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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: IHU, 1972 - 1973

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kerema, volume 50.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Kerema, Ihu, and Kaintiba]

PATROL REPORT OF: KEREMA - GULF DISTRICT
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 50 : 1972-73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CNT

[Kerema]

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1	1-9	B LAMONT P.O.	KEREMA BAY C.B.	-	1-7-72 - 17-7-72
[2] 2	10-16	K WALLACE A.D.C.	HANGDIA + WANTA C.B.	-	1-8-72 - 8-8-72
[3] 3	17-21	J.G. KIRKBY A.D.O.	KEREMA C.B.	-	11-7-72 - 31-7-72
[4] 4	22-26	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	HANDEI C.B.	-	21-8-72 - 3-4-72
[5] 5	27-36	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	KEREMA BAY	-	5-5-72 - 26-5-72
[6] 6	37-39	A.J. MEIKLE P.O.	KABEROPE C.B.	-	21-6-72 - 12-7-72
[7] 7	40-41	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	PART KEREMA BAY	-	28-8-72 - 29-9-72
[8] 8		MISSING	-	-	-
[9] 9		MISSING	-	-	-
[10] 10	42-43	A.J. MEIKLE P.O.	KEREMA BAY	-	24-8-72 - 26-10-72
[11] 11	44-47	LAMONT P.O.	PART TOARAPI C.B.	-	10-6-73 - 14-6-73
[12] 12	48-52	V. ROROSI A.F.O.	KEREMA BAY C.B.	-	10-10-72 - 11-11-72
[13] 13	53-55	K.A. WALLACE A.D.C.	UPPER VALAIA C.B.	-	13-11-72 - 13-12-72
[14] 14	56-57	K.A. WALLACE A.D.C.	KAIPI C.B.	-	23-11-72 - 28-11-72
[15] 15	58-59	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	PART KAIPI C.B.	-	23-11-72 - 28-11-72
[16] 16	60-61	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	KAIPI C.B.	-	7-12-72 - 20-12-72
[17] 16a	62-64	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	KAIPI C.B.	-	7-12-72 - 20-12-72
[18] 17	65-68	V. ROROSI A.F.O.	KAIPI C.B.	-	8-1-73 - 16-2-73
[19] 18	69-72	A.J. MEIKLE P.O.	PART KAIPI C.B.	-	6-2-73 - 27-2-73
[20] 19	73-74	J. KAIPI A.F.O.	PART KEREMA	-	5-2-73 - 6-2-73

[Kerema, Ihu, and Kaintiba, cont'd.]

PATROL REPORT OF: KEREMA: (GULF DIVISION)
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 50: 1972-73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CNT

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[0] 20 OF 1972-73	75-78	B. LAMONT P.O.	PART. NAMBAI, WENTA, HANGORA CB	-	6.3.73--20.3.73
[0] 21 "	79-82	N. WRIGHT ALC	KARROPE C.B.	-	23.3.73-6.4.73
[0] 22 "	83-88	J. KAIRU AFD	PART KAIRI CB		9.4.73-19.4.73
[0] 23 "	89-91	B. LAMONT P.O.	PART HAMBEL AND WENTA		17.4.73-1.5.73
[]					
[]					
[]		IHU			
[1] 1 OF 72-73	92-94	Mr. SLARKS N/A	VAILALA EAST CB		N/A
[2] 2 "	95-123	A.E. JOHNSON A.B.D	UPPER VAILALA		N/A
[3] 3 "	124-147	A. TARJES A.B.D	VAILALA WEST COAST		7.3.73-9.4.73
[4] 3A "	148-149	A. MASO T.R.D.	WEST VAILALA		7.3.73-9.4.73
[5] 4 "	150-152	J. I. ABERNETHY G/A.D.L	VAILALA EAST		16.5.73-25.5.73
[6] 4A "	153-154	A. MASO T.P.O	VAILALA EAST	MP	N/A
[7] 7 "	155-163	A.E. JOHNSON A.B.D	UPPER VAILALA		N/A
[]					
[]					
[]		KAINTIBA			
[1] 1 OF 1972-73	164-181	A.W. HARRISON A.B.D	WEIABI		24.7.72-31.7.72
[2] 0 "	182-186	B. HENTON P.O	WENTA & HANGORA		3.8.72-3.8.72
[3] 4 "	187-188	P.W. HARRISON E.B.D	HAMBEL C.B.	MP	25.9.72-5.10.72

[Kerema,
cont'd]

[Ihu]

[Kaintiba]

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 PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

GULF DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

KEREMA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	BRIAN LAMONT	KEREMA Bay Census Divison
2-72-73	K. WALLACE	HANGOIA & WANTA C.D.
3-72-73	J. GORDON-KIRKBY	KEREMA Census Divison
4-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	HAMDEI Census Divison
5-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	KEREMA Bay
6-72-73	A. J. MEIKLE	KABEROPE Census Divison
7-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	Part KEREMA Bay
8-72-73	Missing	
9-72-73	Missing	
10-72-73	A. J. MEIKLE	KEREMA Bay
11-72-73	B. LAMONT	Part TOARIPI Census Divison
12-72-73	V. ROROSI	KEREMA Bay Census Divison jacket only
13-72-73	K. A. WALLACE	Upper VAILALA C/D
14-72-73	K. A. WALLACE	KAIPI
15-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	Part KAIPI C/D - jacket only
16-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	KAIPI Census Divison - jacket
16A-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI (Accon. by AKO MASO)	KAIPI C.D. - jacket only
17-72-73	V. ROROSI	KAIPI C.D. - jacket only
18-72-73	A. J. MEIKLE	Part KAIPI Census Divison jacket only
19-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	Part KEREMA Bay C/D - jacket
20-72-73	BRIAN LAMONT	Part NAMDEI/WENTA/HANGOIA C.D.
21-72-73	N. WRIGHT	KABEROPE Census Divison - jacket only
22-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	Part KAIPI C/D
23-72-73	BRIAN LAMONT	HAMDEI/WENTA Part

(2)

IHU

1-72-73	MR. SLARKS	VAILALA East Census Divison
2-72-73	A. E. JOHNSON	Upper VAILALA
3-72-73	A. TARUBE	West Coast VAILALA
3A-72-73	AKO MASO	VAILALA West- jacket only
4-72-73	J. I. ABERNETHY	East VAILALA
4A-72-73	AKO MASO	VAILALA East
5-72-73	Missing	-----
6-72-73	Missing	-----
7-72-73	A. E. JOHNSON	Upper VAILALA

KAINTEBA

1-72-73	PETER W. HARRISON	WEI'ABI
2-72-73	D. HENTON	WENTA & HANGOIA
3-72-73	Missing	-----
4-72-73	P. W. HARRISON	HAMDEI Census Divison (part)
5-72-73	P. W. HARRISON	HAMDEI Census Divison
6-72-73	P. W. HARRISON	HAMDEI & ASEKI ADMIN, Area
7-72-73	PETER W. HARRISON	HANGOIA, WENTA & HAMDEI
8-72-73	A. O. SKELTON	HANGOIA Census Divison
9-72-73	D. HENTON	HANGOI'A Census Divison
10-72-73	N. WRIGHT	Part HAMDEI/WENTA/HANGOIA/ KABEROPE Census Divisons.
11-72-73	A. O. SKELTON	HANGOIA Census Divison
12-72-73	A. O. SKELTON	HANGOIA Census Divison
12A-72-73	D. HENTON	HANGOIA & Part WENTA C/D
12B-72-73	<i>D. Henton</i> W. AMANI	HANGOIA & WENTA Census Divison
13-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	HANGOIA Census Divison
14-72-73	WILSON AMANI	WE'ABI Census Divison
15-72-73	D. HENTON	KOMAKO VILLAGE
16-72-73	B. LAMONT	Part WENTA/HAMDEI/HANGOIA C/D

JJT/SU

No. 1-72-73

MR. STARKS.

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOSU

67-2-47

22nd January, 1973

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

PATROL REPORT 1 - 1972/73 - VAILALA EAST CENSUS DIVISION

Your 67-4-50/4185 of 14th December, 1972, refers.

The above patrol report was not attached with your minute,
please forward as soon as possible.

S.J. PEARCULL
a/Secretary

NO. 67-247
2

Minute to:

The Secretary
Department of the Administrator
KONEDOBU

For your information as to the below average rating.

2
P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner

SI/COM
681-035

WSP/YAM.

67-4-50/4185

District Office
KOROMA, GULF DISTRICT.

14th December 1972

The Assistant District Commissioner
Sub-District Office
KOROMA

Report not attached.

PATROL REPORT 1-1972/73 - VAILALA BASE CENSUS DIVISION

Your 67-2-3 of 30th November 1972 refers.

Making due allowance for inexperience and Mr. Slarks possibly feeling that he is not getting on with the people, the fact remains that the objects of the patrol were not achieved. I am not convinced that Mr. Slarks did his best.

There are gaps in the time spent on the bridge work, e.g., 8.10.72 till 24.10.72. With pressure on, even if the Public Works Department requirements had been misunderstood the task should have been done.

That initiative was not used to get the broken monkey welded together again even if it meant taking it to P.W.D., Koroma, is not understood. I am left feeling that Mr. Slarks did not care whether the project was finished or not. Certainly with the last three piles driven the back of the task would have been broken. The sad fact is that because of foreseen staff commitments we cannot now give the project the supervision required.

The report can only be assessed as below average. You are to take this up with Mr. Slarks. I trust his current patrol and area study will be better.

P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner

cc: Officer-in-Charge,
IHU

Minute to:

Mr. Slarks
Patrol Post
IHU

This has not been a good effort. As you were absent from Ihu during the Deputy District Commissioner's and my visit last week, the matter could not be discussed with you. Should you have any problems you should bring them to the attention of this office.

P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2/72-73.
 District: GULF
 Patrol conducted by: A.E. JOHNSON.
 Area patrolled: UPPER VAILALA.
 Duration of patrol: 7 DAYS.
 Last D.D.A. patrol: MAY 1972.
 Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A.
 Map reference: FOURMIL KIKORI & WAU.

Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY.
 Station: IMU PATROL POST.
 Subdistrict: KEREMA.
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.
 Personnel accompanying: ADC, DASF.
 Number of days: 7 DAYS.
 Total population of area: 691
 Council area:
 House of Assembly Electorate: KIKORI.

The District Commissioner,

District.

Gulf

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 47 To 49,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(-)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(-)

DATE: 21/11 1972.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

→ The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	✓ Average
	Below average

Area Study filed.

Date: 28/11/1972

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1/11/72	Keka	11	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	32
"	Mailava	25	25	19	22	8	11	26	9	145
	Koko	Migrated out				Upper Ivori				
	Wanuba	Migrated out				upper Ivori				
25/10/72	Iori	24	18	16	20	-	-	2	-	80
26/10/72	Paku	12	11	6	5	-	-	1	-	35
27/10/72	Hepa	9	4	8	9	-	-	2	1	33
28/10/72	Lohiki	8	5	10	8	-	-	4	-	35
28/10/72	Nakoro	7	3	7	11	-	-	4	-	32
30/10/72	Heawa	33	24	31	31	-	-	8	-	127
30/10/72	Kairava	11	6	4	7	1	-	9	1	39
31/10/72	Hepea	20	17	11	19	1	-	12	3	89
31/10/72	Akoura	15	9	6	7	1	-	4	2	44
										691

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUI

67-2-39

27th December, 1972

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

~~KEREMA~~ (IHU) PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73

Reference your minute of 28th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the UPPER VAILALA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. A.E. Johnson, Assistant District Officer.

The response to formal political education discussions is fairly typical of that displayed by other semi-sophisticated groups throughout the Territory. While the use of films has its advantages the officer should not be discouraged by the lack of questions. The reasons for the lack of response can be probably laid to the lack of sophistication by the audience and consequently their inability to absorb the import of the films. Once there is some understanding of what is being shown then interest will be kindled and questions commence to be asked. The use of films should be increased.

A comprehensive and interesting recompilation of the Area Study for the Census Division.

It should be brought to Mr. Johnson's attention that when compiling population statistics villages are listed in alphabetical order not in date sequence of being enumerated.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

IHU PATROL POST
GULF
UPPER VAILALA

A.E. JOHNSON
KEREMA
NIL

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION:

The census division of the Upper Vailala, for the purposes of this Area Study, begins ten minutes by speedboat north of Ihu Station and includes ten villages sited on the main Vailala River and three smaller Kamea hamlets on the Ivori, Lohiki and Ivori Rivers respectively. The northern-most village on the main river, Keka, is some full day by speedboat from Ihu.

The terrain is basically flat fertile river plain with occasional ranges of low hills that become progressively higher and more broken, particularly to the east and north east. Due north, the country rises slowly to the north of Keka, then abruptly to the Aure Scarp and the southern slopes of the Eastern Highlands District. Vegetation is primary rainforest with occasional patches of sago swamp in the southern areas. Rapid, dense growth is encouraged by a well distributed rainfall of between 150" and 200" per annum.

Access is by the Vailala River and its three tributaries. During periods of high water vessels of up to 6 ft. draught are capable of navigating 100 miles upstream, although entry to the river mouth itself is restricted to high tide. Since the closure of the various upstream oil rigs there has been no incentive for vessels to venture this far. The Administrative headquarters at Ihu is well served by both sea and air. Normal travel on the river is by speed boat or powered single canoe.

Prior to the establishment of Ihu in 1952, the area was patrolled only intermittently, from Beara or Kerema, however since then contact has been continuous with regular annual or bi-annual patrols. The Administrations acquisition of stronger and more efficient outboard motors has increased this contact in recent years. While the degree of Administration influence has

1947 by J.W. Kent

extensively manifested itself in the fields of law and order, health and material possessions, there has been little impact on education, agriculture or the traditional mores of the people. This is particularly evident amongst the Kamea groups which live in isolated nomadic groups, still essentially untouched by Administration influence and prone to occasional outbursts of tribal fighting and killing. The Ahi'ave people of the main river are closely related to the Brokolo and Korimiri people of the coast and as such were influenced by the period of "Vailala Madness" and other cults that affected the area during the 'twenties and 'thirties. Later, isolated outbursts of cult activity on the coast, scarcely penetrated the Upper Vailala and they have remained relatively free of cults since then with the only obvious signs of the original cult being a total absence of traditional artifacts.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KEMEA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

Intercourse between village groups is usually via the river although foot tracks do exist between the less scattered groups, the Kamea groups and the Ivori Swanson area, and between some of the lower Vailala groups and Paivera in the Crokolo. A further foot track exists between Keka and Pawaia on the Fureri, and between Keka and the relatively unknown areas around the Ilala and Tuda Rivers. Some of the original inland villages, now deserted, are still connected by tracks to the newer river villages.

Absenteeism, particularly with regards those working and residing outside the electorate, is not particularly high in the remoter villages. The four closer villages to Ihu station, Heawa, Kepea, Kairava and Mailava follow closely the absenteeism trend in the coastal areas. In these four groups, large numbers of adult males are away working in Port Moresby and other Territory centres. A slight variation of this theme occurs in Mailava where the bulk of the absentee population is hospitalised with either tuberculosis or leprosy. This in itself comprises 70% of the entire population of Mailava. Absenteeism amongst the Kamea groups is generally attributable to traditional migratory patterns.

... The village population register is enclosed.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KREUMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

There are three distinct social/ethnic groups in the census division. The largest of these is the Ahi'ave which comprise all but one village on the Vailala River. The second of these, the Kamca people, are to be found along the tributaries of the Evori, Lohiki and Ivori, as well as the watersheds and adjacent ranges. They are nomadic, and individual groups seldom extend beyond a simple family unit. The final and smallest group is restricted to one village, Keka, which originally from Pawaia on the Purari at some time in the past.

The functional unit for the Ahi'ave people is an extended family that is frequently consolidated into a village by the inclusion of additional extended families of the same clan. This type of village now exists as a mere collection of "kombati's" on the river bank, although official records still have it listed as a village and as such the population is still censused as the old village unit. The larger village groups are a collection of clans, banded together for matters of convenience. The more intimate and day-to-day activities such as hunting, fishing, gardening and sago making are invariably conducted on a simple family basis. There is also a tendency for these simple family units to leave the extended family often for periods of several months, and take up residence on an isolated creek somewhere, there to hunt and fish at their leisure. The village of Keka is a breakaway clan from the main Pawaian groups on the Purari.

The language pattern follows simply the ethnic groupings. The dominant language being Ahiave which although completely different from Orocolo, is closely related. Paivera village in the Orocolo area is basically the same language, as is Evara village on the lower Purari River. Some relationship is also to be found in the Korimiri villages of Ooa, Iori and Lepokera. The language spoken by the Kamca people is one of the many dialects of the main language group from the Kaintiba Administrative area. Differences however are most pronounced and

people from the Ivori area are seldom able to understand those from Kaintiba proper. The language spoken at Keka is completely different again, being the same as that spoken on the Purari.

There is little cohesiveness between component social groups, particularly between the clans, with bickering and disputes being the norm. Bride exchange and the acquisition of brides from other social groups is the normal reason for intercourse between groups, with the offspring and other relationships formed from the marriage providing an additional basis for association. In a relatively isolated area such as this, the bride exchange over the years has resulted in almost everyone being related in some way. Contrary to what may be expected however, the relationship is nominal only. Between the Ahi'ave and the Kamea the relationship is certainly dominated by the former, with women and children frequently being "adopted" or "married" into the river villages, and as equally as frequent with no payment to the original relatives/parents. This one-sided relationship appears to be accepted by the Kamea with little or no resentment. The relationship between Keka and the Ahi'ave groups is restricted to a small degree of trade only.

Definite kinship patterns can be established between the Ahi'ave and the Korimiri-Crokolo areas. Westward the normal contact is to Paivera and other villages of the Muro area, while contact with the Korimiri is generally in the Opa-Iori-Lepokera area. There is however a tenuous link also with the Keuru group of villages, but for various reasons, including the reluctance of the Keuru people to impart any kind of information about themselves I have been unable to establish the exact nature of this link.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A. S. JOHNSON

GULF

KERRIMA

UPPER VAILALA

WIL

D. LEADERSHIP:

The traditional leadership pattern amongst the Ahi'ave people has all but died out, whilst amongst the Kamea groups it is the fight leader who still reigns supreme. Clan leaders and the more powerful sorcerers still have some degree of influence amongst the river villages, however this is restricted to their own immediate clan. Some attempt has been made in the past to appoint ostensibly influential men to the position of village constable or village Councillor. This system failed as the more influential men died, with the result that newly appointed village officials can be reasonably expected to leave their positions within six months of the date of appointment. The turnover rate for village officials is completely out of proportion to the population, with the continual disintegration of the larger village units aggravating the matter.

The absence of younger educated men and the jealousy shown those that have remained, precludes any of these attaining a position of leadership or responsibility. The odd young man that has shown promise has been quickly "put in his place" by his elders or anyone envious of his potential. There is not one outstanding man in any of the groups.

2/72-73

IEU PATROL POST

A.B. JOHNSON

GULF

KEREMA

UPPER VAILALA

MIL

B. LAND TENURE AND USE:

Land inheritance is patrilineal with the eldest male of the family retaining control over family lands and allocating the land to individuals for gardening and other purposes. In the event of only female offspring, this responsibility will pass to the oldest male relative. Frequently disputes and petty jealousies will preclude a young and ambitious man from obtaining land, particularly if it appears that he will be a success in his venture. I am of course referring to land required for cash cropping, etc.

While there are no individuals who still hold leases from the Administration there are over 2,400 hectares of alienated land at Upoia in the central Upper Vailala, and the people recognise the Administration's claim over this land. This area is only 55 odd kilometres and accessible to K-Boats most of the year. Originally alienated for resettlement purposes, the implementation of such a scheme now would not only give a tremendous boost to a flagging morale and economy, but provide incentive for the centralisation of a sparsely scattered population. The land itself is fertile and still forested and according to the CSIRO's soil research survey (Land Systems of the Vailala 1967) the area shows a moderately high potential for unimproved pastures and an extremely high potential for improved pastures. Tenure conversion practices are not understood and with the high land availability rate I saw no need to confuse the issue further. There is a form of permissive occupancy practiced by itinerant Kamea groups, but as they seldom remain in one place for very long, no disputes have ever arisen.

Cash cropping on an individual basis is practiced by one man only and it is only in recent months that he has attempted to expand his subsistence plantings of coconuts to a viable level. To date there has been no attempt at communal effort.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KIRIMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

F. LITERACY:

There are not schools at all operating in the census division, although the priest in charge of the Catholic Mission, Gokolo, informs me that it is his intention to start a low grade school on land between Heawa and Hepea.

	<u>VERNACULAR</u>				<u>ENGLISH</u>			
	mc	fc	ma	fa	mc	fc	ma	fa
IORI			4	1				
HEPA			2	1				
LOHIKI			3		2	1	3	
NAKORO			1		1	1		
HEAWA			3		3	1	4	
HEPEA			4	1	10	2	4	1
MAILAVA			3		11	2	7	1
TOTALS:			20	3	27	7	18	2

There are two men from Hepea who have attended secondary schools but neither have obtained qualifications or a certificate of any form. The following men are attending tertiary institutions:

Kaeavea Koru of Lohiki	Papuan Medical College
Thomas Hurae of Nakoro	Teachers' College, Lae
Evoha Mirori of Heawa	Teachers' College, Lae
Koreke Kari of Hepea	Teachers' College, Lae

There are 20 radios in the area of which 11 are unserviceable and the remainder are usually out of batteries. Programmes are usually of the musical request type with little attention being paid to the news or educational type programmes. There is no distribution of newspapers or periodicals.

IHU PATROL POST
GULF
UPPER VAILALA

17
A.E. JOHNSON
KEREMA
NIL

G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

The general standard of living approximates a middle line between the sophisticated people of the coast and the fairly primitive Kamea people of the true hinterland. Ahi'ave and Keka housing is well off the ground and although smaller follows closely the style used on the coast. The Kamea people on the other hand have still retained the traditional "beehive" style, built directly onto the ground with a single low entrance. Sanitation is generally rudimentary the river banks or bush being used in preference to a fixed latrine. The reason for this being the extensive use of faeces in sorcery, a latrine providing the ideal collecting place for the sorcerer. Again with the exception of the Kamea people, clothing and European artifacts, i.e., saucepans, knives, shovels, plates, cups, spoons, bedding, etc., are used to their fullest extent. The Kamea people, while wherever possible adopting steel and saucepans, etc., have tended to disregard clothing.

The basis of the diet is sago, with sweet potato, taro and yams secondary. Fish, freshwater crayfish, wild pigs, cassowary and numerous other birds and animals are available to whoever has the inclination to hunt them. Shotguns, naturally, are much in demand. A fairly recent development is that rations (rice, tinned meat, tobacco) are requested as payment in lieu of money when fresh foods are purchased by patrol personnel. A local trader with vision could profit well by a monthly trip as far as Iori, carrying the more popular consumer items.

There are no community centres or associated organisations nor is there any great interest evinced in sport.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST
GULF
UPPER VAILALA

A.E. JOHNSON
KEREMA
NIL

H. MISSIONS:

The dominant Mission in the area is the Roman Catholic Mission (Yule Island) with its base at Orokolo. The priest in charge pays fairly regular visits to all villages including Keka and the smaller Kamea hamlets. These villages have naturally allied themselves with the Catholic Mission and wherever possible their children attend school at Kavava. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission from Karokaro is firmly ensconced at the Kamea village of Heva on the Everi River. The United Church, Orokolo, pay spasmodic floatplane visits to Lohiki and Heawa for maternal and infant welfare clinics. There is no antagonism between denominations.

Aside from the United Church's occasional medical visits, no services are provided by the Missions. Reference is made to Section F of this report concern the establishment of a Catholic Mission school near Heawa.

The Missions are generally well regarded.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KERRMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

I. NON-INDIGENES:

All non-indigenous participation in the Upper Vailala with the exception of sawmill timber purchased by Mr. Bert Counsel has ceased.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KEREMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

J. COMMUNICATIONS:

There are no roads as such, although many of the current villages are linked by foot tracks, as well as some of the old inland village sites. Trade and communication routes exist between Keka and Pawaia on the Purari River, and between Kairava/Heawa and Paivera in the Orokolo. Traditional trade and migratory routes run from the Ivori, Lohiki and Ivori Rivers to the Ivori/Swanson Census Division of Kaintiba and the Kaberope Census Division of Kerema. Similar such routes exist between the Ivori and Menyanya and the Keka area an Wonenara. Knowledge of their existence by outsiders is generally discouraged. Should the alienated land at Upoia ever be developed then access roads will be required.

Access to the sea port (Ihu or the Vailala mouth) is by river.

The only airport is at Ihu although there exist numerous good sites upstream.

For the Vailala and its tributaries see Appendix I.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KERSMA

UPPER VAILALA

MIL

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

In the entire census division there are only two men who come under this category. One, Lavari Lavari, is a Librarian in the Port Moresby Public Library and the other, William Kavea, is a welder with the Department of Public Works.

The balance of the absentee labour force is unskilled labour.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KEREMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Upper Vailala can be likened to other non Council areas which although they have had many years of contact remain isolated and undeveloped. The mainstream of political progress flows on past, while the population evince little or no interest in what is happening outside, let alone take an active part in it. This was clearly evident during the voting for the third House of Assembly elections when even the younger educated members of the community displayed a complete disregard for candidates and inevitably voted the "donkey vote". This I point out was despite pre-election propaganda conducted by this office. Political education discussions in the past have been continually thwarted by this lack of interest and this patrol attempted to stimulate things by the showing of political education and D.I.B.S. 16 mm films. Two films shows were held in each village and while there were wholesale attendances at each one, the people were content to discuss the films (each discussion accompanied by much ribald laughter) amongst themselves rather than ask questions of the officers present. I suggest that future officers use this medium rather than attempt standard discussions. While the area remains as socially fragmented as it is there can be little hope for the development of political awareness. The lack of development in this field is further emphasised by the inability of most of the people to comprehend the system of local government beyond the local level (tax levying body that does nothing for the people), the central government beyond Kerema, let alone both their relationships to the House of Assembly. The whole system to them is so nebulous that it is best left to the whiteman or their own people who are able to understand it.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KENEMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

Coconuts, the most common crop, are with but one exception planted entirely on a subsistence basis and as such it is impossible to determine exactly how many trees there are in the area. The one exception is at Hepea where Haihe Wora has 500 correctly planted mature trees, 250 immature trees and a further hectare cleared for planting. In 1966 the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries made an abortive attempt to introduce rubber to Keka. Six hundred trees were planted with absolutely no regard for processing or marketing, and in any case with Keka 190 oddkilometres from the coast, the project could not have been economically feasible. These trees are now nature and overgrown.

The volume of production for the mature nuts at Hepea should be in the vicinity of five tons per annum and with current copra prices this should gross the owner between \$500 and \$600 per annum. His net profit should be between \$450 and \$500. However, during 1971-1972 the total value of his production was only \$130. Intermittent production and the physical collapse of his drier were the causes.

There are no co-operatives or similar organisations operating in the area.

The main source of revenue for the Upper Vailala is logging. Timber is cut by hand, dragged to the river where rafts are made and the timber floated to the sawmill at Ihu. There are some 40 odd men from different villages who log timber and of these only two, Allan Miaoova and Albert Eperi of Hepea, could be classed as regular suppliers. \$10,000 was paid out by the mill owner Mr. V.B. Counsel, during the last financial year and there is the potential to more than double this figure provided the timber stands were worked regularly and systematically. Currently I am attempting to interest both men in a

Development Bank loan to purchase winches and other logging equipment so that the inland reserves can be worked instead of felling only the accessible trees in the immediate vicinity of the river. Their present system has virtually worked out all the good timber along the river banks and they have been forced to accept lower prices for the poorer quality timber. The type of equipment to be purchased has been discussed by both men with Mr. Counsel and myself, and as soon as the requisite working capital is found their applications will be processed and forwarded to the bank.

There was some reluctance to part with information on Passbooks and balances, however after checking with the Bank, the following figures were reached: 33 C.S.B. current accounts totalling \$538.

A reasonably accurate figure of the per capita income, based on last financial year's figures, is \$18.50 per head per annum. This is evenly distributed and calculated from timber sales, copra and fresh food sales, labour and other less important avenues. It must be realised that labour also plays only a very small part in the economy.

10

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.E. JOHNSON

GULF

KEREMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

As previously discussed, there is no question as to the availability of arable land. Each group has more than enough land to meet its foreseeable needs, even if the entire population of the areas was suddenly trebled. There are only two immediate ways of expanding the economy and one of these, timber production, has only been partially dealt with. Using the CSIRO Handbook as a reference, there are 95,000 hectares of easily accessible forest with a stocking rate of 27,000 super feet per hectare, 120,000 hectares slightly less accessible with a stocking rate of 19,000 super feet per hectare, 35,000 hectares fairly accessible with a stocking rate of 35,000 super feet per hectare and all of this hardly exploited. High quality hardwoods such as taun, bendora, kwila and others, are available in quantity, as are the more exotic timbers such as cedar, walnut and rosewood.

The possibility for large scale market gardening exists, provided there was an outlet for produce. If the Nippon Koe Company of Japan proceeds with the Purari hydro-electric scheme and its associated port and factory site at Orokolo, then there would be some incentive to intensified market gardening. Current available markets and the difficulties of transport would not make such a project feasible now.

There has already been some discussion in the House of Assembly and with the Agricultural authorities over the establishment of an oil palm industry in the District. The most logical place and the area with the most potential so far is the Ivori River Basin which not only provides the requisite area, but also ease of road building and ready access to both Kerema and Vailala for port facilities. The associated timber reserves could be exploited to offset the cost of establishment. The project was originally discussed by a visiting economist and the owners of the land then expressed their willingness to dispose of as much as the Administration required. 25,000 hectares are immediately available.

Much has been said in the past about the indolence of the Upper Vailala people but it is felt that if they could be guaranteed a fairly high, regular income such as that derived from market gardening then they would have some incentive to sustain their work levels, and do so. The same would be applicable to timber production, but this would be restricted to a small number of men, probably a family, and with the correct equipment.

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A. E. JOHNSON

GULF

KEREMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The gradual deterioration of the two coastal councils, the lack of services provided by them and the general anti council attitude of their populations has not gone unnoticed by the people of the Upper Vailala. They have watched their coastal counterparts pay tax for the past ten to twelve years and to no avail. They have watched the disillusionment set in and seen large numbers of people refusing to pay tax and go to gaol for the refusal. All this is hardly conducive to a pro council attitude. The people do not want a council nor should they have one. More particularly they should not be amalgamated with either the Korimiri or the Oroko Council as they would be the ones to suffer from such a move. On several occasions the Oroko Council has raised the question of Upper Vailala participation in the Council, but without prior consultation with the people. This naturally brought an adverse reaction.

7

2/72-73

IHU PATROL POST

A.B. JOHNSON

GULF

KIRIMA

UPPER VAILALA

NIL

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

Generally good, with certainly no obvious anti-government elements. Patrols are well apathetically received and rest houses repaired before the visit. There is some difficulty in obtaining for patrols into the mountains, but this is a reaction against hard work and discomfort rather than anything anti-government. Even the closest village of Mailava which has considerable contact with the Gokolo does not appear to have absorbed any of the "anti" sentiment common in that area.

There are no services or accommodation available.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS -- INFORMATION

Gulf

DISTRICT

(1) STREAM NAME	(2) EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION	(3) LENGTH OF SECTION	(4) WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL		(5) MAXIMUM CURRENT (K.P.H.)		(6) TIDAL RANGE	(7) RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN SECTION	(8) LANDING PLACES IN SECTION
			HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER			
Vailala River	Mouth to Ihu	9.4 kilom.	6.5 m	3.5	7 kph	-	17 km	Vessels of up to 3 metre draught, depending on tide height at mouth.	Vailala east, three wharves at Ihu, one barge ramp
	Ihu to Hepea village Hepea	55 kilom.	7 m	3 m	7 kph	3 kph	n/a	Vessels of up to 2 metre draught on normal water and floods. Snags and sand bars at low water, making passage dangerous. Flating debris causes problems at times of flood.	Numerous vertical banks of varying heights, and bars for barges. Wharves at Maira and Vaiviri plantations, and wharf site at Hepea . Hepea
	Hepea to Heawa	15 kilom.	7 m	3 m	7 kph	3 kph	n/a	As above. One set of rapids 2 km above Hepea with 12 metre passage on western bank. Numerous snags with a meandering passage on the long straight sections. Navigation is not advised during periodic dry spells of vessels deeper than 1 metre draught.	As above
	Heawa to Lohiki	25 kilom	7 m	3 m	7 kph	3 kph	n/a	Vessels of 2 metre draught in medium to	as above

5

APPENDIX I (cont.)

NAVIGABLE RIVERS -- INFORMATION

Gulf DISTRICT

(1) STREAM NAME	(2) EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION	(3) LENGTH OF SECTION	(4) WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL		(5) MAXIMUM CURRENT (K.P.H.)		(6) TIDAL RANGE	(7) RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN SECTION	(8) LANDING PLACES IN SECTION
			HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER			
Vailala River									
	Lohiki to Iori	40 km. (approx)	7 m	3 m	7 kph	3 kph	n/a	high water, below one at low water or during extreme dry period. 2 kilometres below Lohiki a rock bar with 10 metre passage on western bank. A potentially dangerous whirlpool at this point. Numerous snags on the outside of the broad bends. Float plane landing points at both Heewa and Lohiki. Although still capable of accepting 2 metre draught vessels, it should be only attempted during medium to high floods. Bars and snags are prevalent, and local knowledge should be used. Passage meanders on the straight sections.	Numerous bars and high banks
	Iori to Kairava	7 kilometres	7 m	3 m	7 kph	3 kph	n/a	This is the limit of navigation for larger vessels, and this is only during periods of high water or flood. A distinct channel relatively free of snags. Floating logs during floods	Numerous bars and vertical banks. Wharf site at Kairava

APPENDIX I (cont.)

NAVIGABLE RIVERS - INFORMATION

Gulf DISTRICT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)
STREAM NAME	EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION	LENGTH OF SECTION	WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL		MAXIMUM CURRENT (K.P.H.)		TIDAL RANGE	RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN SECTION	LANDING PLACES IN SECTION
			HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER			
Vailala River	Kariava to Iamorito	50 km (approx)	7 m	3 m	7.5 kph	3 kph	n/a	Vessels of .5 metres dinghies, river trucks and powered canoes. Several minor rock bars and numerous snags. Large gravel beds. River at this point can rise or fall 7 metres overnight. This is the limit of any powered travel. Beyond Iamorito, it becomes rapids. Jet boats are feasible but with care.	Numerous bars and vertical banks

N.B. This years abnormal dry spell prohibited virtually all powered navigation beyond Lohiki, and restricted it to low draught vessels beyond Hepea.

(P)

APPENDIX II

NAVIGABLE RIVERS - INFORMATION

Gulf DISTRICT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)
STREAM NAME	EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION	LENGTH OF SECTION	WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL		MAXIMUM CURRENT (K.P.H.)		TIDAL RANGE	RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN SECTION	LANDING PLACES IN SECTION
			HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER			
Evari River	Mouth to Heva village	12 kilometres	5 m	1.5 m	6 kph	2 kph	n/a	dinghies, river trucks powered canoes and jet boats. Beyond Heva the river becomes a mountain creek. During low water it is impossible to reach the village, except with paddles. During extreme dry periods the river will all but dry up. There are numerous gravel bars, rock bars and snags.	

APPENDIX III

NAVIGABLE RIVERS -- INFORMATION

Culfi DISTRICT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)
STREAM NAME	EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION	LENGTH OF SECTION	WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL		MAXIMUM CURRENT (K.P.H.)		TYPICAL RANGE	RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN SECTION	LANDING PLACES IN SECTION
			HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER			
Lohiki	Mouth to Mova	15 kilom.	5 m	1 m	8 m	3 m	n/a	<p>Powered canoes, dinghies, river trucks, jet boats. Numerous gravel beds, rapids, large boulders and snags. During long periods of drought it is impossible to move from the Vailala to the Lohiki, the mouth of the latter being some metre above the level of the Vailala.</p>	

NAVIGABLE RIVERS - INFORMATION

Gulf DISTRICT

(1) STREAM NAME	(2) EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION	(3) LENGTH OF SECTION	(4) WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL		(5) MAXIMUM CURRENT (K.P.H.)		(6) TIDAL RANGE	(7) RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN SECTION	(8) LANDING PLACES IN SECTION
			HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER			
Ivori River	Mouth to Koko	49 Kilom	3 m	1 m	9 kph	3 kph	n/a	Powered canoes, river trucks, dinghies and jet boats. Numerous snags and gravel banks. The first rock bar is found at Koko. Navigable in medium to high water periods only. continuous rapids, rock bars and large boulders. Dinghies, powered canoes jet boats and river trucks. Some of the steeper rapids while having adequate depth required high powered motors to push the vessel. This is navigable in medium to high water.	
	Koko to Ede R. mouth	30 kilom	3m	1 m	10 kph	5 kph	n/a		

N.B. Above this last point to the junction of the Ivori and the Swanson it is possible to take a powered vessel at High water. It is impossible to judge the distance as I went at medium water and was forced to drag the dinghy for several hours. A jet boat is feasible.

PATROL REPORT

Station: IHU
 Subdistrict: KERAMA
 District: GULP
 Report No: IHU NO. 3/1972-73
 Conducted by: A. T. RUBE
 Designation: A. D. O.
 Duration: 7/3/73 to 9/1/73
 No. of Days: 16
 Census Division: ~~WEST COAST~~ WEST COAST YAIKALIA

Population: 6511
 Council Area: CROKOLO
 House of Assembly Electorate: KIKORT
 Map Reference: N/A
 Last Patrol: 23/7/72
 Objects of Patrol: AREA STUDY/GENSUS: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION PATROL.

The District Commissioner,
 District,

[Handwritten signature]

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 23 To 24, 26-27, 30-31 (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1-4 (✓)
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: 3/7/1973.

[Handwritten signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

[Handwritten signature]

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports Nos 1-4, (✓)
 - ()
 - ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of - Above average
 - Patrol & Report..... Average ✓
 - Below average

Date: 3/8/1973.

[Handwritten signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
MARCH										
1973										
1973										
(1)	AREMAVA No.2.	20	18	10	10	7	5	11	1	11
(2)	AULIA	30	35	10	30	3	8	10	1	11
(3)	AVAVU	31	49	11	34	1	2	17	7	131
(4)	ERE	26	22	17	22	6	10	19	6	128
(5)	HAIARI	14	12	14	13	6	7	20	7	93
(6)	HARILAROVA	58	64	62	78	19	14	54	25	374
(7)	HAREVAVO	100	89	102	124	31	32	140	49	667
(8)	HARUAPE	30	23	16	25	7	19	49	31	200
(9)	HIREKERA	42	41	35	47	3	14	22	10	214
(10)	HOHORO	22	11	9	24	17	4	23	9	119
(11)	HOPAIKU	44	40	45	59	10	7	56	19	280
(12)	HURURU	15	21	11	21	9	23	34	22	156
(13)	HURUTA	27	30	16	33	2	4	22	7	132
(13)	IOKU	46	54	55	57	14	10	38	16	290
(14)	KAIVUKAVU	83	72	83	105	15	14	95	35	502
(15)	KAVAVA	86	88	85	104	10	13	72	28	486
(16)	KILAVI	29	35	24	25	2	2	18	6	141
(17)	LARIAU	58	48	38	46	9	4	32	14	249
(18)	LARIHAIRU	52	47	49	78	18	19	90	31	384
(19)	MAIVA	27	53	33	35	2	2	16	5	173
(20)	MAREA	74	63	55	92	21	23	79	45	452
(21)	MIAE	14	19	11	15	3	4	9	6	81
(22)	PAKOWAFU	44	40	43	49	7	10	29	14	236
(23)	PAIVERA	42	29	21	32	12	9	37	19	201
(25)	VAILALA KUKIPI	23	34	27	25	3	1	13	6	132
(26)	VAILALA WEST	18	12	19	26	12	9	24	13	133
(27)	VAILALA HITOI	39	38	28	40	16	13	45	28	247
		1104/1048		966/1264		271/279		1103/476		6511

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

29th August, 1973.
67-2-114
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

IHU PATROL NO. 3/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 6th August, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of WEST COAST VAILALA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. A. TARUBE, Assistant District Officer.

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

Please inform Mr. TARUBE that when compiling future Area Studies to commence each subject heading on a separate page.

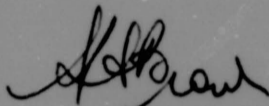
W.F. RYAN
a/Secretary

83A 67-2-114

Minute to

The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KONEDOBU

... Attached herewith a copy of the above patrol report cover
with Situation Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.



K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

GM/KAM

P.O. Box 60
SERENGA, GULF DISTRICT

6th August 1973

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
IHU

IHU PATROL REPORT No. 3-1972/73

The abovementioned patrol report and Area Study is acknowledged.

My comments are as follows:

Census

Some of the village names have been misspelt, e.g., HAIPIRI instead of HAEARI, HARILANEVA instead of HARELALEVA and IOKU instead of IUKU. Make sure these names are checked against the Official Village Directory before submitting reports.

It would appear that VAILALA HILOI was omitted in the 1972 census.

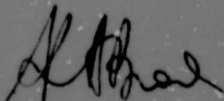
Health and Hygiene

I suggest that instead of you taking any action against these people you should inform the council by letter and have the council send its Rules Inspection Committee around to check up on work performed with a view to instituting prosecution.

Rest House

The question of unavailability of rest houses is an important one. Ascertain whether the Orokolo Council would be prepared to build a number of centrally located rest houses so that officers can enjoy close relationships with these people, and be able to consolidate interest reported earlier in your P.O.J.

Generally, a reasonable report marred by a very late submission. You are to make sure that your future reports reach his office in the right time.



K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

WEST COAST PROVINCE
AREA STUDY - CROKOLO CENSUS DIVISION

A. Introduction

(a) The Crokolo Census Division extends for approximately 17 miles west of Ihu and terminates at Maiva Village on the north and HANEVU on the coast south about 10 miles from Ihu. The eastern boundary is marked by the Vailala River which is a natural boundary between West (Crokolo) and East (Korimiri) Vailala. Further west the boundary is marked by the Aivei Inlet put a common border between the Ihu and BAEVU administrative areas.

The rain fall figures were taken from Ihu station which is situated on the Crokolo Census division. During 1972 for the 12 months the area recorded 9098 points of Rain in 144 days out of the 365 days. The wet period indicated were the first 6 months of the year, with May recording highest for the year at 2676 within twenty days. During the 1st of January to May 1973 there was only 2819 in 38 days.

The coastal plain is mixture of scrubs and coconut palm growth. About 3 miles inland from the coast line you find that much of the country is under sago swamps with patches of scrub jungle until you come up to the hills. From there on its mainly virgin bush growth.

(b) The area is administered from Ihu PATROL POST which is approximately 40 miles west of Kerema the District Headquarters and about 60 miles east of the BAEVU administrative centre. There is an airstrip which serves the area and its situated at Ihu. The roads in the area are firstly the main IHU/MURO road which runs through the heart of the Census division, and feeder roads leading off, from Ioku on Ihu/Muro Road to Aehava which is dead end road, another access road from the main road to BAIVARA. On the whole with the exception of Maiva the rest of the villages are accessible by vehicle from the administrative centre. At present there is no road linking the District Headquarters with Ihu but one has been listed for the 1973/74 Rural Development Programme. With regards to shipping points, Ihu wharf is the main centre for imports and exports of the area. In addition, one shipping point has been proposed at the western end of the Census Division at Muro which is 1 1/2 hours by vehicle from Ihu. It is on the list for 1973/74 Rural Development Programme and when approved it will serve about 5,000 people in the area patrolled.

(c) The administration contact in area dates as far back as 1922. However, it is fairly hard to access the degree of influence the administration has in the area. Despite this statement I would say that they have to a degree some influence in the area since the last couple of years as they have established a Local Government Council in the area and co-operative movements organized at seven main centres within the heart of the Census division. In addition, there are schools established in the area which the people really appreciate. The way I see their influence is that these institutions represent the administration in the area and as they are foreign to people of the area one can say that coming of administration and its influence has made them accept these things and appreciate them.

The predominant characteristics of the people of Crokolo are they do not care attitude and aggressiveness type of people especially the younger generation. That is they do not bother what benefit the Administration or the Mission is offering to them. They just want to accept things without providing anything towards it. Such as accepting schools or hospitals without providing land for it. In addition, they are very reluctant to offer little of their time when required. I had the impression that use of their time requires payment. Even though he does not effectively use that time.

In relation to cult movements during the patrol the writer neither heard any rumors or observed any such movements. However, during January while the Nippon Koei Company Survey team from Japan where in the area some rumors were heard that they were bringing

gratitude to the area because of the damages they brought to the country and that they will build big wharves and bring cargo into the area. However, it was not spread but only two or three people said something on this lines in their afternoon yarns.

(b) Population.

(a) For this section see the Population statistics on the inside cover of the Patrol Report Jacket. It is quite evident that 50% of the male adult population are working outside the electorate. Out of the total population about 30% of the population are working or living out off the electorate. The last census conducted by A.F.O Blarks on solo has crossed out a lots of names and not indicating the reasons. Therefore my figures greatly differ from his figures. He included to the population names but failed to record whether these were births or migration in. During the census I found that people whom he crossed out were still around during this census. If migration out was recorded against their names I would enter them as migration in. His figures are lower than mine as he did not include the figures of one village, to wit, Vailala Miloi on his population which could mean at about 247 odd people missing on his figures. During this census I have recorded birth rate of 1.47% and death rate of 1.07%. Therefore has a natural increase of .40%. The following is the summary of my census figures.

SUMMARY

<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>		<u>MIG. OUT</u>		<u>MIG. IN</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
81	66	54	53	14	69	13	38
T/BIRTHS = 147		T/DEATHS = 107		T/MIG. OUT = 83		T/MIG. IN = 51	
NATURAL INCREASE = 147 - 107 = 40 x 1/100 = .40%							

Of the total population of 6,511 about 2,149 of them are away from the area. A large number of adults have left the area which is slightly lower than last years figures but still indicates that labour is scarce in the area. Most of the people absent from the area according to the villagers have been away for long periods and some believe or have seen that most are unemployed in towns but refuse to come home. The majority are young people who may be employed but the villagers think most have no jobs but live off friends.

C SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

(a) There are three major social groupings in the census division. They are the LURO, MUMVA and OROLOLO. The Luro (see appendix "B"). This will be the three main groups covering the villages belonging to each group. I have attempted to further divide the groups in clans and found approximately eight clans in the entire census division. The clans major function is in relation to land.

(b) The operational social unit is the extended family which is the immediate nuclear family plus the aunts and uncles and children. What I mean here is it includes children, parents and aunts and uncles and their children and grand-parents which originated the family (see appendix B(a)). This unit provides financial and physical assistance to each other when in building houses or operating of trade stores.

(c) The major language spoken is MUMVA. However, there is

there is minor variation in dialect when you are in the WURO area of the census division.

(d) The three main groups were traditional rivals. This has been weakened by intermarriage between the three groups. However, whenever there is dispute over land the old scores may flare up again. At present with the spread of inter marriage between the three groups the relationship is good as result of the marriages which weaken their differences. As intermarriage is basically what united them together initially. Therefore, more relatives they have by marriage the stronger the groups will stick together. It is very hard to group the alliances, as all the villages were originally from one single community which has through the years scattered due to internal unrest. However, when big festivities occur or small village fight occur the alliances between the villages will be grouped as follows.

GROUP 1

HAREVAVU
HARPA
KAVAKAVU
LAPILAIRU
IOKU

GROUP 2

HARELAREVA
HOPAIKU
KAVAVA
HURURU
LARIAU

GROUP 3

HORO
IAKO AEU
MIAB
MAIARI

GROUP 4

AUMA
HARUAPU
VAILALA HILCI
VAILALA HUKIHI
VAILALA WEST

GROUP 5

KILAVE
IRE
MAIVA
AVAVU
HUMUFA
ARIBAVA NO.2
YAIV RA.

The alliances are evidently seen when feasts are held. For instances Auma Village invites KAVAVA Village for singsing. Kavava people will seek assistance from two or three villages from group two. On the other hand Auma will or may ask assistance from any village in group four. It does not mean, that all the villages will come to help prepare the food or entertain the hosts.

(e) There are two main groups on the coastal area of Ihu administrative area. Firstly, the Orokolos where I am reporting and Korimiri's which is situated east of the Vailala River. There are two villages in the Korimiri or Vailala East Census Division. Namely, Vailala East No.1 and No.2 have ties with the Orokolos due mainly to speaking the same language and because these two villages originated from Orokolos area. However, due to internal squabbles and when people scattered some came as far as crossing the Vailala River from the west to the east bank of the River.

(b) In relation to this matter see (a).

(c) As stated in (a), the traditional leadership system has failed. However, we must first find out why it failed. It was only in relation to the land and if they were not, all well to do were not, but it will be a disaster. Therefore, I shall not recommend such a system as they will have to give up in every way and at least the immediate hold the system. The people have not turned to the youth or educated, but still need for leadership. It will be very hard to come by. As the people do not want people to drive and ideas to lead them and wish them armed or not they involved in projects against. They prefer that.

(d) Even though their right have been arbitrary leadership system in the past this has evidently failed. The leadership this type are required and not with the strongest personality is accepted as the leader. In all instances the present leaders are the councillors as they both perform ceremonial and executive functions in the village. In addition, prior to the establishment of the Council the leaders are village officials however their recognition as leaders ceased as the councillors were elected. Furthermore, if the Council did not exist I think the present councillors would be leaders in the country. This information is quite accurate as I pointed out in (a) that the people asked that they may recognize the councillors as they also (one especially) and sophisticated and so that they will not be bothered. It is only in relation to them by some extent of truth in that the present councillors were not elected to the Council because they tried to be to court and really did not care for the great progress which always came the people involved in that they did not want or were interested.

(e) The area surveyed is a traditional society and the land is inherited through the male off spring. However, female may use her father's land but her children are not inherited at marriage. Her children of both sexes have no right to the father's land. There may have several male off spring his land is usually divided among them for a number. But they are not equal as the eldest is the family head. Women can only hold land if she is allowed before which have first fruit.

(f) The traditional population is not held land or land from the area of the administration. Only handful of European farmers and the business in the area have land as lease from the administration. They are as follows: the Dutch Catholic Mission, United Church, St. Michael's Mission and the local Council. The people in the area do not have any knowledge of these land rights. The Council mentioned above will be held in order to ensure the people do not lose their land or land. There could also be in future that the land may be taken out of the people or be returned.

(g) The only other land crop in the area are the traditional land in several parts of the area. It is held by the people. The land is held by the people and is not held by the administration. The land is held by the people and is not held by the administration. The land is held by the people and is not held by the administration.

TABLE 1

(a) These are the other five primary schools and a vocational centre in the area being covered. They are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The rest teachers from elsewhere 1 to 6. The following are the details:

(1) TABLE 1 (a) - TEACHERS

CLASS	MASTERS	TEACHERS	TOTAL
1	17	14	31
2	22	8	30
3	26	16	42
4	21	12	33
5	14	16	30
	100	66	166

There are five teachers there holding "A" Certificates and two "B" certificates.

(2) TABLE 1 (b) - TEACHERS

CLASS	MASTERS	TEACHERS	TOTAL
1	15	20	35
2	10	15	25
3	9	17	26
4	19	10	29
5	12	15	27
6	24	10	34
7	17	12	29
8	26	14	40
9	22	8	30
	174	124	298

There are altogether nine (9) Teachers teaching at school. This school has two sections. Three classes had at the old site at school and rest have moved to the new site which is at a central point given children attending the school from the area equal distance to walk to school. As soon as the classrooms which are under construction are completed the other classes from the old site will move over. In this school four teachers are with "A" Certificate, three "B" certificates, one "C" certificate and a part teacher.

(3) TABLE 1 (c) - TEACHERS

CLASS	MASTERS	TEACHERS	TOTAL
1	20	9	29
2	12	12	24
3	17	12	29
4	16	19	35
5	16	22	38
6	23	11	34
	104	85	189

There six (6) teachers, three with "A" Certificate, one "B" Certificate two "C" Certificate.

(4) ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL - ST. JOHN'S

GRADE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1	11	10	27
2	23	5	28
3	19	13	32
4A	18	12	30
4B	10	6	26
5A	9	9	18
5B	23	3	26
6	20	4	24
	16	5	41
	177	75	252

This school has nine (9) teachers. Three hold 'A' Certificate, two 'B' Certificates, three with 'C' Certificates and one with a New South Wales teachers certificate.

(5) ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL - AMSTERDAM

GRADE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1	26	20	46
2	13	12	25
3	17	14	31
4A	15	12	27
4B	15	12	27
5	21	17	38
6	17	12	29
	124	99	223

There are seven (7) teachers in this school. And three (3) hold 'A' certificates and four (4) with 'B' certificates. The head teacher Louisa Bure has attended the Administrative College and gained his Generalized Junior Certificate.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

This centre has 45 students, all male and they are mobilized in bread baking, carpentry, mechanic, plumbing and farming. There are altogether three in the staff, one Manager an European, and two instructors one responsible for mechanical aspect of training and one instructor in carpentry. In addition, there are former students who are supervisors of all the farming and commercial activities of the centre.

(b) In relation to this section, it is pretty hard to assess the number of people especially adults, who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, or in the lingua franca or in English. However, I have made attempts to ascertain this information and came up with the following figures. In my own opinion there are more but the people showed little interest in giving the information. These figures are for the whole area put together.

GRADE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
200	110	3	10

(a) These figures already have left school certificates (1) will give more information in the area who have attained higher education.

(c) For country purposes and general literacy.

(e) Interests in recreation and holidays at beach resorts. It is very rare in the area. Radio has very low reception in the area. The most common radio is Radio Korea and its broadcasts are appreciated by almost all the receivers. Other stations do not get good response from the area but interests are only in brief news. There are numerous radio's in the villages so you will always have them on in the village. In a village during the night, when making around every second house you have it, you will hear radio in full blast. It is another interesting thing that you want to check early.

HOUSING

(a) The standard of housing in the area is of fairly good standard and can be compared with all areas on the coast of Gulf. Most of the houses constructed on a European plan, such as kitchen, rooms and living room and verandas. However, are constructed with native material which are of such such as oak for walls, black pine for floor and roof is made of that. The houses are built on stilts. At every village you can sight three or four houses with iron roofing but the rest of the framework still local.

The standard of sanitation is fairly good but the latrines of the pit type are filthy. This only refer to old ones. The newly built toilets are not so bad. If one family has a latrine to themselves it could be properly used but couple of families share one. Therefore rely on each other to clean it.

The customary articles are slowly fading away in the area. These things are scarce and are only used during festivities. In every house in the village you find mainly European tools such as cups, plates, spoons etc. As for clothing shorts and shirts are every day wear material for men and dresses for women. A great number especially the younger generation own shoes and long pants.

(b) The main staple diet is rice. It is prepared in several different ways, which is served in all their meals. Other food included are sweet potatoes, beans and fish which is their main source of protein.

As for introduced crops they are not grown in any quantities. Cabbages are grown but very scarce and turnips are also hard to find even though has been introduced in the area. Therefore, very little or none of all is included in the peoples daily meals. Canned foodstuff are purchased in most types and brands of tinned food are sold at all the stores in the area. The average family would purchase tinned milk, fish and meat fairly regularly which are the common tinned food of the people in the country.

(c) According to my experience and information from people there are no community centres in the area survey. There are several organized women activities but not in form of a women club. The only well organized women group is at Jela and can be found as a Women Club as they have club house and other qualifications, such as office building which coordinates the body. The others are only organized when it becomes necessary. The people in this region division are very fond of sports. Recently village sports are organized to play basket ball, soccer and table tennis. Each village has its own and they compete regularly and sometimes come to Jela to let people to compare against their own. Basketball (men's and women's side) and table tennis are very popular in sports especially basketball but it needs someone like a referee official to establish their competition on Jela. There is a club at each club which is in Jela. They are very active and organized. The events in Jela are very interesting.

organization as women's clubs. In fact they are only social groups organized for that occasion and no other time. At the 1st station they have the second women's club of the area. Gooding and another has been encouraged by station women who have taken part in former clubs to organize the women. The women are very enthusiastic but lack the drive to mobilize it into material progress.

RELIGION

There are two main denominations in the area, namely, the United Church and the Roman Catholic Mission. Both have their headquarters half a mile apart from each other. The former have their station at Orolo and the latter is at Iloilo. According to Catholic Mission sources in the area most of the villages were initially United Church followers. Therefore, say that most of their adherents are mainly school children and parents of some of them. However, I have observed myself and information collected on the patrol found out that some villages are entirely in the United Church faith and some have divided loyalties to both faith. Listed underneath are the villages with the United Church and villages with divided loyalties to both Churches.

UNITED CHURCH

- AKA
- AKIA
- AKIAR
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY

DIVIDED VILLAGES

- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY
- AKIAY

(b) The services provided by the Mission in the area are, Religion, Health and education. They are the ones who run most of these services to the community in the area. Namely, the United Church have a hospital at Orolo which caters for the majority of the community and a clinic at Iloilo staffed by a trained local nurse. This caters for the clinical services to all the villages in the area. In addition, the mission has an aid post at Iloilo. The personnel running these services are one European Nurse with the following certificates, State Registered Nurse, State Certificate in Midwifery and three (3) locals with Territorial Nursing Certificate, three (3) Cadettes, seven (7) Nursing Aids. In the religious sphere all the villages mentioned under United Church faith have pastors and one Circuit Minister based at Orolo. The mission has about 11 laborers who are employed on the Mission plantation at Iloilo. Finally, in the sphere of education, the mission run the Orolo Primary school as agents of the Education Department. Other services they provide are women's fellowship and Bible teaching run by Circuit Minister.

Secondly, the Catholic Mission provides education in the area. They have a primary school at Iloilo. As far as personnel, there is one European priest, two sisters and 5 kitchen girls, one stewardess and a driver. There are seven others but as teachers they are employed by the Teachers Association. The Catholic Mission employs 12 people on the station.

(c) The general attitude of the indigenous population towards Christian Missions is fairly good. The United Church since it has more influence than Roman Catholics but both have the same degree of influence as the followers feel obliged to attend services. And do not fail to do work on the mission when required. This information is directly obtained from the ...

1. LAND

(a) There are two plantations in the area. Firstly, the Muro Plantation owned by the Roman Catholic Mission and Muro Plantation which is now leased from the United Church by Mr. V.S. Counsel. The latter is not attended to and the local people harvest the coconuts. The Muro Plantation are divided to the plantation in small holdings and let the people work it and pay taxes on the land and eventually they will own the plantation and land. But at present it still owned by the Mission.

Here under are the list of commercial enterprises run by the natives in the area.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Mr. V. S. Counsel	TRADING	ITU
	TRADING STORE	ITU
	BARBERS	ITU
ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION	TRADING STORE	KATARA
	TRADING STORE	MURO
	TRADING STORE	KATARA
UNITED CHURCH	TRADING STORE	ITU

(b) NO. OF HOUSES

TRADING STORE	1
TRADING STORE	2
CAMP	6
MURO PLANTATION	10
TRADING STORE KATARA	2
TRADING STORE MURO	1
TRADING STORE KATARA	2
TRADING STORE MURO	1

INDUSTRIAL

2
2
30-40
16
-
-
-
-

(c) These places mentioned purchase all goods made available to them. All the above mentioned villages are established on the main Muro Road which links them with the shipping point at Itu.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) Roads.

All the villages in the area are accessible by vehicular road with exception of Muro Village. The map which is self explanatory.

(b) SEA.

There are two wharves at Itu which is covered by the common division. These wharves serve Steamships, Burns Philp and Co-operative, operating 7 days a week to Itu. Steamships have two boats a week calling at Itu and Burns Philp and Co-operative each have one call a month. In addition a wharf has been proposed at an old wharf site at Muro. Further, to these, the Missions especially U.C.C. and Catholic Mission have two of their boats calling at Itu once a month with Mission supplies.

(c) AIR.

There is only one airstrip in the area at Itu station which which carries for cargo only 10' since 1960. Missions are 1,400' x 150' at the present. If the strip is surfaced it will be open to Caterpillar 'D'. The Itu people get six day service from aerial ferries and U.C.C. These services are not needed as movement of people in and out is frequent.

A. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

In relation to this topic it is difficult to ascertain what positions most of the people hold on to most number of jobs. Hereafter is information collected from the villages and the number of people under different skills.

<u>SKILL</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
37	7	6	10
<u>SKILL</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
33	14	10	
<u>SKILL</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
14	13	13	30

The figures are slight, but the people have no knowledge where some people work and what type of work. This is due losing contact with those who are away for long periods. The people under "others" include bank employees and different other skilled jobs which are not mentioned.

B. SUMMARY OF POLITICAL SITUATION

The population of Probolo District have a sound knowledge of the Government and its institutions and its administration system. The leaders rely heavily on the administration to provide every wish of theirs without providing little help. I had the impression while talking to people that they were not interested in European who is political minded which gives me fair idea that they can do without European politicians. There are two people from the area in the House of Assembly, to wit, Albert Koori Kiki and Tony Ila who at present are members of electorates outside their place of birth. However, they are rarely talked about. There is the Probolo Local Government Council in the area but it is hardly used as means for expression their ideas in government. Attempts have been made to use political matters to the people through this body but its successful as the councilors in most instances ignore to relay the message they receive through the body. With the formation of the U.P.C. discussion group in the area people have become more aware of political situations and are very interested persons submit their own ideas to the Government by way of the U.P.C.

The only person in the area who has certain political acuity is Kareva Isavro who has attended Local Government and Co-operative Conferences. In addition, he has contested in the last two elections for Kikoni open.

C. THE STATE OF THE AREA

Hereafter are the number of economic trees in the area surveyed, village by village or location of the plantings.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TREES</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
10000	400	42
10000	12,507	
10000	21,093	530
10000	16,060	
10000	7,838	2,025
10000	11,238	1,130
10000	3,664	-
10000	3,641	-
10000	1,493	110
10000	10,277	216

VILLAGE	NUMBER OF TREES	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION
AMUNYA	1,222	94
KUPONGI KILAVE	7,507	121
KUPONGI	4,989	672
WILILA WEST	1,372	112
WILILA WEST	5,169	-
KUPONGI	16,583	12,061
KUPONGI	1,105	-
KUPONGI	6,365	685
KUPONGI	9,572	310
KUPONGI	3,640	134
KUPONGI	5,939	-
KUPONGI	12,510	-
KUPONGI	20,389	-
KUPONGI	4,470	-
KUPONGI	14,366	5
KUPONGI	9,754	-

It is very hard to ascertain the total production until I get my reply from U.N.F. of volume of the Iru area. The following from two sources are accurate estimate of production

ORGANIZATION	VOLUME	VALUE
Co-operatives	326 tons	820,891
Catholic Mission	67 tons	6,251-86

(c) From the known number of trees the following should be near enough of the total production if all nuts are harvest. According to the Agricultural Officer at Iru only half of the nuts are collected. Therefore the following will be total production minus half the production at the current price. There are altogether 134,669 trees according to the above figures. Therefore, following this formula. It should give us total volume and value of production in the area.

FORMULA

TOTAL TREES = 50 = NO OF NUTS.
 NO. OF NUTS = 300 = NO OF BAGS.
 NO. OF BAGS = 14 = Ton.

VALUE

= Ton x Current Price.

$134,669 \times 50 = 6,733,450$ NUTS P.A.
 $6,733,450 \div 300 = 224,444$ BAGS.
 $224,444 \div 14 = 16,031$ TONS.
 $16,031 \times 8139 = 82,228,309$.

The total volume would be 16,031 tons for the whole year if no disease affect the coconut trees and the people in the area would receive about \$2,228,309 less freight and contribution to U.N.F. stabilization fund. That is if the prices not follow a downward trend.

(d) There is only one market in the area situated Iru and an average family if put time into producing food and fishing would carrying at \$2 to \$4 per week from the market. With less a good market so it would be at \$5.00 per week. The customers are both village and station people. All these money is spend on consumer goods more is saved. This information is collected from the market. Soap and beetle nut are sold at Port Moresby city market and a bundle of soap at about 50 lb would cost \$5.00 and a bag (50 lb) of beetle nut would be worth about \$2.00 when sold at Port Moresby. From people I obtained this information

all that an average family could spend or twice a year only 20 were
needed to November and paying about 2500 for the one trip, accounting
for travel fares, cost of transport and freight, living expenses return
home with 2000 for the family.

(a) I have surveyed the co-operative functioning in the area which
have been in operation for 20 years. The co-operative societies have
a reasonable response from the people and by talking to the people
they seem to be satisfied with their operation in the area. Below
are the societies operating in the area surveyed and total
share capital invested in each society.

SOCIETY	CAPITAL
St. Michael's	32,390
St. Anthony's	3,222
St. Peter's	4,774
St. John's	3,200
St. James's	3,300
St. Paul's	12,242
St. George's	5,442

(f) The only outstanding entrepreneur in the area is MICHAEL SMITH who
has a tractor purchase from a developer at Loan. He also purchases coffee
and produce his own. His labour is from the family. As he has
guidance from the Catholic Mission he will surely be very successful because
from the Mission's point that he is a very potential man. This is a
concrete assessment as he has 2000 for the mission for loan and the
mission seeing his ability have initiated his business.

1.2.2.2. MARKET GARDENING

(a) There are approximately 40 square miles of arable unused land
or lying waste land in the area. Increased plantings could be encouraged
out of the current use of the area. In under market gardening an, there
is little total indigenous plants. Furthermore, it is likely that when
any major projects are shown in the area people from the area now living
in main centres would likely return home and labour will be certainly
required for housing and road widening.

(b) Market gardening could be encouraged but for these people they have
to see the profit. Otherwise they will only produce enough for themselves.
That is if the prices of their produce could be guaranteed and at a reasonable
price then I could see no reason in increasing the marketing of produce.
It is pretty hard to predict whether the people will make an effort to
engage in extra work. I have the impression that if a project needs
a lot of effort it will surely fall into pieces. A good example is the
project of coffee which was introduced to the area 10 years ago.

(c) Wage earnings within the area could be increased if
industries are established and work becomes available. However, at the
moment this is impossible due to little development in the area. And
positions that are available are quickly filled.

The employers in the area draw what labour they require from the
area and from the district. Such as in the missions and government
concerns are almost local. On the other hand, the major enterprises
run by the V.I. Council draw its labour from outside. However, if the
small enterprises in the area were to be increased and could be
drawn from the area.

(d) The possibility of... (e) The possibility of... (f) The possibility of...

As for... (g) The possibility of... (h) The possibility of...

As for... (i) The possibility of... (j) The possibility of...

CONCLUSIONS

As an advisor of both Councils in the area and working with them. For the past years no objectives were set or plans drawn to see what they could do in their areas. Therefore, there is very little to report on this section. In relation to self-help contribution to rural development programmes there is still nothing in the area. This idea was mentioned long ago. They have the attitude of to do work and be paid on the spot, otherwise they cannot be bothered. In addition, there was no rural development administration from the District Council in 1972/73. And it will be surprising to see their reaction on the same this financial year. The attitude is fairly good but little interest placed on the discussion held in the past of the Councils. Only two or three councillors walk any ground on the ground lines. The rest take little part in the work. It shows clearly that most of the councillors care to meeting just to collect their monthly allowance. Tax collection are very poor in the District Council as the people have an attitude that if they pay tax it is tied to something. That is they must get something in return for the money they pay as tax.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is hard to assess this section. However, talking to people in the discussion I mentioned that there is very little of appreciation of what the Government is doing, especially the policy on the rural developed districts. On the other hand, the reception given to District Council Officers in the area is very poor. However, an officer is in the area they show the impression that he is not accepted to stay longer in the village I have found this on this patrol and my professional have commented on this matter in various my patrol reports. Therefore, I have little to comment on it.

CONCLUSIONS

There are no hotels in the area. At the time there is a... (k) The possibility of... (l) The possibility of...

RESULTS.

The Patrol achieved its major objects which were census Revision and area study. Other aims were to check permits of firearms and trade store licences whether they were current and this has been done. Where there are current Trade Store licences but no stock for the purpose of the licence the people were advised that after it expires its illegal to trade on it.

The patrol would be more enjoyable and fruitful if road house were available for the patrol and time spent at all villages. However, to some degree we enjoyed the patrol.

END OF REPORT.

ALPHA

ALPHA

ALPHA

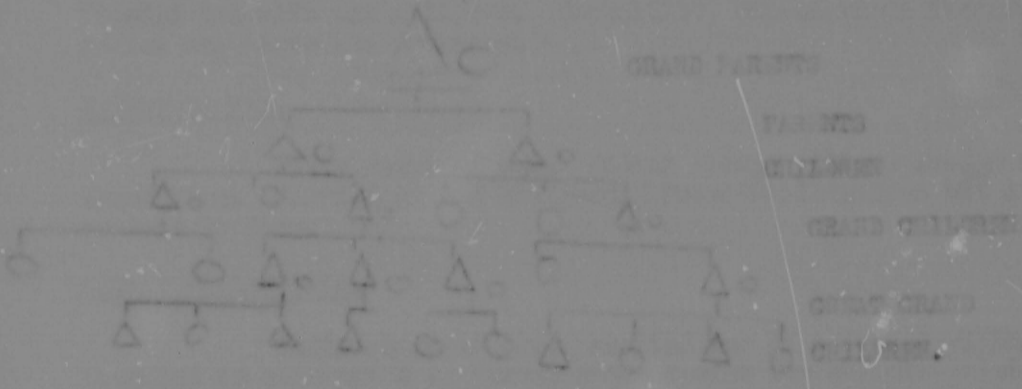
BETA
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ETA
THETA

IOTA
KAPPA
LAMBDA
MUTU

NUN
XI
OMICRON
PI
RHO
SIGMA
TAU

Upsilon
Phi
Chi
Psi
Omega

EXTENDED FAMILY LISTING



<u>NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>AGE</u>
KARVA LADWAN	...	50
KATANA	40
MAHAR	52
LADWAN	30
...	...	28
...	...	40
...	...	50
...	...	49
...	...	50
...	...	6
...	...	54
...	...	50
...	...	48
...	...	46
...	...	49
...	...	50
...	...	48
...	...	50
...	...	50

MEMBERS AND RESIDENTS

KARVA LADWAN.

Fifty years of age. A councillor and President of the Cokole I. S. . . Was standard 4 education, Chairman of the Board of Directors The Co-operative Association. Member of the Co-operative whole sale Association. Influential but using his position to develop his own enterprise. Attitude to Administration is fair.

MAHAR ...

Sixty years of age. Former Village Councillor. No education. Married one wife six children. Councillor, sub-sistence farmer. Pro-against. Education and wants see progress.

...

Fifty years of age. Father Village leader and Village Councillor. Married with 6 children. Pro-administration but a slow thinker conduct is fair.

...

Fifty years of age. Adopted son of a former village leader. Educated to standard 4. Former store keeper for Wildlife Wildlife Co-operative Society. Pro-administration. One of the best councillors. Do work on own initiative.

...

Sixty years of age. Councillor. Runs a small trade store. Married with 3 children. Educated to standard 4. Pro-administration. Conduct fair.

THE LINDS.

Twenty nine years of age. Councillor. Education standard 4. Very influential and pro-administration. Possesses an ability to co-ordinate his people. Conduct excellent.

SIKONGI KAMALI.

Forty years of age. Descendant of traditional leader. Married with five children. No education. Loyal to administration. Possesses some degree of influence. Conduct good.

BERNARDIA KAMALI.

Fifty years of age. No formal education. Married with four children. Former pastor with the A.S.C. Pro-administration and a good councillor. Very progressive and good thinker.

ALBERT KAMALI.

Forty-six years of age. Son of a former Village Councillor and leader. No formal education. An alert and progressive councillor. Pro-administration and influential in his ward. Conduct is good. Subsistence farmer.

MALALA KAMALI.

Fifty years of age. No formal education. Married. Son of former village leader. Attitude to administration not known.

SEBASTIAN KAMALI.

Fifty years of age. Educated to standard 3. Former Medical Officer. Pro-administration. Conduct good and progressive councillor.

ALBERT KAMALI.

Fifty years of age. No education. Loyal to the Administration. Conduct good. Ability not known.

MARYA KAMALI.

Fifty years of age. Married. A.S.C. schooling to standard 3. Pro-administration. A.S.C. Bible teacher. Conduct good progressive thinker.

ALBERT KAMALI.

Forty years of age. Educated to standard 4. Pro-administration. Progressive councillor and prepared to accept responsibility. Conduct fair.

MARYA KAMALI.

Forty six years of age. No education. Disinterested in Administration and Council. Intending to step out as a Councillor.

ALBERT KAMALI.

Forty nine years of age. Standard 2 education. Pro-administration. Progressive Councillor. Conduct good.

ALBERT KAMALI.

Fifty years of age. Educated to standard 5. Pro-administration. Progressive thinker and possesses the ability to co-ordinate his people and initiate work. Conduct excellent.

PAUL HARRIS.

Forty nine years of age. No education. Descendant of William
Ingers. Royal to Administration. Progressive councillor. Conduct good.

WALTER HARRIS.

Fifty years of age. No formal education. Other values not
known. Always met in villa when Government official visits village.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE STEAMER "HAWAIIAN" DEPARTING FOR HONOLULU

NAME	HOME PORT	AGE	RELATION	SEX
ALBERTA BAYNE	KONA	1	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	2	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	3	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	4	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	5	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	6	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	7	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	8	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	9	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	10	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	11	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	12	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	13	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	14	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	15	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	16	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	17	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	18	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	19	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	20	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	21	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	22	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	23	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	24	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	25	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	26	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	27	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	28	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	29	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	30	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	31	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	32	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	33	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	34	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	35	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	36	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	37	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	38	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	39	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	40	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	41	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	42	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	43	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	44	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	45	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	46	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	47	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	48	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	49	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	50	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	51	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	52	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	53	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	54	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	55	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	56	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	57	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	58	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	59	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	60	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	61	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	62	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	63	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	64	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	65	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	66	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	67	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	68	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	69	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	70	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	71	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	72	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	73	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	74	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	75	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	76	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	77	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	78	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	79	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	80	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	81	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	82	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	83	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	84	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	85	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	86	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	87	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	88	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	89	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	90	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	91	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	92	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	93	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	94	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	95	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	96	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	97	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	98	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	99	"	F
ALBERTA BAYNE	"	100	"	F

NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	STATUS
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	2	...	H
STANLEY W. WISE	WISCONSIN	4	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	6	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	8	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	10	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	12	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	14	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	16	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	18	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	20	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	22	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	24	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	26	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	28	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	30	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	32	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	34	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	36	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	38	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	40	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	42	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	44	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	46	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	48	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	50	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	52	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	54	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	56	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	58	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	60	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	62	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	64	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	66	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	68	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	70	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	72	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	74	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	76	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	78	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	80	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	82	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	84	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	86	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	88	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	90	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	92	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	94	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	96	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	98	...	H
WALTER W. WISE	WISCONSIN	100	...	H

PATROL REPORT

Station: IHU.
 Subdistrict: Kerema.
 District: GULF.
 Report No: 3.A.
 Conducted by: Ako. Maso.
 Designation: T.P.O.
 Duration: ~~7/4~~ 7/3 - 9/4/73.
 No. of Days: 12
 Census Division: Vailala West.

Population:
 Council Area: Crokoro.
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori.
 Map Reference:
 Last Patrol: January, 1970.
 Objects of Patrol: Area Study & Census
 (Kororua H. A. Tamsi A.D.C.)

The District Commissioner,
Cult District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 10 To 13 (/)
- Patrol Instructions, (/)
- The Report and my comments, (/)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1- , ()
- Patrol map, ()
- Land Use Allowance & Claims*

DATE: 10 / 6 1973.

J. Abuney
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

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

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

Date: 13 / 6 / 1973.

J. Abuney
 District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

30th July, 1973
67-2-96
T.J. Downes
District Officer

KEREMA (IHU) PATROL NO. 3A-1972/73

Reference your minute of 13th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of VAILALA WEST Census Division, as submitted by Mr. A. MASO, Trainee Patrol Officer.

W.P. NYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.2.92.
PATROL REPORT

Station: **III**
 Subdistrict: **KEREMA**
 District: **GULF**
 Report No: **4 of 92/73**
 Conducted by: **J.I. Abernethy**
 Designation: **A.D.C./Act. A.D.C.**
 Duration: **16/5 - 26/5/73**
 No. of Days: **11 days**
 Census Division: **East Vailala**

Population:
 Council Area: **Korimiri**
 House of Assembly Electorate: **KIKORI**
 Map Reference: **KEREMA**
 Last Patrol:
 Objects of Patrol:
 1. Election
 2. Courts
 3. Training of T.P.O. Maso
 4. Political Education
 5. Familiarisation with area
 6. Assistance to Council Clerk

Patrol Accompanied
by T.P.O. Ako Maso
Patrol No 4 A

The District Commissioner,
GULF District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios <i>14</i> To <i>23</i> ,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Patrol map,	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Camping Allowance Claim	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)

DATE **3 / 6 1973**

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KILGERRA

12th July, 1973
67-2-93
W.G. Orwin
a/DC

IRU PATROL NO. 4/197-73.

Reference your Minute of 7th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
1 arising out of the above patrol of SAOT Vailala
Census Division, together with the appropriate assess-
ments, as submitted by Mr. J.I. Abernethy, a/Assistant
District Commissioner.

I agree with the above comments.

W.P. Agnew
a/Secretary

2

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION
681-035

KAB/ba /4700

Ihu F.R. No. 4 of 72/73

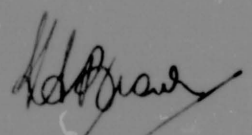
District Office,
KERUMA.
Gulf District.

7th June, 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
KERUMA.

PATROL REPORT - IHU NO. 4 of 72/73

A good piece of work and a pleasure to see an A.D.C. getting around his
sub-district. I am sure the O.I.C., Ihu was grateful.



K.A. BRO
District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KORODOBU

PATROL REPORT

Station: IHU.
 Subdistrict: Kerema.
 District: CULF.
 Report No: 4.A.
 Conducted by: Ako. Maso.
 Designation: T.P.O.
 Duration: 16/5-25/5.
 No. of Days: 7. 11 days
 Census Division: Vailala East.

Population:
 Council Area: Koromiri.
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori.
 Map Reference:
 Last Patrol: June, 1971.
 Objects of Patrol: Council Election.
 31 ABERDEEN ASSIGNED
 11 days Patrol No 4.

The District Commissioner,

Gulif District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 1 To 4 (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports Nos 1— , (✓)
- Patrol map, ()
- Camping Allowance Claim* (✓)

DATE: 7/6 1973.

J. Cleary
 Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

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

Date: 9/6 /1973.

R. A. Brown
 District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KURUMA

23rd July, 1973.

67-2-97

R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

IHU PATROL NO. 4A/1972/73

Reference your Minute of 9th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of VALLAJA EAST Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. A. MASO, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Situation Report has been forwarded to appropriate Branch for comment if necessary.

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

PATROL REPORT

Report number: Ihu 7/72-73	Objects of patrol: Contact, consolidation
District: Gulf	Station: Ihu Patrol Post
Patrol conducted by: A.E. Johnson	Subdistrict: Keroma
Area patrolled: Upper Vailala	Designation: Assistant District Officer
Duration of patrol: 18 days	Personnel accompanying: 4 RPNGC 2 Interpreters
Last D.D.A. patrol: Nil	Number of days: n/a
Last O.L.G. patrol: nil	Total population of area: 200 approx
Map reference: Kikori & Wau 1:250,00	Council area: nil
	House of Assembly Electorate: Kikori open

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: 13/2 1973

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	(✓)
<u>PATROL REPORT</u>	(✓)
.....	()

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

- Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 16/2 /1973

District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396
KONERDOWI.

67-2-96

5th March, 1973

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KBEREMA.

IHU PATROL NO.7 - 1972/73

Reference your 67-4/4367 of 19th February, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the UPPER VAILALA area, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. A.E. JOHNSON, Assistant District Officer.

The report contains some valuable information which fortunately has not been negated because of the lateness of the processing and submission. Please impress upon your officers the necessity to promptly process reports arising out of reports. This is not only mandatory being in accordance with Departmental Instructions but much of value can be lost if there is undue delay in the processing of reports. In addition such delays are quite unfair on the patrolling officer.

The matter of single man carrier packs, particularly of the Yukon type is currently under review. A submission is in course of preparation; however, subsequent purchase is entirely dependent upon the availability of funds.

C G J.
C.G. LITTLER)
a/Secretary

DISCOM
681-035



HSP/KAM 67-4/4367

District Office
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

19th February 1973

The Assistant District Commissioner
Sub-District Office
KEREMA

REJ PATROL No. 7 OF 71/72 - MR. A.E. JOHNSON, A.D.O., UPPER VAILALA

Your 67-2-3 of 12th February 1973 refers.

There appears to have been lateness of submission of the report by Mr. Johnson, lateness of onforwarding and report hidden in the District Office before it finally reached you.

A patrol as previously discussed with you, utilising it also for the training of Trainee Patrol Officers can be undertaken before the heavy rains set in.

Mr. Johnson's remarks on the frayed knapsacks are extremely pertinent.

P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner

Minute to

The Secretary
Department of the Administrator
KONEDOBU

Patrol report for your information also. I draw your attention to the comments under carriers.

P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner

tributary of the Ivori. Both patrols had by this stage uncovered evidence of raids and possible killings.

Law and Justice:

The first report received was from a small group of people living on the Ivori at a hamlet called Sioma, some fifty minutes by dinghy above Camp 1. Because of group infighting, they had moved down from the Famba-Pio area in the Swanson valley, and had settled in this no-mans area on the Ivori. The only adult male of the group, who was seen, claimed that they had been raided by a group of men from Kila?? who had allegedly killed one of their number. When questioned closely on the matter he became very evasive, and was unable (or reluctant) to name names and places.

From Camp 1, the Patrol moved north along the Ewe/Ede watershed to the deserted hamlet of Yaripa. Contact was finally made with the population after 24 hours wait. This according to informants was formerly a large group (an old village site later discovered, suggests 20 to 30 different families), but depredations made by the stronger groups from the Ivori/Swanson area caused fragmentation and a sharp reduction in the population. There was no evidence of recent conflict until the patrol had moved on, then a report was received that men from Uagupa on the Ivori, had burnt down a garden house near Yaripa. Subsequent attempts to apprehend the offenders failed.

At the next group, Waupa, in the same river valley, the first concrete evidence of raids was discovered. The remains of an adult and a child were discovered in a garden, both wrapped in bark, and placed in a hollow stump. These remains were estimated at being at least two years old, and the smaller figure had what appeared to be a n axe wound in the cranium. Again the population of Waupa was most reluctant to discuss the matter, and took refuge in nebulous accusations of 'people from Kaintiba'. Two days of gentle questioning finally revealed that the raiders were again from the Famba-Pio area in the Ivori-Swanson.

A pattern finally emerged after contact had been effected with the remainder of the groups in the Ewe valley and New Year Cree k. These raids appear to have been mounted with the express purpose of material gain rather than for other reasons such as payback and sorcery. With the exception of the one reported murder at Sioma and the two bodies at Waupa, most of the victims claimed that the raiders had been content with taking pigs, women and steel, and occasionally assaulting

any of the men who dared to resist. The raiders with their several years of contact, obviously considered that these uncontacted areas with their scattered population, were easy prey, and that it would be highly unlikely for reports of their activities to reach the ears of the Government. It was stressed upon those people visited that the Government would do everything in its power to halt these forays, but that it also need the victims to report the matter. Originally the Kerema Patrol, led by Mr. Patrol Officer A. Meikle, was to return via the Famba area and arrest as many as possible of these raiders, however, weather, food and carriers precluded this, and he was forced to return with me to Ihu.

Reception of Patrol:

Despite the fact that this was the first Patrol to the area, and almost the entire population had had no contact with the Government or Europeans, the people met, once they had overcome their initial nervousness, proved friendly and co-operative. Only at the most isolated villages of Ewesawo and Sande was there any likelihood of the people reacting adversely to our presence. However people in these places calmed down fairly quickly when they learnt the reasons for our presence. It is anticipated that future patrols to both areas will receive an excellent reception.

Social & Economic:

Evidence exists, in the form of old village sites that the area patrolled, in particular the valley of New Year Creek, was fairly densely populated. Fighting, raids and sickness have since dispersed these bigger groups, and each so-called hamlet now consists of an extended family group, with consistent contact with the other extended family groups from the former village. These have little or no contact with groups from other river valleys. Again in the New Year Creek valley these hamlets, consisting of two to three houses built in the traditional rondavel style of the Kamea people, were usually sited at the peak of a steep ridge, and fortified. Fortifications were also noticed at Ewesawo.

Little used trade routes exist between this area, Kaintiba, Menyamya and the Vailala population to the south. Trade has been in shell, steel, stone, pigs and the stem of a tree orchid used for making arm-bands (pas pas). It would also appear that there are occasional exchanges of women along these routes, but also that they would appear to prefer to keep their marriages either within the group, or a neighbouring group. At Waupa the patrol was informed that a ceremony would shortly take place in the area, which would involve people from Menyamya, the Wena area of Kaintiba, the Kaberope and the Ivori Swanson. This was

called apparently to exchange women, and attempt at the same time to obtain compensation for past raids.

Economically their situation could best be described as hopeless. Barring a large mineral or oil strike in the area, these people will remain unchanged for many generations to come. During my next visit, it is hoped to introduce various vegetable seeds, not only as a change in diet, but as a further source of income by selling the crops to future patrols.

Population:

An official census was not conducted, however an estimate of the population was made based on the number of people seen in each group.

SIOMA	2 MA	2 FA	4 children	Est. Pop.	12
Yaripa	3 "	4 "	9 "	" "	25
Waupa	3 "	8 "	14 "	" "	40
Wiana	7 "	5 "	12 "	" "	30
Ewesawo	11 "	11 "	17 "	" "	50
Sande	17 "	23 "	19 "	" "	80 *
Ikiwi	2 "	1 "	1 "	" "	10

Population seen 51 " 54 76 Estimated Pcp. 247

* This is entire New Year Creek population not just Sande.

Throughout the course of the Patrol not one young single female, nor any old males or females were seen.

Traditional Leaders:

It is fortunate that in a primitive community such as this traditional leaders and fight leaders are not only readily identifiable, but they themselves are usually willing to inform you of their status. The more important of these are listed beneath.

Yaripa	YAHI
Waupa	WUNDONAKO HAUHABIAKUE
Wiana	EGUTO HAUWABIAONAKA
Ewesawo	IARUKTO'UNGUJO OWATANGIJO IATOTO
Sande	MINGI'IKAMO ABAI'INJO EIAKOTOABAIJA
Ikiwi	EIAKOTONANJA

Station Ihu Patrol Post Officer Compiling A.E. Johnson ADO
District Gulf Subdistrict Kerema
Census Division Upper Vailala L.G. Council Nil

7

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

G.O.P. Form - 1792 (9.0.48)

GEOGRAPHICAL:

The area patrolled is dominated in the north by the Albert and Staniforth Ranges, and bounded in the south and west by the Ivori and Vailala Rivers. With the exception the New Year Creek which flows approximately west north west to the Mwei, the river systems are all tributaries of the Ivori and flow due south from the southern slopes of the Albert Mountains. Both the Vailala and the Ivori are for most of the year navigable to small powered craft, although on the Ivori these becomes extremely hazardous, a little after Koko. This area, although rugged and broken, rises no higher than 2,000 metres asl, with the main ranges beginning north of New Year Creek and the Staniforth Range.

Tracks were found to run along the tops of the watersheds, and generally crossed from one side to the other at a relatively easy gradient, villages being sited on spurs leading from the slopes of the watershed. Further to the north, the valleys widen and the slopes become less precipitous, enabling the population to utilise the more fertile lower slopes. From the valley of New Year Creek it is possible to see the start of the open grasslands to the north west of the Mwei, the area that the Patrol was originally bound for.

PATROL ROUTES:

Future Patrols to this area have no other alternative than to follow this route. The original plan had been to proceed from Koko to New Year Creek, thence west north west across the Mwei and Ivori Rivers, and by coming back to Koko this time the route would not have been feasible. The climb from Koko to the Mwei is only difficult, and it is also not impossible to go from Koko via the Mwei to the Ivori, and then to the Staniforth Range.

(2)

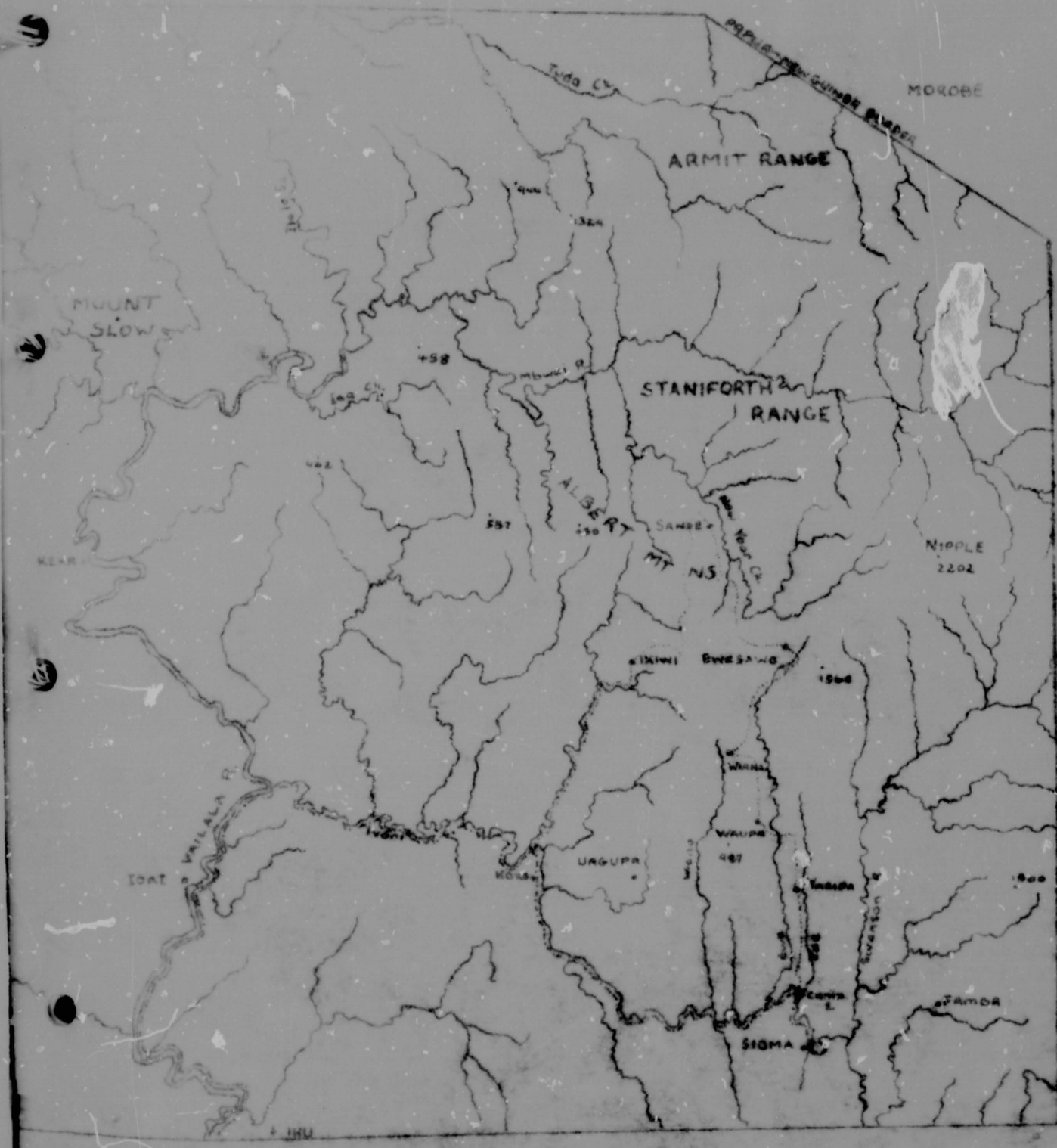
The greatest problem facing Patrols in this area, is in obtaining carriers. The local inhabitants are incapable of carrying anything more than ten pounds, so one is forced to rely on the dubious skills of the Lower Vailala population. This patrol would have been abandoned in the early stages had it not been for the fact that 17 men from different areas were recruited on Ihu. Those recruited at Lohiki, Nakoro and Iori villages were very intractable and on several occasions threatened to desert. Previous patrols have been deserted by men from these villages, and it is suggested that future patrols avoid recruiting there, and indeed if possible from anywhere in the Ihu Administrative area.

One important fact revealed was the impracticality of the standard two-man patrol boxes, on Patrols in this area. Before departure, I endeavored wherever possible to make up one man loads of approximately 35lbs, and capable of being carried as a back pack, whereas the Kerema mounted Patrol was equipped entirely with two man boxes. Not only did these prove difficult to carry, and manoeuvre on the often barely discernible tracks, but their weight and bulkiness resulted in the men carrying them lagging far behind the rest of the Patrol. The one man 'Yukon' packs carried by some of my carriers and Fr. Pierre Comte's men appeared the ideal medium. Not only are these light and waterproof, but they have ample room and can be carried up almost vertical slopes with no difficulty. It is suggested that future patrols be equipped entirely with these, and where necessary the rest of the patrol gear, be made up into one man bundles, capable of being carried on the back.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND CONCLUSION:

Because of food shortages and inclement weather conditions, as well as the aforementioned carriers problems, the Patrol was not entirely successful. While people were contacted for the first time, the Patrol was unable to make any arrests, nor was it able to ascertain the source of the bodies found on the Lower Vailala. It did however establish that there were people insufficient numbers to warrant future Patrols, and at the same time pave the way for the administration of law and order. The population itself now perhaps realise that it is not as isolated as previously thought, and in the event of fighting or raids from other areas, a report could have an Officer there in a matter of days.

It is intended for the next Patrol to move up th Vailala, directly to the Ilala, thence up it to the Tuda River, where a relatively large population was sighted on the aerial survey. The patrol will then move back across the Mbwei and visit these areas on the return journey. Better weather conditions, carriers and planning should see these objects



IHU PATROL NO. 5/1971-1972

AREA: Upper Vaiala; Fovimid Wau and Kikori

SCALE: 1:250,000

CONDUCTED & DRAWN BY: A.F. THOMAS A.D.O.