proposition unless the AMAU resettlement scheme is to go ahead. The road at present will provide market access to fewer than a thousand people. Politically however the road is a must. This road was the unwritten clause which made the Cloudy Bay people drop their opposition to the dissolution of their Council and their election to join the Marshall Lagoon Council. The \$4,000 voted by the Council for this project swung the people behind the present progressive leaders of the Council. There is no doubt that the project will be a drain on the Council for some years to come, there is also no doubt that should the project fail the Cloudy Bay block will switch their support to the Council "opposition"

(Patrol Report KUPIANO 2/69-70 area Study, Leadership, page).

