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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: Kwikila

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1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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APR 648-69/70

CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

KWIKILA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-68-69	O. Tubuora	Mt. Brown & Mt Obree C.D.
3-68-69	O. Tubuora	Koiari C.D.
4-68-69	C.J. Nouairi + others	Ormond C.D.
5-68-69	T.J. Downes	Maria C.D.
6-68-69	J.W. Scutt	The Boku area of Rigo L.G.C.
7-68-69	B. McBride	Ormond C.D.
8-68-69	J.W. Scutt	Sec. Maria & Ormond C.D.
9-68-69	T.O. Gwaibo	Hood Point & Baravaea areas



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number **1/68-69** **KWIKILA**

Subdistrict **RIOO**

District **CENTRAL**

Type of Patrol **ANNUAL CENSUS**

Patrol Conducted by **O. TUBUORA**

Area Patrolled **MT. BROWN AND MT. OEBEE**

(Council and/or **CENSUS DIVISIONS**

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol **SENIOR CONSTABLE**

No.0176 DURA MODOI

Duration of Patrol--from **1 / 7 / 68** To **26 / 7 / 68**

No. of Days **26 Days**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : **IN MAY 1968**

Date..... Duration **30-4-68 to 29-5-68**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) **Census Revision, Village Hygiene, Inspection, Help Monomon and Airiaka people in walking track construction and General Administration.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled **3,507**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

*Area Study
Not Jailed*

Des 22/6/68

67-1-15 (15)

67-1-1/318

OT/jar



KWIKILA,
Central District.

1st May, 1969.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Rigo Sub-District,
KWIKILA.~~

PATROL NO RIGO 1/68-69.

Reference to the Director's 67-1-15 dated 27-2-69 and the District Commissioner's 67-3-1 of 13-3-69.

The delay in submission of the above Patrol Report was due to insufficient time made available for me to write and submit the report promptly on the return from patrol.

The time between the return from patrol and the submission of the report was mainly occupied by field days, where I went out on various commitments of the Department. The effort to write the report was further hampered when I had to take the lead in the film, "The Routine Patrol", which was being shot out here by Mr. D. Calder from Department of Information and Extension Services. This excuse could be corroborated by my F.O.J.'s folios 46 to 55. What days that were left apart from the weekends was occupied by general office duties.

I regret the late submission but I will endeavour to be punctual in future.

O. Tubuora
(O. Tubuora)
Patrol Officer.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Officer O'Reilly Tubuora advise that Patrol Instruction were issued and that he forwarded one copy with the original of his Report. No copies of instruction retained this office regrettably.

7-3-1

Director,
Department of District Administration,
CHESBURY.

Forwarded to...
Year 67-1-15 of 27.2.69 refers.

(S. McBride)
Assistant District Commissioner

R. J. Galloway
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

7.5.69.

W. S. W.

67-1-15

27th February, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 1/67-69.

Your reference 67-3-1 dated 6th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. O. Tubuora, Patrol Officer, to MT. BROWN and MT. ODBEE Census Divisions.

A reasonably clear assessment of the area; however, a more detailed Area Study is still required.

Has any explanation been offered for the inordinate delay in submitting the report?

No copy of patrol instructions were received here.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

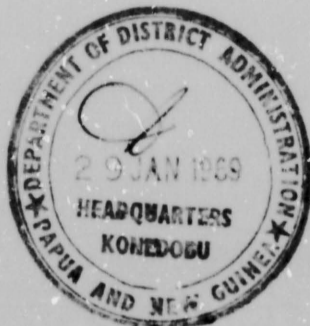
Minute to:
Mr. O. Tubuora,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.
Central District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

File 67-1-15.
27th February, 1969.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Ref: 67-3-1



6th. January, 1968.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
~~LAELILA.~~

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 RICO - 68/69
MR. S. TUBUROA - P.O.

Thank you for the above report together with your memorandum 67.1.2 of 2nd. December, 1968.

I note that this Patrol was completed on 26th. July, 1968, yet the report did not reach this office until 10th. December, 1968. In future please ensure that reports are completed promptly by the Patrolling Officer and forwarded promptly to this office. A report as old as this is virtually useless except as a guide to someone else.

No map of the area patrolled was forwarded, this is an essential part of any patrol report and more important where an area study is incorporated with the report.

Area Study

As advised verbally by you, the inclusion of this was a belated effort as the patrol did not have this as one of its objects. Still, Mr. Tuburoa has given a good general picture of the area. Unfortunately it will be necessary to have this re-done, giving more detail.

Mr. Tuburoa has written a good report, it indicates he is keen and observant, a little more attention to detail and presentation of the various requirements and his reporting would be very good.

26/1
R. T. Galloway
(R. T. GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

→ Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded please.

Economic Development.

Mr. Tuburoa has expressed this position well. It is uneconomic and practically impossible to consider construction of roads in the area. Terrain and lack of population prevent this.

/cont.

There has been a spate of airstrip construction in the area, so far we have not had a suitable piece of land on which to build one and have on each occasion tried to stop the people wasting time and energy on abortive efforts at construction. So far we have been successful.

Comments regarding presentation have been forwarded to Assistant District Commissioner kwikila. The report generally is a good one and Mr. Tuburoa should be congratulated on presentation, but not on late submission.

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

67-1-2/28

KWIKILA,
Central District.

TJD/jam

2nd December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
PORT MORESEY.


PATROL No. 1/68-69 MT BROWN - MT OBRNE - KWIKILA

Enclosed herewith please find in duplicate, the above Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Mr O'Reilly Tubuora.

2. Some confusion has arisen in the compilation of this report due to Instruction 67-1-0 of 21st June 1968 arriving here too late for instructions to be issued accordingly. As a result, Mr Tubuora has made an attempt in his Report to submit an area study with very limited success. I commend him for his efforts, but feel it would be impossible for an officer to submit an area study unless he set out with the express purpose of conducting such a study.

3. The Report is well written and indicates that this officer has a conscientious approach to his field duties.

4. For your information and on forwarding, please.


(T. J. Dewnes)
a/Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr O. Tubuora,
KWIKILA.

(10)

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.

27th October, 1968.

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

PATROL REPORT.

In accordance with new instructions (67-1-0 dating 21-6-68) on patrol reports, please find attached patrol report.

RIGO PATROL REPORT No.1/68-69.

Patrol Conducted by	:	O. TUBUORA, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	:	Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions.
Patrol Accompanied by	:	Senior Constable No.0176 DURA MODOI, Member .
Duration of Patrol	:	1st July to 26th July, 1968.
Last Patrol to Area	:	30th April to 29th May, 1968 30 days.
Objects of Patrol	:	Census Revision, Village hygiene Inspection, Help villagers in walking track construction and General Administration.
Population of Area Patrolled	:	3,507
Map Reference	:	Rigo Sub-District.
Appendix	:	'A' Patrol Diary, also refer to F.O.J. folios 35 - 45. 'B' Village population register 'C' Patrol Instruction. 'D' Report on R.P. & N.G.C. Member.

O. Tubuora
(O. Tubuora)
Patrol Officer.

(9)

PATROL DIARY

JULY, 1968.

Monday 1st.

Prepared patrol gear in the morning. Later morning left for Sivatatana village. Left gear and policeman and went to Matairuka to investigate on land purchase for Salvation Army Mission School. Returned and slept at Sivatatana.

Tuesday 2nd.

0730 hrs to 1000 hrs walked to Mukunaroka village. Track in good condition except for one steep climb. Revised census for Mukunaroka village, inspected village hygiene, worked on population statistics. Slept at Mukunaroka Rest House.

Wednesday 3rd.

0730 hrs to 0800 hrs walked to Obakigolo village. Walking track in good condition - Revised census, inspected village hygiene, advised people on village improvements and worked on population statistics in the evening. Slept at Obakigolo Rest House.

Thursday 4th.

0630 hrs to 0715 walked to Kwairebu, stopped for swim, 0800 hrs to 0830 hrs walked to Dakevakomana village. Revised Census for Ganigiu and Dakevakomana village. Worked on statistics at night. Slept at Dakevakomana Rest House.

Friday 5th.

0630 hrs to 0700 hrs walked to Dirikomana village. Revised Census, advised and inspected village hygiene. Walking track alright, only one big valley separating two villages. 0800 hrs to 0845 walked on to Wiga village. Revised Census for Wiga, Gaigoro, Didiga and Muiamagoro villages. Advised on village hygiene, inspected villages and worked on statistics at night. Slept at Wiga Rest House.

Saturday 6th.

0630 hrs to 0715 walked to Onemagoro village. 0645 hrs crossed Ormond River. Revised Census for Onemagoro village. 0800 hrs to 0845 hrs walked to Ioromakomana and Aruoidu village and revised Census. 1100 hrs to 1230 hrs walked on to Uburegoro Rest House. Revised Census for Kemakomana, Webigoro, Bumegoro and Uburegoro villages. Worked on statistics in the night. Slept at Uburegoro Rest House.

Sunday 7th.

Observed and worked on population statistics all day at Uburegoro Rest House. Slept night at Uburegoro Rest House.

Monday 8th.

0730 hrs to 0930 hrs walked to Senemaka village and rested there for 30 minutes. Road is alright but big long decent. 1000 hrs 1030 hrs walked to Maranom Rest House. Revised Census for Gorugoro, Senemaka, Karaiworo, Amuram and Maranom villages at Maranom Rest House. Slept at Maranom Rest House.

Tuesday 9th.

0730 hrs to 1000 hrs walked to Ununom village. Track is good. Revised Census, mediated in few minor complaints, and worked on population statistics in the night. Slept at Ununom Rest House.

Wednesday 10th.

0730 hrs to 0900 hrs walked to Homenom village. Revised Census for Homenom, Saunom, Mararom No.1 and Gunaia villages at Homenom Rest House. Mediated in minor complaints, worked on statistics. Walking track in excellent condition. Slept at Homenom Rest House.

Thursday 11th.

0800 hrs to 0930 hrs walked to Airiauka village. Track is a steep climb, still under construction. Stopped at various points on the track to advised and instructed on the road construction. It will be a graded path. Revised Census at Airiauka Rest House for Himaia and Airiauka villages. Advised on village sanitation and mediated in minor complaints, and worked on statistics in the evening. Slept at Airiauka Rest House.

Friday 12th.

0700 hrs to 0830 hrs walked to Waburaika village, stopped and revised Census for that village. 0930 hrs to 1000 hrs walked to Bulidoburu Rest House. Retained two carriers from Airiauka to carry on the next day because of insufficient carriers from Bulidoburu and Waburaika. Revised Census, mediated in minor complaints, talked on village sanitation and worked on statistics at night. Slept at Bulidoburu Rest House.

Saturday 13th.

0700 hrs to 1030 hrs walked to Kaikanomu village. Track in good condition but has to cross Ormond River which is at times, dangerous. Revised Census and advised on village sanitation. Slept night at Kaikanomu Rest House.

Sunday 14th.

Observed and worked on statistics all day at Kaikanomu. Slept night at Kaikanomu Rest House.

Monday 15th.

0700 hrs to 1015 hrs walked to Iroironomu village. Kept all the carriers from Kaikanomu because Kaikanomu and Tomerovanua have always combined to carry to Badaika. Revised Census and talked on village sanitation. Worked on population statistics at night. Slept night at Iroironomu Rest House.

Tuesday 16th.

0700 hrs to 0900 hrs walked to Badaika village. Revised Census, talked on village hygiene and inspected village hygiene. Worked on statistics at night. Slept night at Badaika Rest House.

Wednesday 17th.

0730 hrs to 1130 hrs walked to Tabu village. Walking track is good but as it is high in altitude Mosses cover the track, which makes it the most difficult walk in the area. Revised Census, talked on village sanitation and listened to their verbosity in their dreams for an airstrip. Worked on statistics and slept at Tabu Rest House.

Thursday 18th.

0700 hrs to 1015 hrs walked to Dorobisoro village. Spent one hour of this time going off the main track to see the airstrip under construction. Advise them to quit building the airstrip because it is no good. That afternoon sent word for Abowana, Laroni, Mimai and Ipoiboburu people and revised Census for Dorobisoro and Igonomu villages. Slept at Dorobisoro Rest House.

Friday 19th.

0730 hrs to 1110 hrs revised census for Ipoiboburu, Mimai, Abowana and Laroni villages and mediated in their minor complaints.

1110 hrs to 1210 hrs walked to Abaro village. 1300 hrs to 1730 hrs revised Census for Abaro, Huavolo, Somore, Dodi, Boro and Idagigolo villages, talked on village hygiene and mediated in minor complaints. People talked about building the airstrip but told them to forget the idea because the airstrip is not recommended by D.C.A. Slept at Abaro Rest House.

Saturday 20th.

Because of S.D.A.'s religion, observed and worked on Census statistics all day. Slept at Abaro Rest House.

Sunday 21st.

Observed and worked on statistics all day. Slept at Abaro Rest House.

Monday 22nd.

0730 hrs to 1215 hrs walked to Sori village. Walking track is rugged and difficult at parts. 1300 hrs to 1600 hrs revised Census for Sori and Guranomu villages, talked on village hygiene and mediated in minor complaints. Worked on statistics in the night. Slept at Sori Rest House.

Tuesday 23rd.

0700 hrs to 1110 hrs walked to Barataka village. Nobody was in the village to receive the patrol. Sent word for the people to come from their gardens. 1110 hrs to 1500 hrs waited for people to gather together. 1500 hrs to 1630 hrs revised Census for Tatanomu, Bareika and Aduika villages at Barataka Rest House. Work on statistics and slept at Barataka Rest House.

Wednesday 24th.

0700 hrs to 0810 hrs walked to Waifanomu (Sirum No 2) village. 0810 hrs to 0850 hrs revised Census for Waifanomu village and inspected and talked on village hygiene. 0850 hrs to 0915 hrs walked to Muianomu (Sirum No.2) village. 1230 hrs to 1400 hrs revised Census for Muianomu village. Worked on statistic and slept night at Muianomu Rest House.

Thursday 25th.

0800 hrs to 1130 hrs rafted down Kemp Welch River to Bulidoburu village. Changed paddlers and continued to Gaunomu village. Changed paddlers at Gaunomu and went on to Kwale village. Arrived at Kwale at 1700 hrs. Slept night at Kwale Rest House.

Friday 26th.

0600 hrs to 0930 hrs rafted down to Karekodedu village. Got onto outboard-motor-powered dinghy to Vinigbara landing. Got onto the land-rover and arrived at Kwikila Station at 1145 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

SITUATION REPORT

ECONOMIC.

There seemed to be no shortage of food in any of the villages visited during the patrol. All have enough to eat and drink even though some villages have to go fair way to get their drinking water. Had only one complaint about garden being destroyed at Ununomu village, by a widow, but this has been settled with the owner of the pig that destroyed the garden to provide her with food until her next vegetable garden is ready.

The people are mainly subsistence farmers and there is very little carried out in a way of exchange. At present there is no trace of help from outside and it is likely to remain in this way for a long while yet. The reason being is that the area is too rugged for any sort of access to metropolitan area. Even, if an attempt was made to connect the area with townships it would not be economical because there is hardly anything that is worthwhile building access for. There was an attempt made in planting coffee but this was disapproved by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. No processing and marketing of any description is in the area.

There are attempts being made in running trade stores but these are mainly as a sign of prestige than the profit making business. Often the trade stores remain without goods for weeks before the new supplies are carried in on shoulders. No non-indigenous development in the area at all.

SOCIAL.

Task of educating the people of the area is purely in the hands of the Missions. The highest standard reached in these Missions Schools is Standard 11. On completion of Standard 11 in these schools the selected pupils are then sent to bigger schools of the individual Missions concerned. Health is maintained in the area by the Health Department with series of Aid Posts at various central points in the two Census Divisions. People are starting to realise that medicine is good help to cure sicknesses and often look forward to getting this help. But a thing that seems to be outstanding is lack of help given to the Aid Posts Orderlies. As a result the orderlies are not doing their jobs as well as they should be, because often they take times off to work for themselves. In spite of patrolling officers advise to the people to co-operate with the Aid Post Orderlies so that the orderlies will spend all of their time attending patients, people still think that help will come to them free from their efforts.

However, the Aid Post Orderlies are doing good job and on the whole the village now are looking better than they used to be

and the village hygiene and health are improving. Officers of D.D.A. on patrols also play major role in improving village hygiene.

There are only two Missions, United Church and Seven Day Adventist, in Mt. Obree, and Mt. Brown, Census Divisions. The dominant Mission is the United Church which occupies whole of Mt. Brown, Census Division and three quarters of Mt. Obree Census Division. Seven Day Adventists Mission only operates in one small corner in Mt. Obree Census Division.

Generally, all the people live in good harmony. Only one incident of fights between the villages was experienced during the Patrol. This was at Bumegoro village where Bumegoro people went across the valley and surrounded Kemakomana village in the night. Nothing more was done than just threatenning behaviour. This was over a Bumegoro girl that ran off with Kemakomana man. Main items of unrest that seem to be recurrent are marriages and bride prices. Often it is caused by breaking up of marriage where the men claim back what they have spent on the bride, or where the men think they are marrying the girls of their craze and start giving presents to the girls and their parents but the girls get married to other men. They maintain that it is their custom that as soon as a man is in love with a girl and looks forward to marrying her, he starts giving presents or helping parents-in-laws and this is taken as part of bride price. This is often true when a young man has a girl chosen for his wife and leaves the village and goes into towns or plantations and works as a unskilled labourer for some cash to pay bride price with.

The trend in the villages among young men is an outflow of young men from the villages into town areas or plantation where they work as unskilled or semi-skilled labourers. This leave only old men back in the villages to develop the village which is a hard task and they often complain about the outflow of young men from the village.

AREA STUDY.

INTRODUCTION.

The areas patrolled were Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions which lie approximately north-east of the Sub-District Headquarters at Kwikila.

For the purpose of this report the two areas will be treated as one Census Division even though the two areas are completely separate and different in characteristics to each other. The mere reason for the combined report is that the two Census Divisions are adjoining each other and that the patrol was conducted continuously from Mt. Brown area to Mt. Obree area with the same objects of the patrol.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There are five main social groups in both Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions. Different groups are distinguished by the language they speak or the different

The area is composed of undulating country to rugged foothills of the Owen Stanley Range as one moves towards the north from the coastal plains. The topography of the two areas is somewhat different as Mt. Brown has some of its area covered with grass with scattered trees whereas Mt. Obree Division is purely rainforested area. Both areas have numerous streams as two of the main drainage systems, Kemp Welch and Ormond Rivers, in the Sub-District have their head waters round this area.

Climate is usually cool and pleasant at the higher altitude. Generally, however, the climate experienced on this patrol is one of drier nature due to the South Easterlies season, which is the dry season for this area.

Predominant vegetation in both areas is rainforest with patches of savannah grassland on the lower slopes of the foothill adjacent to the coastal plain, which is mainly apparent in Mt. Brown Census Division. Higher up in Mt. Obree Census Division, in the area between Badaika village and Tabu village which I presumed is the summit on the patrol, the ground is practically covered with moss.

The area is only accessible by walking tracks, ^{1/2} access to the sea nor any aerodromes.

General attitude of people towards Administration is good. In fact, they always bring their complaints to the Administration officers regardless of their triviality to be settled. This could be taken as obvious point where people are starting to realise that taking law into their own hands is bad and also dangerous to their own lives.

POPULATION.

Refer to village population Register for the number of people living in the area patrolled.

All the village in the two Census Divisions are linked with walking tracks. See Rigo Sub-District Map for the network of walking tracks that link the villages.

It seems to be the common practice among the young men of the area to leave their villages and go into towns or plantations to work as semi-skilled or unskilled labourers. This movement of course leave only old men back in the villages to try and develop the villages. Usually the old men in the villages are few and tends to be more conservative to their traditional way of life. As a result the atmosphere in the villages is still traditional, except for the wear which has changed to cotton dresses and shorts and shirts.

Generally, however, these young men who spend some time in towns or plantations do return to the villages with new ideas which are beneficial to the villages.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There are five main social groups in both Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions. Different groups are distinguished by the languages they speak or the different

intonation in a language.

In Mt. Brown Census Division there are three different social groups, the Manubara people who live right up at the top near Mt. Brown, the Nobone people who live in the middle in villages such as Bumegoro and her neighbours, and Ikega people who occupy the lower portion of Mt. Brown Census Division in villages like Wiga, Dirikomana and their neighbours. In Mt. Obree Census Division the groups are Bwai and Kokira with the exception of Guranomu village which is of Koiari tribe. The former and the latter groups occupy areas around Tabu and Tomorevanna respectively. These social groupings also applies to language pattern in the two Census Divisions.

In the olden day the unit used to be extended family or clan but now it could be very well said that the functional social unit is simple family unit. Often in these areas a village is one big family. Through intermarriages and family quarrels these units are broken and widespread. There is no distinct line where one can differentiate the people of each group.

Through Administration's influence and intermarriages the people are pretty well mixed. There is no perceptible sign of people not living in harmony with each other. It has been noticed that people of all the villages are somehow related to each other and as a result the people are living in friendly relationships. As a matter of fact the people of some villages have combined to make one big village instead of few small villages. This was evident in combination of four villages to form two bigger villages in last six months. One of the newly formed villages is Irorenomu which is the combination of Lefaika and Tomorevanna villages on a new site. The other combined village is Ununom, a combination of Iguia and Uwaia, also on a new site. There are also evidences of other villages that were combined before the start of my term in Rigo Sub-District. This practice is likely to continue in the future.

The relationship with the people of adjacent areas is fairly good. For instance, people right at the top of Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions do intermarry with or pay visits to Upper Musa and Managalasi people of the northern District, respectively. Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree people do not have any major disagreements with each other. The life is pretty quiet and friendly.

LEADERSHIP.

Village officials, village constables and Councillors are the leaders in the villages. Often their words in the villages are the laws for the villages. The people in the villages tend to take the positions of Village Constables and Councillors as hereditary because often in the course of patrol the people approached the patrol team and said they wanted such and such a person to be a councillor or Village Constable because his father or grandfather was Councillor or Village Constable before. It was explained to the people that the time of handing positions of Village Constables or Councillors

by Administration Offices to the warriors of of great men of the villages is now over and so they have to elect the men whom they think are right people to do the job properly and not taking up of position because a person father was once a Village Constable or Councillor.

Generally, the village officials are well respected people in the village and often they look for better ways of managing their village. I was approached by a Village Constable at Wiga village on two occasions now asking me for an advice on how to look after his village and what to do when people disobey him when he is on the course of his official duties.

It could be said that the people at this stage have very slight swing to the younger and travelled or educated men for leaders. This is true where the Mission Pastors are regarded as one of the leaders of the villages and often the people bring the problem to the Pastors to settle. One obvious case of this swing is evident in Barai area, in Mt. Obree Census Division, where a young man DEDEWA-SOIBA, has quite an influence over the people. He is a worker in Port Moresby. He told the people that if they build airstrip in the area they would be able to get their food stuff into Koki Market to sell. This seemed a good idea to the people and they started airstrip Mania. However, Department of Civil Aviation has disapproved the strips and so the craze is dying out now, but this shows that people are starting to look at the younger and travelled men as the leaders. This was not cult movement, it was merely a movement to improved an economy of the area.

LAND TENURE AND USE. The inheritance of land is hereditary within the clans and families. In the olden days the land was claimed by first making the garden or settling on a piece of land. The father then would show his son where his land boundaries are and the son would do the same to his sons and so on. Land usually goes to the eldest of the sons and the daughters get nothing, they go into man's family when they are married. The eldest son then gives rights to his brothers or other people to use the land.

One thing noticed on this patrol is the strict restriction on land use by people other than the family members. This was noticed both in Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Division. Taking one case as an example, at Homenom a man tried to take back the rights of hunting and gardening given to the other person by his grandfather.

The immediate cause of this ^{is the} introduction of Demarcation Committees to these areas with lack of explanation of the work of Demarcation Committee to the people. They just heard that the men are going in to mark out the individuals or clans area of land and that everybody is to keep to his own piece of land.

LITERACY.

Majority of the people in the two areas are illiterate. Minority of the younger generations would be said to be semi-literate with very few that have gone beyond

Standard VI. But this educated few are away working in towns.

STANDARD OF LIVING. With the exception Mukunaro village which has some houses with corrugated iron roofs, all the houses in both Census Divisions are built of round bush timber, grass thatched roofs and roughly split timber walls. Sanitation is improving in the villages but unless the pigs are got rid of or fenced of the villages there will still remain smeared pigs' wastes.

The wear has changed to cotton clothes. Very few people in the area own radios. The life is still traditional.

Although The staple diet in the villages is yams, and bananas, sweet potatoes and vegetables are also grown to supplement the staple diet. Rice, tinned meat and fish are sometimes bought but these are only as luxury. Meat is not the main component of everyday meal. In fact a man and his family will be lucky to eat pork or wallaby meat in a month.

CONCLUSION.

People of the both areas are fairly good people as I have no complaints against them. The reception of the patrol was very good.

As the area is only accessible by walking tracks these people will still remain at subsistence level for a long while yet unless something happens that will attract outside interest. Generally the people are business minded but their opportunities are fairly limited.

O. Tubuora
(O. Tubuora)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "D"

REPORT ON MEMBER OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

Senior Constable DURA - MODOI No.0176.

Although this constable is getting on in years,
he has performed all duties that were required
of him with utmost efficiency
A very good patrol policeman

U. Tubuora

(U. Tubuora.)

Officer of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 3/68-69

Subdistrict..... RIGO SUB-DISTRICT

District..... CENTRAL

Type of Patrol..... CENSUS AND AREA STUDY

Patrol Conducted by..... MR. O. TUBUORA P.O.

Area Patrolled } KOIARI CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or }

Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

MR. O. TUBUORA P.O.

MR. J. W. SCOTT C.P.O.

SOBI - JAWA R.P. & N.G.C. No.2164

Duration of Patrol—from 2/12/68 To 22/12/68.

No. of Days TWENTY-ONE DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : To Revise Census and conduct political education programme.

Date 7/8/67 to 19/8/67 Duration Thirteen days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Revise Census. Carry out full Area Study.

Arbitrate on disputes and despatch court cases for hearing at Kwikila.

Instruct and train C.P.O. Mr. J. W. Scott. Submit report on one member of R.P & N.G.C. accompanying patrol. Distribute mail.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 425

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

Mr. Stacey

Dated

22/6/69

67-1-13

4th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MERSBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 3/68-69

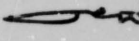
Your reference 67-3-3 of 12th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Report by Messrs. O. TUBUDRA, P.O. and J.W. SCUTT, C.P.O. to KOLARI Census Division.

Both officers have submitted detailed and interesting reports, however Mr. Scutt should be advised to follow the format for such reports as detailed in my circular 67-1-0 dated 21st June, 1968. His future reports are awaited with interest.

A copy of Patrol Instructions was located as Appendix "A" to Mr. Scutt's report.

Mr. Scutt has requested that the village name of SEREPENATE be deleted from the Village Directory. Requests of such nature should be in the form of a separate memorandum to assist in their processing by this Headquarters. Would you please have necessary submission made.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. O. Tubuora,
P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA
Central District.

Mr. J.W. Scutt,
C.P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA
Central District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations".

29

67-1-1/151

GJM:jam

WIKIWA,
Central District.

31st January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol No.3-68/69.

Herewith, please find two copies of the above
Patrol Report submitted by Mr. J. Scutt, Cadet Patrol
Officer.

2. As this is Mr. Scutt's first Patrol Report, I
feel he is to be commended for an admirable effort.

3. Mr. Scutt's diary indicates a heartening high
degree of contact with the people at the village level.

4. Submitted for your onforwarding in due course,
please.

(T. J. Downes) *TJD*
a/Assistant District Commissioner

See
413

67-18.

28

67-3-3

12th. February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KWIKILA.

PATROL REPORT RIGO NO. 3 68/69
Mr. J.W. Scutt, C.P.O.



Thank you for the above report together with supporting documents and map.

2. The report indicates that Mr. Scutt has used the knowledge he has gained to advantage. His report is a well presented and informative document. He has shown an obvious interest in the people and the area and has presented a well written, balanced and concise report.

3. Camping allowance claims are returned herewith for payment.

BTS

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

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded please. Mr. Scutt is to be commended on an excellent report as a first effort.

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

67-3-3

12th. February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KWIKILA.

PATROL REPORT NO. RIGO 3/68-69
Mr. O. Tubuora, P.O.

Thank you for the above report also supporting document and map.

2. Patrol Instructions were not attached. Instructions should be issued in writing and a copy should accompany the report. This ensures that the patrolling officer carries out the various tasks, and at the same time protects both yourself and patrolling officer.

3. The area study section of the report should be a separate document and not a continuation of the report. This then enables it to be extracted and filed separately for reference purposes. Would you please advise Mr. Tubuora. Please note that 2 copies of the report are required at Headquarters. Have you another copy available there please?

4. Local Government

The move to join a council must come from the people. They also must realize that the Council cannot extend benefits of roads etc., into their area unless they join the Council and contribute by means of tax. Possibly a plebiscite among the people, say in 12 months time would be a good guide. Those villages wishing to join could be absorbed into the Council whilst those opposing the absorption can be left out.

5. Economic Development

At the present stage there is little these people can do. There appears to have been no substitute given to these people to replace the destruction of coffee trees during the "rust" eradication campaign. If roads can be put into the area, then cash cropping would certainly improve the economy of the area.

6. General.

Mr. Tubuora has presented a well written and informative report. He is to be congratulated on his efforts.

Camping allowance claims are returned herewith for payment.

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

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.
Forwarded please, for your information.

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

67-1-1/114

JWS:jam

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District
KWIKILA.

14th January, 1969.

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

A PATROL OF THE KOIARI CENSUS DIVISION. PATROL No.3/68-69.

Submitted for your perusal, comments and on forwarding are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report.

Camping Allowance are also attached for on forwarding and payment.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Mr. O. Tubuora, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Koiari Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Mr. J.W. Scutt, C.P.O.
Const. Sobi-Jawa R.P & N.G.C.
No. 216+

DURATION OF PATROL: 2nd December 1968 to 22nd December 1968. Twenty one days.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA: D.D.A. Aug. 67 13 days
P.H.D. Oct. 67 Malaria Control.

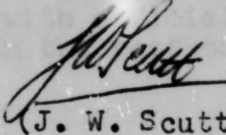
OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:

- (a) Revise Census
- (b) Carry out a full Area Study.
- (c) Arbitrate on disputes and despatch all court cases for hearing at Kwikila.
- (d) Take one member of R.P & N.G.C. on patrol and submit efficiency report on that member.
- (e) Instruct and train C.P.O. Mr. J.W. Scutt.
- (f) Distribute all Koiari Mail.

MAP REFERENCE: Rigo Sub-District 2 milinch series
Patrol map attached.

APPENDICES:

- "A" Patrol Instructions
- "B" Report on member R.P & N.G.C.
- "C" Census Statistics.
- "D" Names of and comments on, Village Officials.
- "E" Map of Koiari Census Division.


(J. W. Scutt)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 2nd Dec 1968.

0700-1000 hrs. Prepared patrol gear and received final instructions from Mr T.J. Downes a/Assistant District Commissioner. Departed VINIGIBARA landing by power boat up the Kemp Welch River to KWALE village 1430-1600 hrs. Spent the night in the resthouse after holding discussions with the village people.

Tuesday 3rd Dec.

0700-0900 hrs. Departed KWALE village for BUSALAMAGA by bush trail. Paid carriers. Completed census and heard complaints. Attended a dance in the evening and participated in the easier movements. Spent the night in the resthouse.

Wednesday 4th Dec.

Spent day compiling Area Study. Conversated with Councillor and heard more complaints. Inspected village for hygiene and engaged in more talks after tea. Spent the night in the resthouse.

Thursday 5th Dec.

0715-0915 hrs. Departed BUSALAMAGA for MEDENE village. Paid carriers. Completed census and heard complaints. Gave basic medical treatment to those in need. Talked with officials after tea. Spent the night in the resthouse.

Friday 6th Dec.

Spent all day compiling details for Area Study. Inspected village for hygiene and later talked on many subjects with villagers. Went shooting with Councillor in evening.

Saturday 7th Dec.

0740-0830 hrs. Departed MEDENE for IAUDOBU village. Paid carriers. Completed census and immediately commenced Area Study. Heard complaints. Tended to basic medical needs of the population. After tea talked with village officials on political topics. Spent night in the resthouse.

Sunday 8th Dec.

Completed Area Study. Inspected village for hygiene. Discussed progress with Mr. Tubuora, Patrol Officer, and exchanged notes and ideas. Heard more complaints. Went swimming. Talked with officials after tea. Spent the night in the resthouse.

Monday 9th Dec.

0730-0925 hrs. Departed IAUDOBU for IOVE village. Paid carriers. Conducted census and upon completion heard complaints. Had discussion with the village people after tea. Spent the night at IOVE resthouse.

Tuesday 10th Dec.

Spent the day obtaining information for Area Study. Inspected the village for health and hygiene. Inspected the village gardens. Had long talks with officials on economic and political matters. Spent the night in the resthouse.

Wednesday 11th Dec.

Completed Area Study. Again had long talks with village officials on wide range of subjects. Treated children for cuts and sores. Discussed progress of patrol with Mr. Tubuora, Patrol Officer. Spent the night in the resthouse.

Thursday 12th Dec.

0600-1120 hrs. Departed IOVE for MAIRA and BOREBERE. Set up resthouse and raised flag. Old Councillor dead. New Councillor elected. Paid carriers. Slept night in resthouse at BOREBERE.

Friday 13th Dec.

Completed census and later heard complaints. Inspected the village for hygiene and gave talks on the subject. In the afternoon discussed general matters with the men of the village. Attended a dance in the evening. Slept night in resthouse.

Saturday 14th Dec.

Commenced Area Study for MAIRA then BOREBERE villages. The new Councillor was instructed in his duties. Tended to the cuts and sores of the people in the afternoon. Slept in the resthouse.

Sunday 15th Dec.

Visited new village of MAIRA about 30 minutes from BOREBERE. Observed villagers for the remainder of the day. Had long talks with the men in the evening.

Monday 16th Dec.

0700-0830 hrs. Departed BOREBERE for AGITANA. Completed census and later heard complaints. Administered basic medical aid and talked to the people. Paid carriers. Spent the night in AGITANA resthouse.

Tuesday 17th Dec.

Commenced Area Study for AGITANA then SEREPEWATE villages. Inspected village for hygiene. Discussed political and economic matters with the men of the village. Slept at the resthouse.

Wednesday 18th Dec.

0640-1040 hrs. Departed AGITANA for LONIDAIRI village. Hunter River crossed 45 times. Paid carriers. Completed census and heard complaints. Talked with village peoples in the evening. Slept in LONIDAIRI resthouse.

Thursday 19th Dec.

New Councillor elected by the village people. Completed Area Study. Tended to cuts and sores. Discussed many problems with villagers after tea. Slept in the resthouse.

Friday 20th Dec.

0730-0820 hrs. Departed LONIDAIRI for LAGUME village. Paid carriers. Conducted census and later heard complaints. Completed Area Study and held talks with village officials. Slept in a LAGUME house as new resthouse about to be built.

Saturday 21st Dec.

Inspected village. Talked with villagers in afternoon. Went shooting in evening.

Sunday 22nd Dec.

Observed all day. Had more talks with people on their history. Reviewed patrol and collected papers together. Tended to cuts and sores of the people. Slept night in resthouse.

Monday 23rd Dec. 1968.

0600-0900hrs. Departed LAGUME for GOBUJA and GIRABU villages in the Rigo Council Area. Transport arrived at 1100. Conveyed to Kwikila. Reported to Mr. T. J. Downes a/Assistant District Commissioner. Attended to duties in afternoon.

END OF PATROL.

PATROL KOIARI CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION:

The Koiari Census Division is located to the north west of the Sub-District Headquarters at Kwikila. To the north of the Division the Owen Stanly Range forms the boundary, Mt. OBREE Census Division forms the eastern boundary and the Rigo Council Area the southeastern and southern extent of the Division. To the west the boundary is that of the Port Moresby Sub-District.

The area consists of undulating foothills increasing in altitude towards the northern section. Numerous small watercourses flow into the main drainage system of the Musgrave and Hunter Rivers. Vegetation consists of tropical rainforest in the surrounds of the drainage systems and their tributaries. Vegetation thins on the hill-tops as the soil becomes more infertile. Near the lower reaches of the Hunter River grasslands are found. Scattered eucalypts and light scrub is common in this area. Some signs of minor erosion was evident on the more level areas.

Climate during the patrol was hot and humid. There was not a noticeable drop in humidity as higher altitudes were attained. Rain fell on three days, two heavy falls being experienced at IOVE village. Thus the Musgrave River was flowing rapidly, its water level high. However we found the Hunter river to be at a low level, its flow sluggish.

The patrol's complement consisted of Mr. O. Tubuora, Patrol Officer, Mr. J. W. Scutt, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied by Constable Sobi Jawa, R. P & N. G. Constabulary No. 2164. The Patrols objectives were to complete a full Area Study as per D.D.A. Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of 21-6-68. Also revise the Census, arbitrate on disputes, distribute any Koiari Mail and deal with N.M.T.A. payments. Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. J. W. Scutt was to be instructed as fully as possible in as many aspects of patrolling as practical. To submit a report as per S.I.s as amended.

Although both Mr. Tubuora and myself were engaged in acquiring the information necessary for compilation of the Area Study and because this was my initial patrol, Mr. Tubuora will present the Area Study and I, a Patrol Report.

A statement embodying the Census Divisions stage of economic, social and political development is found under the heading of CONCLUSIONS and is compiled from facts gathered and personal estimates made, of the situation.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol received a friendly reception in all villages. The nature of the welcome differed from village to village. MEDENE, IOVE and AGITANA providing loud oral exclamations of goodwill and pleasure. These villages were more spontaneous in their greetings than BOREBERE and LAGUME whose peoples were reserved upon our arrival. However after a few hours they also openly showed enthusiasm at our presence.

LONIDAIRI was perhaps the village in which one obtained a 'feeling' that the greetings received were not altogether genuine. Attempting to eliminate this undertone we spent more time in friendly discussion among the people of this village.

However my impression was that the peoples of the KOIARI were pleased to again have a government patrol visit them.

VILLAGES.

(i) The standard of housing in the Kotland is good. Kotland housing is of a higher standard than housing in the Mt. CURIE or Mt. GROWN divisions and according to the natural leader, Mr. AUBURN, Patrol Officer, comparable with the best seen in other areas of the Central District. Only in BOREBENE village was it necessary to suggest some improvement in the standards. In all other villages maintenance was stressed to retain existing standards.

Kotland houses are built upon stilts some 4' to 6' off the ground. The materials used are obtained from the immediate area but the design is based upon European layouts. A typical house consists of two rooms with a small kitchen. The frame consists of timber with wall walls (plastered bamboo). The floors are of saven timber and the roof is kunu grass. Verandahs were noticed on a few houses in each village.

(ii) A number of villages retain their traditional positions along narrow ridge-lines near the river. The positions chosen being a carry over from pre-European days when height provided some definite advantages against flash attacks from enemies. Villages thus situated are BUSADANAGA, KIDENE, NIARA, ANDANA and ICHIDARE.

The advantages of height are I suppose, cool winds, safety from flooding and early detection of hostiles. The disadvantages would appear to be extra distance to the source of water necessitated perhaps by a reluctance to wash regularly owing to this distance. The resultant lack of water may affect health conditions.

A number of villages are constructed close to or beside the river on a level site. These villages include LANUORU, BOREBENE and LAGHAE, the latter two villages being fairly new sites.

Advantages of a flat site near the river are ample water supplies, a cleaner population with no need to store water for long periods.

Disadvantages may be that the area is prone to flooding and certain insects could be attracted to the village at night. Some swamp could be encountered and disposal of excreta and other waste matter may be hindered by the level area.

The most practical and attractive village was LANUORU where the houses were built around an open space of grassland, nicely cut and supporting coconut trees. The river was close by and the whole village planning impressed me.

(iii) The supply of water available to all villages was plentiful. The Musgrave river was running swiftly and at good height. The Hunter River, although not nearly at capacity was flowing well. Those villages positioned atop of ridges near the river had no difficulty in obtaining water and their people regularly did so. Those villages hard by the river had no worries at all. However the people tended to use the water with respect, that is, they did not waste it.

(iv) All villages appeared to be quite clean. The inhabitants were observed to wash regularly, the children especially, and the utensils used for cooking were often cleansed. The immediate village site was kept well swept and quite clean. The interiors of the houses were swept at least once a day. However clothes were worn day after day and certainly did not appear to benefit from washing.

Sanitation consisted of outside toilets some distance from the house of the users. These toilets appeared quite popular, but examination of the surrounds of many of these 'small houses' revealed no walking tracks and uncut grass surrounded the toilet. So many latrines are not being used.

The villages of BOREBERE, MEDENE and LONIDAIRI were encouraged to build and maintain more toilets, the many advantages being pointed out to the people. The common fly was found in all villages but to a lesser extent in AGITANA and LAGUME. Mosquitoes made their presence felt in most villages but only just after dusk. Village animals such as pigs were enclosed. However fowl and domestic animals discharged a t will in and around the village.

A malaria eradication team is working its way up though the villages near the Hunter River.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Two new village Councillors were elected by members of their villages.

At LONIDAIRI, WODU - MUMU, the old Councillor expressed the wish to retire because of old age. He is 53. The village elected VERE - BOGIA as the new Councillor.

At BOREBERE, KIDU - DAVERA, the old councillor died at 50 years. The village elected BOREO - TOINA as the new councillor.

As this was my initial patrol I have made no recommendations regarding appointments and terminations.

However comparing the attitudes of the village people towards their officials with the records kept at Kwikila on the officials, I report that the swing is towards acquired leadership based on education and travel. The old way of hereditary leadership is being constantly broken down in favour of new ways. The most impressive example of the swing to acquired leadership is LONIDAIRI village where these new ways have become very popular.

The village officials appeared to be quite competent and in all cases held the respect of the village people. In LAGUME village the Councillor, GONIA KORO seemed to have complete control of the people and was most helpful and courteous to the patrol. The officials professed to be in favour of political and economic progress although they are vague on its meaning. They also professed to have a favourable attitude towards the Administration. Although appearing to be quite capable during the patrols stay in the village I obtained the impression that upon our departure the officials might not continue with the same zeal they exhibited during our stay. The officials' loyalty to the present system is unquestioned and in our discussions with them no one wished to change the status-quo.

As an appendix I attach a list of village officials together with comments.

(19)

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The peoples of the Koiari Census Division have been exposed to some form of Administration influence over the past forty or fifty years. Intensive patrolling during the last ten years has led to the Koiari peoples being acutely aware of economic and political progress made in the Rigo Council area. But attitudes differ, ideas clash and the 'old ways' tend to confuse practical thinking. I group the areas where agreement is reached and summarise as follows:-

- A. (i) The villages of BUSALAMAGA, MEDENE and IOVE, all on the Musgrave River expressed some interest in politics. Occasionally the odd question was asked about the officials of the Local Council. On the occasions we discussed politics with the officials they listened attentively and attempted to absorb the information.
- (ii) The villages of IAUDOBU, MAIRA, BOREBERE and AGITANA appeared to have little knowledge of, or interest in, politics of any kind. Most people agreed that some form of council was a good idea but had no real thoughts on the matter.
- (iii) LONIDAIRI people had little interest, preferring to leave any decisions or ideas to a man who was absent at the time.
- (iv) LAGUME people had definite ideas. They had no desire to join the council area. Their ideas on higher forms of government were vague.

B. Thus the general attitude was one of indifference towards politics. The peoples' enthusiasm, aroused by our talks whilst on patrol, soon waned. They are affected by a feeling that only highly educated men can survive in politics. The officials lacked the courage to participate or associate because of the absence of education. The people had difficulty also, I believe, in comprehending the physical organization of all forms of government from Local Council upwards. During our talks to the villagers I had the impression they were in a quandary; partly wishing participation in government but lacking the knowledge to commence, and knowing that in the future they will inevitably be under more direct political influence. It is at this stage that the villagers talk of their children taking the initiative. Then they attempt to dismiss the problem as too difficult.

Perhaps patrols regularly explaining the political systems to the villagers, plus visits by the officials to actual political meetings culminating with a short instruction course for those village representatives selected may be part of the solution. I feel a form of 'physical contact' with politics may be desirable. At all times the patrol encouraged talk and ideas, imparted information, suggested lines of thought and attempted to stimulate the people to political thinking.

C. The vast majority of the people of the Koiari are loyal to the Administration. Contact with the Administration though D.D.A. patrols is enjoyed and the villages look forward to the patrols' arrival. Any prolonged absence of a patrol induces the people to feel the Administration is disinterested in them and their problems. To them the patrol personifies the Administration and I believe the villages understand the nature and function of a patrol better than any principles of government.

Two Missions influence the people of the Koiari Census Division. They are United Church and the S.D.A. The villagers' attitudes vary from tolerance to conformity to devotion. The peoples of villages served by S.D.A. appear religious types who benefit from daily communication with the Lord.

The United Church did not appear to influence its members to such an extent as S.D.A. but its services were well attended.

There was no conflict between the two Missions or their respective followers. Each faith used the others Church each week and grand religious tolerance was shown by most people.

- D. The attitude of the people towards Europeans was one of interest in European clothing and habits. Outwardly they appeared quite friendly and often professed affection for former Patrol Officers. As to whether this attitude is genuine or not, my inexperience precludes me from commenting.

The attitude of the Koiari villagers towards Chinese people is unknown to me.

The patrol did not observe any people of mixed blood in the area.

- E. (i) Main trends in thought absorbed by the patrol in discussion with the villagers were the gradual change from hereditary to acquired leadership. This is in the transitional stage but the basic change appears to have become intergrated in the normal routine of all villages. Allied to this change is the increasing reliance on the younger, more educated and travelled men.

- (ii) The decision by the villages of MAIANA, BOREBERE, SEREPEWATE and AGITANA to apply for their inclusion in the Sogeri area of the Port Moresby Sub-District was reversed. In August 1967 these villages applied to transfer to Sogeri because of logistical difficulties experienced in travel to Kwikila, their Sub-District Headquarters. This group of villages reasoned Sogeri was much closer for the desposal of surplus crops, their children were schooled there and their Mission was based in that area. Most of the absent males were working plantations at Sogeri. Additionally the people foresee a road into their area from BOREDOBU village outside the division. The patrols' timetable allowed a stay of 3 1/2 days in BOREBERE during which time extensive discussion was held on the subject. The final decision to remain in the Rigo Sub-District was made by the people themselves. I believe the time spent by the patrol in their village, longer than usual for a patrol, influenced the decision. The people felt that Sub-District Headquarters was interested in their remote area.

- (iii) The people of the now defunct SEREPEWATE village have joined AGITANA village and are living in the village proper. Their reason for this action is as follows.

For many years the village of SEREPEWATE was located near LONIDAIRI on the lower Hunter River. SEREPEWATE was built on LONIDAIRI land and many disputes took place between the two villages. In 1955 the people of SEREPEWATE moved from LONIDAIRI land to a position just below AGITANA on the upper Hunter River. Today both AGITANA and SEREPEWATE are eager to combine and in fact consider themselves one village. The site of SEREPEWATE village just below AGITANA has been abandoned and all peoples express the desire to belong to AGITANA.

The people of SEREPEWATE express the desire to be called AGITANA people and forego their previous name. Eighteen people were transferred from SEREPEWATE to AGITANA in the Census Book.

The villagers requested that only one Census Book be used, the AGITANA Book. Both the villages desire incorporation into the one book.

I therefore suggest thought be given to a change in the Village Directory produced by the Department. The change being the deletion of SEREPEWALE village from the Koiari Census Division as provided for in Standing Instructions, Volume 1, Chapter 4 Point 13(a).

(iv) The people of MAIARA village have left their old site and are in the last stages of the construction of a new village. The new MAIARA was visited by the patrol and is located 30 minutes walk north east of BOREBERE. The new village is built on high ground near a tributary of the Musgrave River. Although the old MAIARA was still partly occupied it will soon be deserted. Reasons given for moving included closer proximity to water, a better and more healthy site plus more contact with the people of BOREBERE.

F. Aged and infirm people become the responsibility of their immediate relatives. Again, families of absent workers are cared for by relatives. The patrol received no complaints in this regard. Virtually all people have some relatives to fall back upon and the custom is reciprocal help.

G. Relations between villages in the Koiari are very good. Intermarriage is common and villages invite each other to feasts. Groups adjacent to, but outside the Koiari Area are considered to be friends but no special relationships on a large scale were found to exist.

H. (i) The population of the Koiari Census Division in December 1968 was 425 persons. Absenteeism accounted for 70 persons or 14.93% of the population. The ratio of absent people to villagers present is 1:6. Of these 70 persons absent 31 were adult male workers, who with their families accounted for 45 of those absent. Absent villagers visiting amounted to 15 and 10 people were being schooled, 7 males and 3 females.

Some of the absent workers are labouring on plantations in the Sogeri area and within the Sub-District. Some also appear to have employment in Port Moresby. The close proximity of the Division to large concentrations of population such as Sogeri and Port Moresby has enabled the people to travel often.

Thus the villagers have become less parochial and as a result of being exposed to a higher form of economy a significant proportion are enjoying the benefits available in exchange for work done. This desire for increased material benefits has not been universally accepted and many villages expressed no ambition to work outside the division.

Since much intermarriage exists between the villages and the general social relations encourage compatibility, travel to see friends and relations is also common. Increasing realisation of the importance of education accounted for some absentees.

(ii) Only one marriage gift problem was brought to the patrols attention and it was settled to the satisfaction of both parties. Most social problems submitted for adjudication were initiated by an injured wife protesting against her husbands various infidelities. In all cases decisions were given and the reasons for the decisions explained.

16

AGRICULTURE

- (i) There appeared ample food for the people of the Koiari during the month of December. Good recent rains had enabled the people to accumulate a surplus of food for immediate consumption. Inspection of coconut trees and village gardens revealed good prospects for the continuation of this surplus supply. The village of IOVE has the best agricultural organization with neat, well planned gardens and excellent tree crops.
- (ii) In 1965 a patrol from the D.A.S.F. instructed the villagers of the lower Musgrave River not to proceed with improvement of rubber trees they had planted. Apparently some coffee rust has attacked the trees in their early stages. No other plant diseases were reported.
- (iii) The only introduced crops offered to, or seen by, the patrol were tomatoes grown at LONIDAIRI village. Thus introduced ^{crops} form virtually no part of the general subsistence pattern.
- (iv) Whilst there is a surplus of fresh food available the volume is small and definitely would not represent a profitable marketing scheme.
- (a) Thus there is virtually no cash cropping in the area. Isolated instances of minor marketing do, no doubt, take place. Currently these cases are too small to influence the economy. Indeed, it is doubtful if they form a basis for future expansion.
- (b) However at two villages some enthusiasm is being shown. At IAUDOBU approximately 500 rubber trees of Malayan type were planted in 1966. At LONIDAIRI a man has planted about 150 coconut trees in 1968. These two ventures form the future cash cropping plans of the division. At all times the people were encouraged to attempt cash cropping and were informed of the benefits to be obtained. During a long talk with the village people of IOVE village a disturbing problem was brought forward. Apparently the peoples of the Koiari are extremely wary of commencing any large scale cash cropping for fear of eventual European interference resulting in the ultimate takeover of the crops. The patrol was unable to locate the true cause of those fears but they are very real. No comment was made by the patrol on future European intentions in the area, but again, the benefits of cash cropping were imparted to the people. However discussion with Mr. O. Tubuora patrol officer, revealed much of the peoples anxieties have been relieved after he spoke to them. Perhaps this fear still exists.

LIVES STOCK.

There are approximately 50 pigs kept by the Koiari people in their villages. These animals are used mainly as payments for bride prices and for village celebration feasts. As they are almost exclusively used for these special purposes they hardly figure in the local subsistence economy. They are not sold as part of cash cropping. No other livestock was sighted by the patrol.

FORESTS.

Outside of the usual and traditional use of forests as the source of timber for building houses and canoes no other economic use is made of the forested areas.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY.

Small trade stores with very limited stock were established at MEDENE, IOVE, AGITANA and LONIDAIRI villages. Although domestic European artefacts were in evidence they were purchased outside the Census Division. A rude timber plant is situated at IOVE and supplies only the village people with materials. The plant consists of a Pit-saw enclosed for protection against the weather. Baking, basket ware and transport industries do not exist. The number of people engaged in these enterprises is small and income practically nil.

LAND.

Possibly the only land to interest the Administration would be that area of generally flat grasslands of apparently good fertility between the villages of LAGUME in the KOIAR and GOBIA in the Rigo Council Area. Cattle are a possibility in this area. However it is extremely doubtful if the people would be willing to sell and they probably could not afford to dispose of the land.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints were very few and the definite trend was that of wives complaining of their husbands various extramarital distractions. Less often complaints involved land disputes of a minor nature and disagreements over village pigs.

No complaint was considered serious enough for those involved to be sent to Kwikila for trial.

RESTHOUSES.

The locations, conditions of and distances between rest-houses is submitted as an Appendix.

CARRIERS.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers for any section of the route travelled. The villagers expressed a desire to carry on all occasions and these acts were appreciated by the patrol. The carriers moved swiftly and handled supplies safely. Carriers may be obtained at all villages. At some villages, namely MEDENE, AGITANA and LAGUME, a lack of population necessitated an extra carry by the people of the previous village. This was complied with upon request; in fact it was suggested by the people themselves. They appeared to have the situation well under control. The rate of hire was 10c per carrier per hour plus an additional 15c for a stay overnight. Village officials accompanied the patrol from village to village, sometimes carrying and were paid the same rates. With the money received for carrying some people purchased stick tobacco at 10c per stick. Salt was traded for fruit and sold at 10c per lb. The probable number of days away from the home village for the carriers is one day. However with an 'extra carry' some may be away up to 3 days. As it is a convenient chance to see friends and relatives there were no problems encountered. Carriers were willing to carry a distance of 3 villages. Between villages there are well placed clearings affording one and all a rest if desired. The patrol usually managed 50 minutes walk and 10 rest over the longer walks.

HEALTH.

The people of the Koiari appeared quite healthy. The patrol did not observe any cases of malnutrition. Throughout the patrol basic medical aid was administered to surface cuts and sores. Any serious ulcers were treated and those people suffering severe or potentially severe complaints were strongly advised to travel immediately to Kwikila Hospital or Sogeri Aid Post. One child was suffering from an inner ear complaint and was advised to travel to SOGERI. Possibly 10 people in each village were treated in some way. No Aid Posts are located in the Koiari Census Division. Skin diseases, especially tinea were very common.

EDUCATION.

No Mission Schools are located in the Koiari Census Division. The S.D.A. Mission has plans to build a school in a central position. No site has yet been selected but construction is expected to commence this year. Some villagers appreciate the advantages of education and would like their children to attend a school. Parents taking more action have 10 children attending schools outside the division, mainly at Sogeri. There are 50 literate or semi-literate people in the area. Twelve of these are literate in simple English. Very few books or other reading matter were observed in the villages. Bibles comprised most of the reading matter.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads within the Koiari Census Division. Travel between villages is by tracks and trails and occasionally by river. These trails are well established and clearly defined. For the most part they follow the Musgrave and Hunter River, often traversing these drainage systems many times between villages. Between BOREBERE and AGITANA villages this pattern is broken, the trail leaving the river to cross high ground separating the Musgrave and Hunter Rivers. Again, at LAGUME, the path descends the river and winds across grasslands to GOBUIA in the Rigo Council Area. Surface conditions were such that no real difficulty was experienced in the patrols' mobility. Outside of some predictably narrow and slippery trails in the steeper areas, the paths were well cut and quite serviceable.

Only at one point, between IOVE and the old village of MIAIRA was it necessary to request additional work to be carried out on the trail. On all other sections of the route fresh signs of construction and maintenance were observed.

Two roads come very close to the southern limits of the Koiari Census Division. Both these roads are of a secondary nature and in wet weather two wheel drive vehicles are useless. One road links GOBUIA, a village just south of LAGUME and in the Rigo Council Area, with the main 'all weather' road to Port Moresby. From Kwikila a road terminates at GEA village just near the Koiari area. Once outside the division speedy travel is available to District and Sub-District Headquarters. The extension of these roads into the Koiari area ~~over~~ relatively flat grasslands in the south of the division is quite practical, however I feel no short term benefits would result. The villagers of LAGUME, closest to the two roadheads are unsure on the question of the roads' extension and I gained the expression they were against it.

MISSIONS.

Two Missions serve the people of the Koiari.

- (a) The United Church. This church influences the people of BUSALAMAGA, MEDENE, IAUDOBU, MAIANA, BOREBERE and part of LAGUME villages. The followers to this faith do not appear preoccupied in their approach to religion. Not all the people attend church and some openly spurn it. But all the people were at least tolerant of the church and many were quite devout. At IAUDOBU a local pastor has established a church and in this village are found the more devout followers of this faith. Here the centre of power of the United Church in this division is found.
- (b) The Seventh Day Adventists are also active in the division and strongly influence the villagers of IOVEI, AGITANA and SEREPWATE, LONIDAIRI and part of LAGUME. The followers of this religion appeared more intense in their religious attitudes than those followers of the United Church. A pastor has established a church at AGITANA and control of the division is found here. The people of these villages admitted strong religious ideals and the vast majority were devout followers.

Apart from other small churches found in some villages no large Mission establishment exists. The members of each faith mix often and are tolerant of the other religions. Churches are used for both faiths' services and the two pastors occasionally travel between villages to instruct and console their flock.

The followers of the United Church rarely criticise the S.D.A's practise of restricting and banning such human comforts as tobacco and alcohol.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

I submit a brief and by no means complete history of the people now living in the Koiari Census Division. The information was obtained during talks with the more important males of the area. These men talked freely and seemed eager to disclose parts of their history.

(a) THE IOVE AREA: CENTRAL MUSGRAVE RIVER.

Two old villages form the present IOVE people.

- (i) IOVE village, the main clan being MAUA.
- (ii) IUBENEMAUA village, the main clan being ZAUBENE.

Before the arrival of the Europeans these villages were situated on neighbouring hills and united to fight common enemies. There was much intermarriage between the two peoples. The meeting place of the clans leaders was a 'Dubu' or platform in IOVE village. The language pattern is basically KWALE with slight variations in dialect.

The two villages joined the KWALE people and formed a tribal group of warriors. They fought with and against the KOIARIS, KALO, KWAIBO and SAROA people. These were the main groups in the area during the tribal wars.

Since the arrival of the Europeans the two villages of IOVE and IUBENEMAUA have split, one fraction being the present IOVE people and the other fraction, mainly ZAUBENE Clan, helping form the present village of LONIDAIRI. The present village of IOVE was established in 1941 in and around a well

planned coconut grove near the Musgrave River.

(b) MAIRA and BOREBERE AREA: UPPER MUSGRAVE RIVER.

During the tribal wars these two villages lived together on FINOBEI mountain. A natural defensive position, it allowed quick sorties downstream and rapid withdrawal to the defensive site of the village. Boulders were dashed upon any groups attacking uphill. Why the two villagers split in European times is not known but they remain extremely friendly today and enjoy social intercourse and inter-marriage between villages. MAIRA and BOREBERE villages form part of the KOIARI tribe and are of the MOHAVO-TO language group.

(c) AGITANA and SEREPEWATE AREA: UPPER HUNTER RIVER.

At the time of the tribal wars the ancestors of the present people of AGITANA village lived at KIKIDABU. After a defeat the people moved to MOROGUNUMU village, and strengthened its defenses. From this base they raided and burnt two IOVE villages.

The two carved stones near the present site of AGITANA village commemorate a victory over the SOGERI peoples. The stones are on the site of the battle. The carvings portray captured females and pregnant women. The pregnant women are a sign of family creation and tribal strength. A carving of a crocodile indicates the people consider it a 'queer reptile.'

The fight leaders at this time were NOBOIA - VAITA and NAIA - VAITA who were brothers.

The people were at MOROGUNUMU when the Administration commenced and from this village moved to their present site. After their victory over the IOVE people significant inter-marriage took place between the two peoples. The people are of the KOIARI group and consist of five small clans. They are of the COMOMAGA language group, similar to the BOREBERE language but with a different accent.

(d) LONIDAIRI AREA: CENTRAL HUNTER RIVER.

Even before the tribal wars the people lived at UDURUMAVA village. They moved to IUBENEMAUA where they lived with the ZAUBENE Clan of that village near present day IOVE village. However fighting broke out between the two people. It was started by children fighting, the adults intervening on the side of their children with the result being a full scale battle and the commencement of the tribal wars in this area. The people returned to UDURUMAVA where they continued to raid, rape, burn and pillage in the true spirit of the times. Peace finally came and they moved to MAROHETEMAUA village to be joined later by some of their former enemies, the ZAUBENE Clan. They were living here when the Europeans arrived. VAITA - VOTA was their most famous war leader. The people moved from MAROHETEMAUA to the present site of LONIDAIRI sometime this century.

(e) LAGUME AREA: LOWER HUNTER RIVER.

Two clans form the peoples of LAGUME village.

(i) VANUMU Clan and (ii) IORIVA Clan. The story of their progression and of the ultimate merging is as follows:-

The VANUMU Clan lived at VANOMUMANA where the chain is thought to have commenced. They moved to DIBURAMAVA where the people were active participants in the tribal wars.

Great warriors are heroes, and the VANUMU Clans' 'Alexander the Great' was one ALAU - MAINA. He skillfully built his house in a tree, cunningly camouflaged it with leaves, and being in an excellent position to observe the enemies approach, left many victims to fertilise the base of his bastion. Apparently he was skilled in accurately and unerringly propelling stones at the enemy. A respected and feared leader, ALAU was also a brilliant scout. Three brothers, VODA-KARIMU, MARO-KARIMU and SABEDA-KARIMU were also warriors of note. They led the clan to war, the latter two being killed outright. VODA fell L.B.W. to a barbed spear and though seriously wounded, eventually survived to become clan leader.

The clan moved to MAROHETEMAUVA village and were occupying this area when the Europeans arrived. Under the steading influence of the white man the people discarded their weapons. (Today they maintain their ancestors were not cannibals). From MAROHETEMAUVA they moved to VODOU IOBARU to commence a new and peaceful life. At this village the clan split, some to OBAREMAVA village and some to BOTEOTOBARA village. Those living at BOTEOTOBARA progressed to IO'ORU-DOBU - IARUMIDABUNA - DAUYAGIORE - IHAVOTEVA to the present LAGUME. No information was available about the fate of those people who moved to OBAREMAVA.

The IORIVA Clan lived at BUDAMAUA where the chain is believed to have commenced. They moved to IFOTEMAUVA MOAMAUA - VONUMAUA where they became involved in the tribal wars. They moved to KOSAVAMAUA where European Missionaries chanced upon them. They travelled to BOTEOTOBARA where contact was made with the VANUMU Clan. They combined to live in the present LAGUME village.

The patrol was unable to ascertain the actual locations of the villages mentioned but their names may be of some interest.

LABOUR.

A very high percentage of males aged between 16 and 45 years work outside the census division.

The following table illustrates the position.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Total male Pop. 16-45 yrs Listed in Census Book</u>	<u>Total males 16-45 Absent workers.</u>
1966	76	28
1967	66	29
1968	73	31

Thus an average of 40% of males in their prime productive years are employed outside the division. More men are employed on a casual basis than on a contract basis. Note one indigenous person in the division employs labour and pays wages. No European person resides in the division or has a business located in the division. The Koiari does not appeal as a source of additional labour.

CENSUS.

The most significant trend revealed by the Census figures is the sudden increase in the numbers of children attending Mission schools. The following table illustrates this.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of children Attending School</u>
1966	1
1967	3
1968	9

Although the numbers attending school are still small (14% of the children between 6 yrs and 15 yrs) the people are becoming more aware of the advantages of education.

Natural increase was 15 persons or approx. 3.25% of the population.

CONCLUSIONS.

Just what progress have the peoples of the Koiari Census Division made during 1968? Progress becomes more difficult to measure as the period of time researched is reduced. Thus it is far easier to measure progress over 10 years than over 1 year.

Politically, very little progress if any has been made. Quite a fair amount of the information gained from previous patrols over the last four years has been retained by the people. Although political awareness is evident an attitude of disinterest generally prevails. In the areas close to the Rigo Council the peoples attitude is one of disassociation on political matters.

More intensive patrolling of the area perhaps twice annually, plus the recommendations suggested in point B of 'Outlines of the political situation' may help the people to really understand the basics of politics.

Agriculture and livestock appear to remain at the same subsistence level. No increased activity was evident in commerce and industry. My suggestions on possible ways to expand the earning power of the people are as follows. First, it is obvious by the numbers of absent workers that goods and services are desired by the Koiari people. This desire should be stimulated to such a point that cash cropping as a means of income to purchase these goods becomes ESSENTIAL to the people. Then instruction in planting and crop care can be given and the marketing mediums explained and organized. Such organization would be as follows:

(i) When the people are approaching a surplus of crops they contact their buyer, a man with a truck and preferably residing in the area. At GEA and GOBIA the crop is sold.

(ii) No real difficulties are anticipated in travel time for even the remote villages of ACITANA and BOREBERE are only one full days walk from GEA or GOBIA.

Thus the key to cash cropping is to make it a necessity

Education too, is of vital importance and it is here the most encouraging progress is found. The educated man will demand a higher standard of living and will surely be willing to earn it through labour of some kind.

If progress is to be maintained in the Koiari far more physical contact should be made with the people. More patrols staying longer in each village and consisting of not only D.D.A. representatives but agricultural officials prepared to dig gardens and set the example would prove helpful.

Then the partly closed door of the Koiari might well collapse under the constant pounding of progress.

J. W. Scuff
(J. W. SCUFF)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

- (1) As per your instructions you will depart on Monday 2nd December.
- (2) The following shall be your duties:
- (a) Review census
- (b) Carry out a full inspection of the patrol
- (c) Arbitrate on disputes and handle all complaints for parking at village.
- (d) You will be accompanied by J.P.C. and you will train him as well as yourself in the art of patrolling.
- (e) Take one member of the D.D.A. and submit efficiency report on your return.
- (f) Take all Koiari village work and distribute to your patrol.
- (g) Check with Treasury Clerk on R.M. and advise payees accordingly.
- (h) Submit your report in accordance with R.M. instructions.



APPENDIX A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-1/22
If calling as
Mr. TJD:jam

Department of District Administration,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

2nd December, 1968.

Mr O'Reilly
Patrol Officer,
KWIKILA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KOIARI.

1. As per verbal instructions, you will depart on patrol of the Koiari Census Division on Monday 2nd December.
2. The following shall be attended to on the patrol
 - (a) Revise census
 - (b) Carry out a full area study as per D.D.A. Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of 21-6-68.
 - (c) Arbitrate on disputes and despatch all court cases for hearing at Kwikila.
 - (d) You will be accompanied by C.P.O. Mr J.W. Scutt and you will train him as much as possible in all aspects of patrolling.
 - (e) Take one member of the R.P. & N.G.C. with you and submit efficiency report on your return.
 - (f) Take all Koiari village mail and distribute during your patrol.
 - (g) Check with Treasury Clerk on N.M.T.A. payments and advise payees accordingly.
 - (h) Submit your report in accordance with S.I's as amended.

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

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON MEMBER R.P & N.G. CONSTABULARY

Accompanying the Patrol was:-

No. 2164 Constable Sobi - Jawa.

Constable Sobi - Jawa's conduct during the patrol was excellent. He obeyed orders quickly and was an asset to the patrol.

J. W. Scutt
(J. W. Scutt)
Officer of the R.P & N.G.C.

EDUCATION: Standard 6 at S.P.A. Mission School.

PERSON RECORD: Nil

REMARKS: Villager of both sides. Very impressive and with this in mind he is a respected and prominent man on leave and suggests modern improvements, both domestic and economic. He has worked on a plantation for 27 yrs. He was a Pastor and is now working as a Medical Orderly at Taft. His attitude towards the Administration is said to be very friendly.

MEMBER VILLAGE.

NAME: JUNA VILLAGE CONSTABLE (Elected 1942.63)

AGE: 26 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PERSON RECORD: Nil

REMARKS: Articulate on problems and economic very confident. Attempted to explain and guide this man. Is enthusiastic but may lack ability. Worked as a plantation labourer for 2 yrs. His attitude towards the Administration is vague and unsure.

NAME: BUREN - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE: 44 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PERSON RECORD: Nil

REMARKS: Previously worked 27 yrs as a plantation labourer. Acquired his position by ability and though hereditary. Enthusiastic and a great help to the patrol. No real opinions or progress.

APPENDIX "D"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS OF KOIARI CENSUS DIVISION.

1. AGITANA VILLAGE.

(a) INARA DODO UMUDURE CLAN. Village Councillor.

AGE: 45 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Previously worked as a labourer at Eilogo Plantation for 1½ yrs. Attitude towards Administration good. His father was a Councillor but villagers say INARA's position was acquired.

(b) MADAHU MOHI SEVAVARE CLAN - POTENTIAL LEADER.

AGE: 28 yrs.

EDUCATION: Standard 6 at S.D.A. Mission School.

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Villagers of both AGITANA and SEREPEWATE very impressed with this man. They all agree he would be a respected and progressive leader. MADAHU returns on leave and suggests modern improvements, both domestic and economic. He has worked on a plantation for 2½ yrs. He was a Pastor and is now working as a Medical Orderly at Tufi. His attitude towards the Administration is said to be very friendly.

2. BOREBERE VILLAGE.

(a) BOREO TOINA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR. (Elected 14.12.63)

AGE: 26 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Attitudes on progress and economics very confused. Attempted to explain and guide this man. Is enthusiastic but may lack ability. Worked as a plantation labourer for 2 yrs. His attitude towards the Administration is vague and unsure.

(b) SARUA RUBENE - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE: 48 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Previously worked for 2½ yrs as a plantation labourer. Acquired his position by ability and though hereditary. Enthusiastic and a great help to the patrol. No real opinions on progress.

3. BUSALAMAGA VILLAGE.

INARA VIRI VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 43 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Has worked as a labourer on Sivigolo Plantation. Has strong influence over the people and respects the Administration. Although his father was a Councillor, villagers say he was elected because of his ability. Has travelled a little. The village is turning to younger, more educated men as leaders.

4. IAUDOBU VILLAGE.

(a) VETALI LUANA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 55 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Previously employed by Kanosia and Doa Plantations as a labourer. Enjoys the respect of the villagers. A very co-operative and loyal councillor. Obtained his position though hereditary.

(b) ELVA MENANA VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE: 42 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: In the early 1950's served 4 months at the Corrective Institution at Rigo. Probably for riotous behaviour.

COMMENTS: Has worked on several Plantations. Does not command any great respect. Seems loyal and respectful towards the Administration.

5. IOVEI VILLAGE.

(a) LIMUA MAIRE VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 46 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: 1 month sentence at Kwikila Corrective Institution.

COMMENTS: Worked as a rubber tapper at Sogeri. Only a small influence on the people.

(b) MARA INARA

AGE: 54 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Served 6 months imprisonment at Kwikila Corrective Institution.

COMMENTS: Has worked as a cook in Port Moresby. Does not hold much influence.

(c) KOROI INARA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 58 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Served 5 years imprisonment at Koki Point for Wilful Murder.

COMMENTS: Has worked as a rubber tapper at a Plantation in the Sogeri area. Has influence and professes loyalty to the Administration.

6. LAGUME VILLAGE.

(a) ALLAU UNA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 42 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Previously worked 1½ yrs as a plantation labourer. His attitude is good and he respects the Administration. Does not command a great deal of respect.

(b) GONIA KORO VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 43 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Two months imprisonment at Kwikila Corrective Institution.

COMMENTS: Six months as a plantation labourer. This man appeared to have the greatest power of any of the village officials in the Koiari. A confident individual, he did all in his power to make us welcome. His authority was evident in the way he controlled the village. He is the main landowner. GONIA is eager for knowledge of economic and political matters but surprisingly does not wish LAGUME to join the Rigo Council. He is loyal and supports the Administration.

N.B. GONIA KARO is not listed on the Appendix of village officials from the previous patrol. Why LAGUME has two Councillors is not clear. Probably the merging of two villages or two separate Clans may be the answer.

7. LONIDAIRI VILLAGE.

(a) VERE BOGIA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR (Elected 18.12.68)

AGE: 27 yrs.

EDUCATION: Standard two S.D.A. Mission School.

PRISON RECORD: Nil.

COMMENTS: Has had little travel and no outside employment. Potential unknown. However looks a likely type. Has taken over from WODU MUMU, the old Councillor who retired at 53 years of age.

(b) VERE MOMARI VILLAGE CONSTABLE

AGE: 53 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: 1 month in prison.

COMMENTS: Has worked as a plantation labourer for 3 yrs. Some travel but no real influence it seems.

8. MAIRA VILLAGE.

(a) MUNI - BOREVE VILLAGE COUNCILLOR

AGE: 29 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Previously worked as a plantation labourer for 8 years. A very helpful councillor and interested in progress. Respectful towards the Administration.

9. MEDENE VILLAGE.

KARIMO EANARO VILLAGE COUNCILLOR

AGE: 48 yrs.

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Imprisoned at Kwikila Corrective Institution for one month for assault.

COMMENTS: Was employed by P.W.D. at Kwikila as a labourer. Has worked as a plantation labour on Sivigolo and Lolorua plantations. Has a moderate influence upon the villagers. Supports the Administration.

10. SEREPEWATE VILLAGE.

AVANA VERE VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE: 57 yrs

EDUCATION: Nil

PRISON RECORD: Imprisoned for one month.

COMMENTS: Has worked as a plantation labourer for 2½ years. Attitude good and supports the Administration. A helpful councillor.

(A) MAIVA VARIKA IMPORTANT NON-OFFICIAL
IOVE VILLAGE.

AGE: 33 yrs.

EDUCATION: Grade 1

PRISON RECORD: 1 month imprisonment.

COMMENTS: Worked as a plantation labourer for 1 year in 1953. A leader in rural, economic and building development. Regarded as an educated man. Has large influence in the village. In favour of progress.

(2)

Administration.

(B) VETALI MORA IMPORTANT NON - OFFICIAL
IOVE VILLAGE.

AGE: 28 yrs.

EDUCATION: Standard 6 Mission School.

PRISON RECORD: Nil

COMMENTS: Has worked as a carpenter in Port Moresby. A leader in economic and building development. **IS** regarded as educated and commands the respect of the people. Very much in favour of progress. Supports the Administration.

RIGO PATROL REPORT No.3/68-69.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

Reading the general information in the village Books it was gathered that on the last D.D.A. patrol to the area, the patrolling officer asked the people, especially those on the lower section of the Division, about their attitude towards joining the Rigo Local Government Council. Accordingly the questions were asked on what they think of the Council. The answer received was that people are interested in joining the Council because they can see what good work Council is doing, but what seemed to be their worries were they cannot afford to pay the Council tax and that they have no means of making the money. The latter presents the idea that the people would like a road built into the area before they can afford to join the Council, which, of course, was explained to them that it is impossible to achieve a road in this manner. This also has seemed to be the general attitude of the people that they prefer a help given to them before they can start helping themselves.

The other two things attained on this questioning are:- first, that they know they will eventually join the Council but they prefer to wait until all the villages agree to join in together or those fringing the Council Area to join in first before the ones at the back; and second is people feel they are not yet quite ready to join in the Council.

ECONOMIC.

The people of the area are mainly subsistence farmers. Very little is carried out in a way of barter. Usually a man grows just enough for his family and his basic requirements for livelihood. He would, at times, probably like to grow a bit more than that is required for marketing but his chances of getting his surplus yields to the market is pretty vague that usually he does not worry about putting himself in such troubles. However, if anybody was interested in market gardening, it would cost him more to produce and take the produce to the market than the money that he would make out of the effort.

There has seemed to be no shortage of food in the area. Everybody has enough to eat and even could spare quite a quantity to supply the patrol, mainly as gifts or for small returns like a stick of tobacco or a pound of salt. The food diet of the people is mainly composed of starchy vegetables which, if lucky, may be supplemented by a pig, a wallaby or a bird but this is very rare. A man and his family may be very lucky to add these latter items to their normal meals once a month, and this would be the man with shot gun in a village. The main sources of protein are cabbages and fruits which was apparent on the course of patrol that the people eat good deal of. On considering the protein contents of these people's meals, the members of the United Church have many more varieties of sources to choose from than their S.D.A. neighbours, just because of different religious beliefs.

As for the cash cropping, there is no cash crop in the area that will give the people the immediate results. On the same taken as other areas in the Rigo Sub-District, the coffee was once a Maria in the area but this was disapproved by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. At present these are attempts being made at growing coconuts and rubber on extended family basis.

This is evident in Medene, Iaudobu and Iove villages. The details of these trees will be given below in Area Study section of the report.

There is no processing and marketing of any description that is in the area, and no non-indigenous development. It is most likely that the area will still remain in this position for a long while yet.

The attempt is being made by various natives in running Trade Stores, but this effort is more of a sign of prestige than the profit making business.

SOCIAL.

Generally, the people are much more healthier than those right at the back in Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Divisions. This, could be said, was possible mainly because of the few reasons. Firstly, that it is the smallest Census Division, which makes it easier for the outside influence to penetrate the area and that no village is really remote from either Kwikila and Rigo Council or Sogeri where the sophistication is being practised. Secondly, all the villages are along the Musgrave and Hunter Rivers that there is no shortage of water supply for the purposes of cleanliness by water. And thirdly, that people have more outside contact from units like Army Cadets and Regular Army patrolling through the area from Sogeri to Rigo on their course of training, which help to raise the people's status.

At present there is no school, neither Mission's nor Administrations', in the area. The people up at Borebere and Maiana send their children to schools in Sogeri area. The villages are that small that Mission Pastors do not have enough pupils to start the schools. However, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is trying to build a school in a central place where all S.D.A. villages will send the children to school. There has been a talk that they might start the school this year.

People on the top of Koiari Census Division, closest to Javarere and Eilogo in Sogeri area, were asked if they would prefer to join in Port Moresby Sub-District but they insisted that they remain in the Rigo Sub-District. The reasons why people were given this choice are that they belong to Koiari tribe, the majority of which live in Port Moresby Sub-District, that they would have shorter access to metropolitan areas and Koki Market if they want to sell any of their crops, and that they spend most of their time in Sogeri area that their walking tracks and the Rest House are not in good condition at all. As a matter of fact when the patrol has advanced to Iove village, the people were asked whether everything was alright at Maiana and Borebere for patrol's next move, but Iove people who are their neighbours had very little knowledge of these people's whereabouts that I had to send a runner, especially to find out where exactly the people were before the patrol could move on.

There are two Missions operating in the area, the Seventh Day Adventist and the United Church. Even though the latter covers more area of the Division, the former is still fairly strong. There is no dislike between the members of these two denominations, they do go to each others church services, but most of the United Church members that were questioned seemed to say that they would not become S.D.A.'s because this church restricts to many of good goods for the body. There is only one example of a village where more than one religion is taught and that is Lagume village

where one half of the people are Seventh Day Adventists and the other half are the members of the United Church. Apart from attending different church services, the people still think they belong to one clan or descended from a common ancestry that they are tied to their clan - fellowship obligations. Moreover, with the intermarriages, most people from one village do have relatives in other surrounding villages.

The task of keeping law and order is mainly carried out by village officials. They are doing the good job. The people have now realised that their disputes can be best settled by law than taking them into their own hands, which will only cause more troubles. Evidently, on the course of patrol, people brought a lot of their complaints to the patrol to be settled. Most of these complaints could easily be settled by their village officials or by themselves by simple method of agreement or compromise between both parties. However, this is the good thing that they do, because they are conscious that if they do try to settle the disputes by themselves the agreement might not be reached and then there may be more troubles.

There is nothing major that causes unrest to the people. The only problem that seems to be causing inconvenience to people's life is this custom of bride price payment. Over half of the complaints brought before the patrol for settlement was the complaints about man and wife relationship either because one of the spouse is not carrying out the responsibilities of marriage or the bride price has not been paid at the time of marriage. The other cause of inconvenience in people's life, originating from bride price, is the custom of exchanging girls as scapegoats to ease the material payments of bride price. This usually come out as either the girl not liking the boy she is marrying or the boy not wanting the girl. The parents then get up and force the marriage on the couples, ruining their sense of happiness the rest of their lives.

Miscellaneous. It was obvious on the course of patrol that there was hardly anyone so remote in regards to clan relationship that he has no relatives in other villages. This is due to the fact that there were long chains of village sites where people had, at one time or another, lived together and over a long period of time through intermarriages and migrations the families had split up and so are now living in different villages. This is particularly true with people of Lonidairi and Iwv villages, who, many years ago, have lived together, with common obligations, on top of two neighbouring hills. This was even before the fights between the villages had taken place.

It is true that there were tribal wars, between distinct tribes like Koiari, Kwale, Kalo, Sinagoro and Kwaibo, that had started long before this, but it was from these two neighbouring villages, Iovemava and Iubenemava, that the clan or village fights in Koiari Census Division had started. This fight was started when the children from both villages had a quarrel over some sort of a child game. When the parents heard about the quarrel they took sides and before long the two villages were fighting each other. As this developed into a big fight the word was sent to relatives from adjoining villages to come to their help, causing these villages to split up, and so



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 4/68-69.

Subdistrict RIGO

District GENERAL

Type of Patrol SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by T.P.O's Camoga Jack Nouniri, Tau Lesu Henry Voratan.

Area Patrolled ORIOND CRISIS DIVISION

(Council and/or
Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Solomon Kila (F.A.)
Const. L/Cpl No. 1544
Sesaura Kaupé

Duration of Patrol—from 6 / 1 / 69 To 19 / 1 / 69

No. of Days 13

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area December 1968.

Date 16/12/68 Duration 2 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) It was to investigate on the land purchased by the Administration, and to get the best and the final answer from the people concerned.

Total Population of Area Patrolled approximately 1000

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

67-3-4

24th. February, 1969.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

SPECIAL REPORT NO. RIGO 4 - 68/69
T.P.O's Messrs. Louairi, Lesa, Veratau.

The above report is forwarded for your information please. Map is included. Would it be possible to have 6 sun prints of same returned for our and Rigo's records.

2. The report covers surveying and determination of the area of land in the Ormond Census Division which will, if purchased, be used for pastoral development.
3. During the investigation we have experienced considerable difficulty with the people changing their minds as to whether they will sell or not. From this report it seems that this may have been resolved except for the area marked in red which the owners are adamant they do not wish to sell.
4. Very little of this has been handled through this office as it was a direct deal between Lands Department and Sub-District Office, Kwikwaka; Lands Department providing surveyors to do the survey work whilst our officers handled the local owners interest in relation to boundaries etc.
5. It is strongly recommended that the transaction be completed as soon as possible otherwise other problems may arise.

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

(15)

48-2-1
67-1-20

19th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

MAPS.

(16)

Further to my 67-1-20 of 14th March, 1969.

2. Attached hereto are 6 copies of map requested
from Patrol Report Rigo 4/68-69.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Att.

re whether to sell it or not another negotiatio
was with the landowners was held on this day.
Spending 3 hours discussion with the landowners in
their house, finally, agreed to sell them to the
Government.
Drove home Driver Rasm who had seen a dog, brought
the letter from A.D.G. said that A.D.G. wants
the owner of the dog and Driver to go to Sub-District
Office for him to hear the case and decide

67-1-20

14th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL RIGG NO. 1/69-69.

Your reference is 67-3-4 of 24th February, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Messrs. H.T. Veratan, G.J. Nouairi and T.I. Lesa, Trainee Patrol Officers to Part of Ormond Census Division.

3. Report should have been submitted in the format as required by my circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

4. I presume A.D.C. Kwikila will now press for finalisation of purchase of land in question.

5. Copies of map will be forwarded under separate cover.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. H.T. Veratan, T.P.O.
Sub District Office,
KWIKILA.
Central District

G.J. Nouairi, T.P.O.,
Sub District Office,
KWIKILA.
Central District

Mr. T.I. Lesa, T.P.O.
Sub District Office,
KWIKILA.
Central District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

to whether to sell it or not another negotiation was with the landowners was held on this day. Spending 3 hours discussion with the landowners in their house, finally, agreed to sell them to the Government. 6000 hours Driver Kasu who was near a dog, brought the letter from A.D.C. said to him that he wants the owner of the dog and bring to the Sub-District Office for him to hear the case and decide.

Rigo Sub-District Office.

67 / 20 (13)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Teleph
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-4
If calling ask for
Mr.



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

24th. February, 1969.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

SPECIAL REPORT NO. RIGO 4 - 68/69
T.P.O's Messrs. Louairi, Lesa, Veratau.

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4. Very little of this has been handled through this office as it was a direct dealing between Lands Department and Sub-District Office, Kwikila; Lands Department providing surveyors to do the survey work whilst our officers handled the local owners interest in relation to boundaries etc.
5. It is strongly recommended that the transaction be completed as soon as possible otherwise other problems may arise.

no
13/3

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

to whether to sell it or not another negotiation was with the landowners was held on this day. Spending 3 hours discussion with the landowners in their house, MBOBY, agreed to sell them to the Government.
On 10 hours Driver Kama who ran over a dog, brought the letter from A.D.C. told me that A.D.C. wants the owner of the dog and letter to go to Sub-District Office for him to hear the case and decide.

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.
24th January, 1969.

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

PATROL REPORT.

In accordance with the instruction 35-1-28 of 22-10-68 and upon a demand by the a/Assistant District Commissioner's request regarding the previous patrols, please find attached patrol report.

RIGO PATROL REPORT No 4/68-69.

Patrol Conducted by : G.J.Nouairi Trainee Patrol Officer
T.I.Lesa " " "
H.T.Veratau " " "

Area Patrolled : Ormond Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by : S.Kila Field Assistant
S.Kaupi Const. L/Cpl. No 1544

Duration of Patrol : 6th January to 19th January, 1969.

Last Patrol to Area : 16th December to 18th December, 1968.

Objects of Patrol : To investigate on the land being purchased by the Administration and to get the last and final answer from the people concerned.

Population of Area Patrolled : 1000 (approx.).

Map Reference : Rigo Sub-District.

Appendix : 'A' Patrol Diary
'B' Patrol Report
'C' Village Councillors & Officials.
'D' Report on F.P. & N.G.C. Member
'E' Report on Field Assistant.
'F' Miscellaneous
'G' Map -- Land Purchased.

Veratau
(Henry T VERATAU)
T.PATROL OFFICER.

(11)

APPENDIX "A"

PATROL DAIRY

January, 1969.

Monday 6th.

0715 hrs to 1230 hrs got patrol gears ready. 1230 hrs left the station in Austin to Kalo. Arrived at Kalo 1415 hrs. The rest house here was not ready so we moved into an old Aid Post. The travelling from Kwikila to Kalo was not so good due to the bad weather the road was too bumpy. The rest of the afternoon was spent in preparation for the next day's work. 1800 hrs the Village Councillor Lapia arrived and we informed him of our mission then left us.

Tuesday 7th.

0715 the meeting with the village people began. The aims of the Purchasing the Land had been discussed with them thoroughly and told them what are the advantages of cattle Development Project, and eventually whole of this area will be running economically strong and many men will be earning cash, also they can pay their tax quickly. Goods means of access will be developed and not long people will know how to do the things themselves. Except one man, Maru Loi ^{argued} ~~sunged~~ that he won't sell his land if \$4 an acre this is what O'Reilly told him but we told him the cost depends on the value of the land. After the meeting we then went off for lunch. The rest of the afternoon was spent to observe the village.

Wednesday 8th.

0745 hrs we arranged for three carriers to carry our gears to the land that we were going to mark. 0800 hrs we started off and walked for 14 miles. 4 1/2 hours was needed to walk that far. When we arrived at Nove, the land that we were going to split into half for sale, the heavy rain met us. There were far too many mosquitoes and nearly all the track we followed were swampy. At 1300 hrs T.P.O. Henry and Tau with Field Assistant Officer and L/Cpl Sesaura with the landowners went up to see the land and the boundaries that we were after. I took the carriers and some men went to the creek (Gelo) where we prepared lunch for others. On coming to the land called Kwara, A.F.O. was nearly ^{with} ~~beaten~~ by a 12 feet long snake, mighty big one. At 1400 hrs we had lunch together with other party, and 1415 hrs the work continued but didn't get far as the people were doubt as to whether to sell NOVE or Kwara. 1600 we left for the rest house and arrived there 1830 hrs. Everyone was tired.

Thursday 9th.

It was raining heavily on this day and made the River crossing difficult for us. The rain started 1200 hrs on Wednesday 8th. As the landowners doubt to whether to sell it or not another negotiation was with the landowners was held on this day. Spending 3 hours discussion with the landowners in their house, ^{finally} ~~and~~ agreed to sell Kwara to the Government. 0900 hours Driver Kasu who ran over a dog, brought the letter from A.D.C. told us that A.D.C. wants the owner of the dog and Driver to go to Sub-District Office for him to hear the case and decide.

10

Friday 10th.

0600 hrs it was still raining and made the condition real hard for us to work, but at 0745 hrs we decided that the work must be done so at 0815 hrs we devided again among ourselves. Again T.P.O. Henry, and Tau A.F.O. L/Cpl Sesaura with some workers and the land owners went to work again, while I took Kasu the driver and Raka Pokana the owner of the dog and walked from Kalo to Kwikila. No any means of transportation, the road was too muddy and it was impossible for any vehicle to run. We walked for about 28 to 30 miles. I arrived at Kwikila at 2100 hrs and met A.D.C. quickly I outlined to him why I was there and told me that Sunday he will send me.

Saturday 11th.

According to the A.D.C's instruction, I was to report to him at his house at 0815 hrs and after this I returned to the house and prepared for Sunday's journey.

Sunday 12th.

2130 hrs the landrover took me down to Kalo. The road was muddy, resulted from previous day's so heavy rainfall. Arrived at Kalo 2430 hrs. The boys were still waiting and once more we were very happy in seeing each other again.

Monday 13th.

0745 hrs the T.P.O. Henry and A.F.O. Solomon Kila with 10 workermen and the Councillor Lapia with land owners went out to finish the marking while T.P.O. Tau Ian Lesa with L/cpl Sesaura went up to Kore and Kwaiba to get them to come down to Kalo to hear District Commissioner going to give talk on cattle project on Wednesday, I stayed back in the village to organised the meeting ^{place} on Wednesday and inspected the village.

Tuesday 14th.

0745 T.P.O. Henry, and myself with 2 councillors inspected the village and carry out village ^{enforcing} maintaince, inspected toilets, fences and ^{enforcing} council Rules that were not obeyed by the people. Spent whole day working with people.
1700 hrs T.P.O. Tau and L/cpl Sesaura arrived ^{back} from Kore and Kwaibo. Message was spent to NIUIRUKA and Goulupu to come down hear District Commissioner giving speech on Wednesday.

Wednesday 15th.

0715 hrs to 1200 hrs observe the village and doing final cleaning up before the District Commissioner arrived. At 1230 hrs got whole village with people ^{from} Kore and Kwaibo and assembled the meeting place because the given time for District Commissioner arrival was 1300 hrs. We waited for District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner to arrived, waited till 1800 hrs sent everyone away and apologised for District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner for not tunning up and thanked them for their coming.

Thursday 16th.

0745 hrs told everyone that they can go to their gardens except the land owners of Kwara have to stay back to record the geneology. 1200 hrs we were on the way to the land owners's house, the District Commissioner, Assistant District Commissioner and one of the representative from Australia arrived, but there was no one waiting for them. The District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner talked to us and went away. Before they left we told the Assistant District Commissioner that our work has finished and would like to go back the next day. He promised us that he will send a truck down to Kalo to pick us up.

9

Friday 17th.

0745 hrs we packed our gears and was waiting for the truck to arrive. Waited till night no trucks arrived and waited till 2400 hrs at 0200 hrs we got some carriers and walked till near Rawali. It was raining heavily and very cold. Spend the night on the road open air with rain pouring on us.

Saturday 18th.

0700 T.P.O. Henry and myself and Solomon Kila A.F.O. walked to the Station. Arrived at the station 1300 hrs and reported to the Assistant District Commissioner ^{to give} us the land rover and we send it down to pick up our gears and the Corporal and arrived at the station 2330 hrs.

Sunday 19th.

0700 hrs we send the landrover down to pick another T.P.C. Tau Lesa with some patrol gears and arrived at the station 1300 hrs.

The first patrol to this area probably didn't quite establish themselves very closely with the village people, and so the village people said their End of Patrols misunderstanding on the land purchasing

This investigation to our knowledge has been the third time conducted on the land. It very limited results due to the fact that the people didn't fully trust the Administration what they were saying. They are more or less anti-Administration.

Henawi

This is probably (Gamega Jack Nouairi) Trainee Patrol Officer. they said they would sell the land because the Administration were cheating them from their land rights.

But on our last investigation, they were all sell the land which is being purchased by the Administration with the exception of the land that is called SOVS.

SOVS as indicated by the map is a small area. This land belongs to Kavela and his family and leader was Iaso Baka and has told they told in the previous investigations that they will sell the land. But since Iaso Baka has been sick of the past people changed their mind to change the land.

SOVS includes a portion which is called KWARI and the Family that they will sell the rest of the Kavela side area.

KWARI is owned by the wife Iaso Baka in the Kavela clan. SOVS is a small area.

All the other portions of the land purchase map will be sold to the Administration with the exception of SOVS which was the SOVS.

(Henry T. VERATAU)
PATROL OFFICER.

(28)

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.
22nd January, 1969.

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

REPORT ON THE ORMOND LAND INVESTIGATION.

Introduction.

The land which we investigated is a portion being purchased by the Administration for cattle project. The main purpose of this is to erupt economic growth in the Rigo Sub-District.

Location.

See Map attached.

Situation.

The first patrol to this area probably didn't quite establish themselves very clearly with the village people, and so the village people ~~said~~ said therefore there was some misunderstanding on the land purchasing.

This investigation to our knowledge has been the third time conducted on the land with very limited results due to the fact that the ~~people~~ people didn't fully trust the Administration on what they were saying. They are more or less anti-Administration.

This is probably the reason why at first they said they would sell the land. And the next thing they said was that they wont sell the land because the Administration were cheating them from their land rights.

But on our last investigation, they said all sell the land which is being purchased by the Administration with the exception of the land that is called Nove.

Land.

Nove as indicated in the map has 495 HA. This land belongs to Kavela clan and their clan Leader was Iamo Raka and has died. They said on the previous investigations that they'd sell the land. But since Iamo Raka has died some of the ~~patrol~~ people changed their minds in selling the land

Nove includes a portion which is called KWARA and the Family that owns this portion said they'll sell the portion regardless to what the rest of the Kavela clan says.

KWARA is owned by the Kalo Roga descent in the Kavela clan. Check geneology.

Conclusion.

All the other portions in the land purchase map will be sold to the Administration with the exception of NOVE which has 394 HA.

Veratau
(Henry T VERATAU)
T. PATROL OFFICER.

Name of Land	Clan	Ownership	Remarks
TIVOGA	GAMOGA	KEKNI MARU	POSITIVE
TAUOPA	KALIRUPU	KILA GETI	"
LAUNAKALANA	MUMURI	MARU LOI	" (1)
NANUKOUNA (2)	GAMOGA (3)	KULU GAPI	"
PANA	LIGO	KINI KILA	"
ROKO	KAVELA	KOMU ALI	" (4)
LAGOVOGO	KUNIKA	TAU VALI	"
RAKELAWAGUIA	KUNIKA	KILA VELE	" (5)
KOUKEINA	LOME	KORE VILLAGE	"
LILOKEA	SIKANA	-----	"
LALAKAPARA	KULUGU	-----	"
PEWARAPANA	TALAVA	-----	"
KWARA/NOVE	KAVELA	KAPANA KAPA	" (6)
		TAU VELE	NEGATIVE (7)

REMARKS.

1. Maru Loi thinks as to what O'Reilly had told him about the worth of the land and the price of an acre, Therefore is in doubt as to whether they will be given enough money. (Enquiry)
2. Nanukouna but not Iamakwara
3. Gamoga Clan But Not Ligo
4. Komu Ali wants to be certain with the land dealings
5. Kila Vele's got his portion in the area but is in doubt because his name is not in. (Check Geneology)
6. Kapana Kapa is willing to sell Kwara on his Family's behalf.
7. Tau Vele doesn't want to sell Nove. He was seconded by ~~Kila Raka~~ Kila Raka (Iamo Raka's brother)

All the portion was signed under NOVE name but actually there are three land marks. One being KWARA. The people of the Kwara land will sell their land on the condition that Iamo Raka (dcd), the former Councillor signed in their names and said they will sell it.

Temporaries Boundaries have been put up by Solomon Kila F/A and myself with the land owners.

Veratau
 Henry T VERATAU
 T. PATROL OFFICER

6

THE VILLAGE COUNCILLORS' REPORT.

KALO:

Councillors Lapia Kapa and Pokana Rupu.

Councillor Lapia Kapa appeared to be co-operative. As the works started on Tuesday 7/1/69. He gave up all his family commitment and joined us. For investigating a portion of land which was disputed to be excluded on the Ormond Land Purchase, Lapia Kapa went through the routine with us until the day we left.

Pokana Rupu, on other hand, has shown unsatisfactory assistance. Pokana showed himself to us on Monday 6/1/69 and Tuesday 7/1/69. However, on Tuesday, in the middle of the meeting he left us and went to the garden. On Wednesday, we went out mark-off a Kware portion of land, he was absent. He was told to bring a case up to Kwikila with T.P.O. Gahoga Jack Nouairi on Friday 11/1/69. Instead he went straight to Port Moresby and came back to Kalo. Monday 13/1/69 he went to Lapiakwalana to work on the road, the consequence prevented him not ~~joining~~ joined me to go to Kore, Kwaipo and Mamalo. From Wednesday 15/1/69 onward, he was with us.

The remaining councillors from Kore, Kwaipo and Mamalo showed a great efficiency. Corporal Sosaura and I appreciated their co-operation which appeared to be very necessary, so far as our mission went.

CONVERSATION WITH THE COUNCILLORS.

I have talked to all the councillors of the various villages mentioned. As I met them, I mentioned about the economic of the area which is purchased, and advantages that will benefit them all. After all the councillors decided and made me talk to the people about the advantages on Ormond Purchase Land.

Now lot more people are determined to sell their land and anxious to start the cattle project on the area pre-scribed as 'The Ormond Purchase Land.'

Tau Ian Lesa
Tau Ian Lesa
T/Patrol Officer.

Report on Village Officials.

5

- | | Kalo Village | Village Clan | Title. |
|----|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. | <u>Lapia Kapa</u> | Kunika | Village Councillor. |

Age: 37Education: Not known. But ~~far~~ have some education.Prison Record: NIL

Comments: He is ^{newly} elected Councillor, who replaced Iamo Raka whom everybody highly thought of. Lapia in my opinion is really best person who can implement the wishes of the Administration. He worked with the patrol for 12 days both day and night. He is very young person and with this title he really works for it. He is excellent. He is becoming a very important person.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2. | <u>Pakana Rupu</u> | Village Clan Poti | Village Councillor. |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|

Age: 47Education: Being to the Mission School.Prison Record: NIL

Comments: He is a good Councillor in people's opinion because doesn't get them to the court when they got into trouble. In my opinion he is afraid of the village people. He lazy councillor not like before. By and large I suggested that he be changed, doesn't cooperate with Lapia in council work or council day.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 3. | <u>Tau Vele.</u> | Mumuri Clan. | President of Women's Club. |
|----|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|

Age: 49Education: Being to Mission School qualification not knownPrison Record: NIL

Comments: He was at time being ^{anti} Administration, but ^{now} becoming friendly with the Administration. He is President of Kalo Woman's Club. Very influential person there besides the councillors. Assisted the councillors in council working days.

G. Howari
 Lamoga Jack Howari
 Training Patrol Officer

4

Also Patrol Report No. 4/28-69.

APPENDIX "D"

Solemn Kila do all we can to help sort the boundary
problems and with his assistance in
Report on a member of R.P & N.G. Constabulary.

No. 1544 Lance Copral Sesaura Kaupi.

The above mentioned lance Copral has carried out
all that was required of him on the course of Patrol
with at most efficiency. A very good Patrol Policeman.

G. J. Nouairi
G. J. Nouairi
Trainee Patrol Officer

appendix E

3

Rigo Patrol Report No. 4/68-69.

Report on Assistant Field Officer.

Solomon Kila do all he can to help sort the boundary problems and with his assistant we had no problems in establishing temporary markers in the ground.

His work is good and do as what we told him to do. Obey orders. He knows his job well, and finally he is a very good Assistant Field Officer.

(G. J. VERBAU)

TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER *Ghouairi*

(G. J. Nouairi)
Trainee Patrol Officer

ENQUIRY - 1410

10-1-69.

Tau Vele had a power (Generator) taken by Mr. Sharp to be fixed. Mr. Sharp told him that when it is fixed, he'd call him and collect it. He wants to know what has happened to it.

He said he fished the generator out of the sea-bed, probably dropped by some halfcasts whose outboard motor sank.

.....

Veratau
(Mr.H.T.VERATAU).
TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER.

NOTE: For bearings & distances of boundary between S185 & 730 see schedule 'A'

NATIVE

LAND

Tutamakuna traverse

G.I. Nail
ASTRO STN.

GUMS

"LILOKEA"

830 Ha
SIKANA CLAN

Unulating
Niuuiku - Kwaibo

Scattered

"LALAKAPARA"

341 Ha

KULUGU CLAN

3841 ha

Lands

Plain

Rainforest

NOVE

394 Ha

Partly

NATIVE

Kamp

POR. 46
49/

POR. 104
49/

"RAKEGANAGULA"
180 Ha
TUBINA CLAN

PLAZ

Partly
"PENIAPANA"
215 Ha
TALAYA CLAN

"LAUNAKALANA"
164 Ha
MUMURI CLAN
MORU KUNAI

PANA
19 Ha

LIGO CLAN

22 Ha

LIGARI BOGE

Konuka CLAN

Tou Vali

"IANAKWARO"
55 Ha

LIGO CLAN
Kubu Gapi

85° 28' 15"
1/6 Trig
83° 49' 05"
1/6 Trig

Makairuka Track

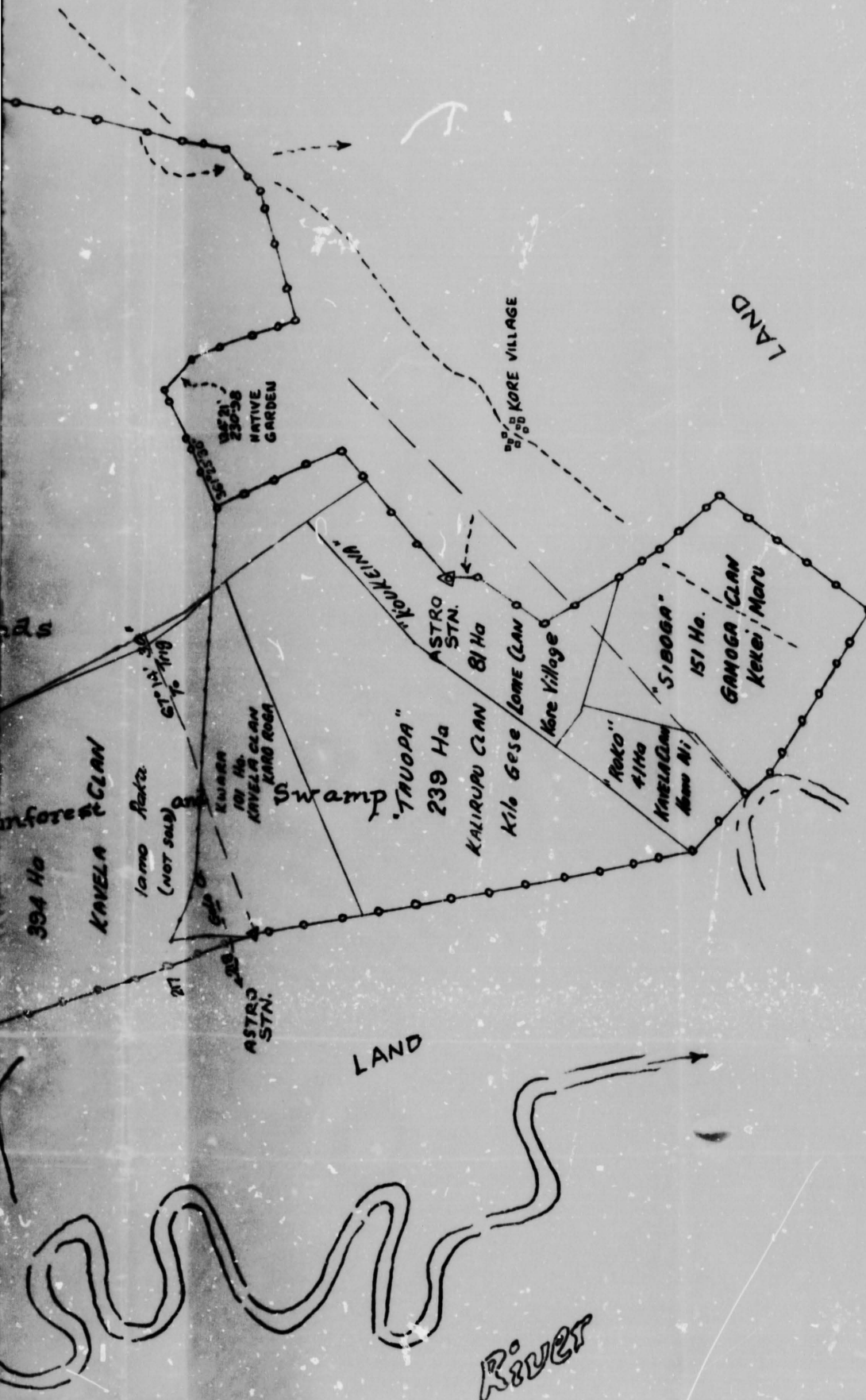
Mitudo

from Muriuku
(alt. front for bridge)

Sta. 756 Cont. pillar
Council (see plan 49/214
of Por. 11)

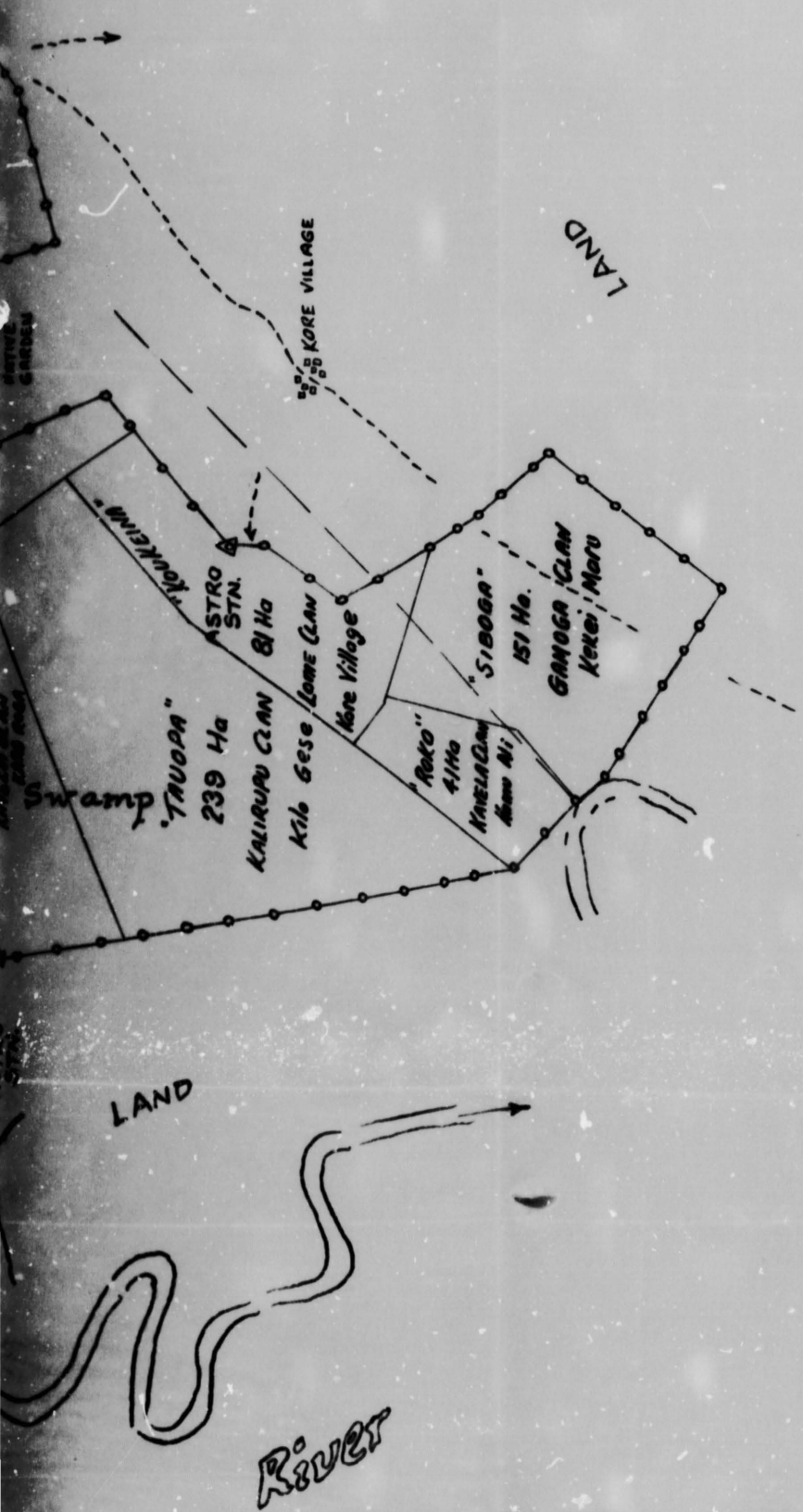
MANDMANU
HILL

GOULJURI
VILLAGE 734
ASTRO
STN.



Land Purchase

NATIVE



Land Purchase
 Milinch of Rigo
 Fomil of Moresby

Locality: Rigo Sub-district

Scale: 1:25000 metres

Handwritten notes:
 Milinch
 Fomil
 Ganoga

67-3-4
M.P.

94



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



Report Number 4/68-69

Subdistrict RIGO SUB-DISTRICT.

District CENTRAL.

Type of Patrol AREA STUDY AND CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by MR. T. J. DOWNES a/A.D.C.

Area Patrolled MARIA CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Mr. J.W. SCUTT C.P.O. HENARI-BUEBAN INTERPRETER.

No. 1205 CORP. BIRVA R.P. & N.G.C.

No. 2384 CONST. YOWAI R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 20/1/69 To 19/2/69

No. of Days 31 Days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: CONDUCTED BY MR. D. ROBERTSON P.O.

Date 2.10.67 - 1.11.67 Duration 23 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) CARRY OUT CENSUS AND AREA STUDY.

ATTEND TO ROUTINE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS. TALKS WITH LAND OWNERS

RE FUTURE LAND PURCHASES. FURTHER TRAINING OF MR. J. W. SCUTT

C.P.O. HEAR AND ADJUDICATE ON DISPUTES.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 2258

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

Mrs. Stacey
D. Scott
no 22/10/69

67-1-30

20th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 5/68-69.

Your reference 67-3-5 of 6th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Messrs. T.J. Downes, a/Assistant District Commissioner, and J.W. Scutt, Cadet Patrol Officer, to MARIA Census Division.

An informative report and an especially well prepared Area Study.

Please draw Mr. Downes' attention to the format required for Situation Reports as set out in my 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. He should also ensure that he signs his reports.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Scutt has resigned.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. T.J. Downes,
a/Assistant District Commissioner,
District Office,
PORT MORESBY.
Central District.

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

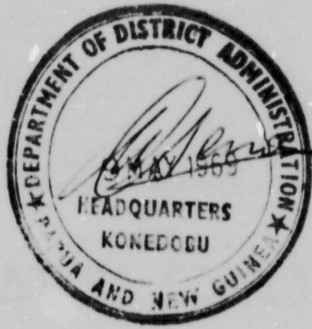


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-30

4

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-5
If calling ask for
Mr.



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

6th May, 1969.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT RIGBO NO. 5 - 68/69
MESSRS T.J. DOWNES s-A.D.C. & J.M. SCUTT C.P.O.

The above report is forwarded for your perusal.

The report is in 2 sections, that by Mr. Downes covers the general patrol whilst Mr. Scutt has written the area study.

Until such time as these people have road access, their economic potential cannot be properly exploited. Although a road is under construction to Marshall Lagoon, it will be some time before benefits are felt in Maria area. Much of the population is off the proposed route thus feeder roads will be necessary.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Lack of education and communications has prevented any great political development among these people. They are not in a Council and it will be probably some time before they are.

AREA STUDY

Written by Mr. Scutt, a most comprehensive and informative document. Its presentation shows this officer has an interest in his work and applies himself to the task. Since the submission of this report, he has tendered his resignation. More the pity.

R. J. Galloway dtd
(R. J. GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

on
19/5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

40

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-3/120
If calling ask for
Mr. TJD/jam

Department of District Administration,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

15th January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
PORT MORESEY.

PATROL - MARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

As per verbal advice, I will be departing on patrol of the Maria Census Division on Monday, January 20th. It is my intention to return to Kwikila on or about February 20th. The objects of the patrol shall be:-

- (1) Carry out routine census and area study of the Maria Census Division.
- (2) Attend to routine administrative matters.
- (3) Hold preliminary discussions with owners of suitable land regarding pastoral development, with a view to purchase.
- (4) Further training of J.W. Scutt, Cadet Patrol Officer.
- (5) Hear and adjudicate on disputes and court cases.

2. During my absence, Mr Williams Patrol Officer will be the sole officer of Department of District Administration at Kwikila. Accordingly, should urgent matters take a little longer to attend to, your patience and tolerance would be appreciated.

3. For your information please.

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

c.c. Mr. J.W. Scutt,
KWIKILA.

39

File Ref: 69-1-1

Dept. of District Administration,
Kwikila,
Central District.

1st April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

RIGO PATROL NO. 5 - 1968/69

MARIA CENSUS DIVISION

BY MR. T.J. DOWNES R/A.D.C. & MR. J.W. SCOTT C.P.O.

Messrs. Downes & Scott returned from this patrol on 19th February, 1969. I arrived to take over from Mr. Downes on 25th February, 1969. Up to the 13th March I took up most of Mr. Downes' time preparing for hand-over and gaining local knowledge. I then proceeded on patrol myself on 12th March and returned 24th March. The reports were tabled during my absence on patrol. Hence the delay in submission of this report to you.

Two separate reports are enclosed covering this patrol:

One is a general situation report on the area by Mr. Downes. Three copies of this report, together with map and claim for camping allowance are enclosed. Mr. Downes wrote this report as acting Assistant District Commissioner and as I know nothing about this area as yet, I have no comments to make on his report.

The second report covering the patrol is an Area Study of the Maria Census Division by Mr. J.W. Scott, Cadet Patrol Officer. Three copies of this report together with patrol map, census figures and claim for camping allowance are enclosed.

I have read Mr. Scott's report with interest. Both his reporting and style are good and refreshing. The officer is keen and conscientious about patrol work, although I have not seen the Maria Census Division I get a clear picture of the area.

On the Area Study by Mr. Scott I have for comment:

INTRODUCTION - Page 6, Para "C"

The old pre-war village books would be best maintained at Headquarters; they are valuable historical records. If you concur I will have the next patrol ask if the people would like us to send them in for preservation.

LAND TENURE & USE - Page 10

An interesting pattern of land ownership and inheritance! I have not come across exactly such before. I will make further enquiries in due course as, on the face of it, it does not appear

to be quite precise to me. For example, compare statement on page 11; "The people are keen for some record of clan boundaries" - yet the intimation, page 10, is individual ownership.

I have yet to acquaint myself with the work of demarcation committees in this Subdistrict. On the face of it I do not recommend the placing of "pegs" on disputed land in an area such as the Maria when it may be years before the Land Titles Commission can get around to hearing any disputes that cannot be settled by Demarcation Committees; that is, the placing of pegs could cause friction.

STANDARD OF LIVING

What action, if any, was applied against the Village Constable, Mr. Scutt? Noted for Mr. Scutt's guidance.

The Medical Assistant here at Kwikila advises me that, staff permitting, he will supply staff to accompany routine B.D.A. patrols. This will be arranged for all patrols to "bush" areas in the future.

COMMUNICATIONS

map Subdistrict map will be amended accordingly. Patrols to cover the remainder of the Subdistrict in the next four to five months will record amendments to the Subdistrict/a copy of which will then be forwarded to you.

People in Maria villages bordering the Ormond are currently supplying volunteer labour to assist on the new road being constructed to Imairu in the Ormond Census Division. A progress report on work will be submitted after Easter.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Again, what action, if any, should be taken against officials who "try to suppress talk because they feared trouble". What sort of talk did they try to suppress, Mr. Scutt? Recorded in this manner for Mr. Scutt's guidance and direction as he is absent on road work.

The people in the Maria are not under Local Government. They are still under the system of direction administration through appointed Village Constables. Theory and practice! To repeat that oft used phrase, the people will only learn our system of democratic majority rule by practising it; basically at local level through Local Government Councils, where they can see it operating.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

The ideas are good and it is certainly to be hoped that road work can be extended to give access to the area. However, from Mr. Scutt's own report alone, I would hesitate to predict that the communication problem will be solved within the next two years.

A day or two carrying to a road head will not solve the communication problem and as I see it, most Maria villages would be that distance from the road through the Ormond towards Marshall

lagoon. The road through the Ormond has been started but has a long way to go before it is completed. In the first instance it will have to be built as far as the Ormond River before it is of any value to most people in the Maria. Feeder roads into the Maria itself appears a very major task from what Mr. Scutt has reported. They will certainly bear investigation.

Mr. Scutt is currently working under supervision on the road extension into the Ormond Census Division so he is getting some practical experience on the subject of road construction. I shall be interested to hear his views on road extension work into the Maria after he has had two months work on road construction.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

My current idea is to consolidate within the present council area before expanding the area encompassed by the Rigo Local Government Council. However, until I know more about the area I make no recommendations in this sphere.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This has been partly covered by Mr. Scutt under the heading "Stage of Political Development". I will show Mr. Scutt the Circular Instruction on submissions of patrol reports and have him submit his views under this head.

ACCOMMODATION, FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Omitted. Although obviously nothing except rest houses exist in the Maria, I will point out this omission to Mr. Scutt and have him submit this as an appendage.

I did not want to hold up the report any longer so have forwarded it as it stands.

(B. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

INTRODUCTION.

The Maria Census Division, situated in the Menty Range overlooking the plains of the Ormond Census Division, is perhaps the most primitive of the Rigo Sub District divisions, and is certainly the most isolated. Terrain is rugged - steep valleys and swift flowing water courses, creating problems of communication. The whole division is drained by the Ormond River and its tributaries, all of which are subject to flash flooding.

The area has been consistently patrolled over the last forty years by officers of the field Administration, and in more recent years there has been fairly regular patrols by Public Health officials, mainly in the field of malaria eradication. Strangely enough, there is no record of any patrolling in the history of the area, by the Department of Agriculture. This could account for the absolute lack of economic development in the division.

The inhabitants of the Maria are a mixed bunch, remaining fairly static in their outlook and attitudes. Any that are progressive have moved out and headed for the attractions of urban life, leaving void in the villages of young men able to press forward with new ideas and development in all fields.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 20th Jan. 1969.

Departed Kwikila 3.30 p.m. for Matairuka Village by vehicle.

Tuesday 21st Jan.

Ample carriers appeared for walk to Meirobu - 2½ hours. Village deserted due to confusion regarding expected date of arrival of patrol. Heavy rains during the afternoon. Overnight.

Wednesday 22nd Jan.

Census revised for the three villages of Meirobu, Kobaroka and Tobaroka. Several minor complaints heard and settled. Local creeks still badly flooded. Overnight Meirobu.

Thursday 23rd Jan.

Departed 7.30 a.m. for Bagubara, inspecting Tobaroka and Memekakomana en-route. Census revised at Memekakomana. Arrived Bagubara 12 noon. C.P.O. John Scutt took different route from Meirobu, travelling through Dirigolo village, arriving at Bagubara 12.30. Census of Dirigolo conducted at Bagubara. Overnight.

Friday 24th Jan.

Census revised for Bagubara and village inspected. Ormond river flooded - no move today. Overnight.

Saturday 25th Jan.

Heavy rain during the night - river still flooded. Departed 10.30 a.m. for Bogaramaka village, having to raft across the Ormond. Arrived Bogaramaka village approximately 2 p.m. Further rain prevented census. Overnight.

Sunday 26th Jan.

Observed at Bogaramaka.

Monday 27th Jan.

Census revised. All in order. Departed 9.30 a.m. for Nagoatebaka, arriving there 45 minutes later. Census revised and village inspected - no complaints. Devemana village has amalgamated with Nagoatebaka to form the one village, bringing total population to 36.

Tuesday 28th Jan.

Departed 7 a.m. for Mumuiru village, inspecting Taikogena en-route. Flooded river caused hold-ups and patrol was not established in Mumuiru until 4 p.m. Overnight.

Wednesday 29th Jan.

Census revised for both Taikogena and Mumuiru. No complaints. 10.45 a.m. departed for Mamatagoro - arriving after 3 hours walk. Census revised. Overnight.

Thursday 30th Jan.

Census revised for Omanagoro - no problems. Departed 9.30 a.m. for Bokukomana, visiting Komiakomana en-route. Very good welcome at Bokukomana. Revised Census for villages of Komiakomana, Ketagoro and Bokukomana. Overnight at Bokukomana.

Friday 31st Jan.

A walk of 2 hours (carrying time) to Nenemakomana. Census revised and village inspected. Pigs numerous in the village. No complaints. Overnight.

Saturday 1st Feb.

At Nenemakomana compiling new census registers.

Sunday 2nd Feb.

Observed at Nenemakomana.

Monday 3rd Feb.

Remained at Nenemakomana catching up on further book work.

Tuesday 4th Feb.

Departed for Koru'oro village at 7.45 a.m., arriving after a walk of just over one hour. Census revised and village inspected. One complaint regarding land and work of Demarcation Committee. Visited lake Aru-Aru during the afternoon, returning to the village 4 p.m. Overnight at Koru'oro.

Wednesday 5th Feb.

Moved on to Orai'ia village - just one hour's hard walking. Patrol given an excellent reception here and presented with an abundance of food. Village inspected and found to be one of the neatest yet seen. Census revised no serious complaints. Overnight.

Thursday 6th Feb.

Proceeded to Duranomu Rest House, census revised for the villages of Maria 1, 2 and 3 and Nigea. C.P.O. Scutt inspected the villages whilst I conducted census. Overnight.

Friday 7th Feb.

To Iaura village, 1½ hours. Census revised and village inspected. No complaints. Departed then for Orai'ia village, arriving in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Saturday 8th Feb.

No move due to S.D.A. Sabbath.

Sunday 9th Feb.

Remained at Orai'ia, apparently some of the carriers are L.M.S.

Monday 10th Feb.

Onward to Kakiakomana village, now starting to get out of the mountains. Census revised for Kakiakomana village and Tabuakomana village. Proceedings were made difficult due to many reciprocal migrations between these two villages. Kakiakomana village inspected and found reasonable. Overnight Kakiakomana.

Tuesday 11th Feb.

Main patrol proceeded to Unuagoro village whilst self and small party visited and inspected Tabuakomana village (found to be excellent) and then returned to Unuagoro, the round trip taking 4 hours. Both villages of Unuagoro and Koruakomana were inspected and censused by C.P.O. Scutt. Overnight Unuagoro.

Wednesday 12th Feb.

Departed 7 a.m. for Aremaka, 1 hour's walk. C.P.O. Scutt moved on and inspected Kaiteba village. Census revised for the villages of Aremaka, Kaiteba and Kiru. No complaints. Overnight Aremaka.

Thursday 13th Feb.

Strolled down to Gouwo and Maipiko villages. Census revised and villages inspected. Patrol received very well. Afternoon spent in constructing rafts for next stage of patrol's journey. No complaints.

Friday 14th Feb.

One hour's rafting to Vorakogena. Village inspected and census revised. This village in process of moving to a new site on the river bank which should be much more preferable to their present position. Overnight.

Saturday 15th Feb.

By raft again (2 hours) to Binigoro. Patrol arrived but no work was done due to S.D.A. Sabbath.

Sunday 16th Feb.

Census revised for Binigoro, Goada and Naorokelli. Self to Goada and Naorokelli for inspection. All in order. Departed 11.30 a.m. for Imairu village, arriving there late afternoon. Overnight.

Monday 17th Feb.

Lebagolo village reached after 1 hours walk from Imairu. Village inspected, census revised. Several complaints settled satisfactorily (for the time being) Overnight.

Tuesday 18th Feb.

At Lebogolo finishing off paper work and other Administrative matters. Overnight.

Wednesday 19th Feb.

Proceeded to Matairuka to vehicle pick-up. Thence to Kwikila.

END OF PATROL.

Very few instructions had to be left regarding village boundaries. Villages were generally of the same design, built over the ground and surrounded with the exception of several villages in the higher altitudes where it is necessary to take protection from cold winds and frost.

The villages are in the process of moving. In the past few years the houses moved to a site close to Lake, and then to a site about a mile or so distant to a site on the ground level where there were no problems of sanitation and water supply.

Arasaka village has moved to a new site which is well situated to garden and to a good supply of fresh water.

Arasaka village has merged to form one village with Naga-... and similarly... has merged with...

No village has any great problem with water supply, the... being situated on or within a few minutes walk of permanent streams.

Makroka, Makaroka, Naga... Naga... Makroka, Makaroka, Naga... Makroka, Makaroka, Naga... Makroka, Makaroka, Naga...

Standards of hygiene in all villages were adequate and in some cases, excellent.

GENERAL SITUATION

Knowledge of political matters is deplorably low. In all circumstances held, no one had a sound knowledge of local government or... The people... know their local... and... but... in politics.

Strong ties exist between the north eastern Makroka people and the people of the St. Brown... some marriages take place between these two groups. Similarly, the people of the eastern Makroka have strong affinities with the people of the... the... good.

As discussed previously in the... Europeans are treated generally with... the people tend to become more... the... from...

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

In the early stages of the patrol, our presence was tolerated under sufferance, particularly in the villages of Meirobu, Kobaroka and Tobaroka. As the patrol progressed deeper into the Maria, the outlook changed remarkable until at Oraia, the patrol was welcomed almost with open arms. All the villages of the deep Maria were friendly, co-operative and responsive. As the patrol moved towards the coast in the latter stages, the attitudes swung again to one of tolerance and one of "putting up" with the necessity of having the patrol's visit. Gouwo and Maipiko marked the last of the friendly responsive groups, the patrol being practically ignored in the remainder of the villages. The diffidence of the people in the villages visited in the opening and closing stages of patrol can perhaps be attributed in part to constant demands made upon them for carrying, not only for the Maria, but also for patrols to the Ormond, Mt Brown and Mt Obree Census Divisions. I see no hope for change in these attitudes until the time that such patrols actually bring material benefit to the people, this being outside the powers and scope of patrolling officers of this department.

VILLAGES.

Very few instructions had to be left regarding village housing. Houses are basically of the same design, raised from the ground and well ventilated with the exception of several villages in the higher altitudes where it is necessary to seek protection from cold winds and driving rain.

Two villages are in the process of moving, Li'iba and Vora-kogena, the former moving to a site close to Iaura onto their own tribal lands and the latter a short distance to a site on the Ormond River which will case problems of sanitation and water supply.

Aremaka village has moved to a new site which is excellent adjacent to gardens and to a good supply of fresh water.

Devenana village has merged to form one village with Nagoatebaka and similarly Naorokelli has combined with Goada.

No village has any great problem with water supply, the following being situated on or within a few minutes walk of permanent streams.

Meirobu, Kobaroka, Bagubara, Bogaramaka, Nagoatebaka, Maria No.1, Kakia komana, Iaura, Tabuakomana, Unuagoro, Koruakomana, Aremaka, Kaiteba, Kiru, Gouwo, Maipiko, Vorakogena, Binigoro, Goada and Lebagolo. The remainder of the villages are within 2 hour of permanent water.

Standards of hygiene in all villages were adequate and in many cases, excellent.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Knowledge of political matters is deplorably low. In all discussions held, no-one had a sound knowledge of local government or House of Assembly. The people did not know who their local member was in the House (Mr Uroe), having never seen him. Some attempt was made to enlighten them, but no great interest was shown in politics.

Strong ties exist between the north western Maria people and the people of the Mt. Brown Census Division, many marriages take place between these two groups. Similarly, the people of the eastern Maria maintain strong affiliations with the people of the Abau sub district. Relationships internally between the Maria people are good.

As discussed previously in the introduction, Europeans are treated generally quite well, although the people tend to become more civil the farther one proceeds from civilization.

Absenteeism is very high. The only product that the Maria exports to improve internal economy is labour. A great number of these people work on plantations around Sogeri and Kwikila and have the doubtful privilege of supporting relatives who visit them on a long term basis. A further great number are absent in Port Moresby either working or seeking work as domestic servants. The only reason for such a high absentee rate is the absolute lack of economic development within the area, such development being dependent of course, on young and vigorous labour.

AGRICULTURE.

There was no lack of subsistence type foods in the Maria. The country seems to suffer from no prolonged dry season as is experienced on the coastal plains, and although the patrol moved through during the early wet season, no food shortages were manifested to the patrol. Admittedly excess of food was not noticed in the early stages, there being none offered for sale to the patrol, but thus was attributed to the attitudes of the people rather than to the lack of food.

The only economic crop in the whole of the division consists of a 2 acre block of young coffee at Bogaramaka village. The produce from this block is sold at Kapogere Agricultural station once or twice a year.

It appears that citrus fruits will grow well in the division, some excellent samples of oranges being purchased at Iaura village. However, the greatest bar to economic development, after lack of labour, is the difficulty of getting produce to market outlets and I have no doubt that the construction of a road to Goada village on the Ormond River (from the present road head at Matairuka) will do much to promote economic development within the Maria.

LIVESTOCK.

All villages keep numerous pigs, mainly for purposes of bride payments and prestige. These animals are generally kept within the village area or in close proximity thereto. Very few transactions involving money are made concerning pigs. No other livestock exists in the Maria.

FORESTS.

The area is well forested generally, but inaccessibility precludes the possibility of economic development in this field. Following the completion of the proposed road to the Ormond, the heavy forests along the Ormond and its major tributaries may be opened for exploitation and thus provide an income for these villages owning the forests. Excellent stands of timber were seen by the patrol along the river banks.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Practically every village has its own "trade store". Trading figures were not available in many cases as the owner was either away working or away replenishing stocks. These stores generally operate on a very meagre capital and an exceptional one or two may operate on a profit. Most of them were devoid of stocks due to the "wet season" and the correspondingly flooded rivers making it difficult to travel to wholesale sources to replenish stocks. No other commercial ventures were seen.

LAND.

The Maria Demarcation Committee is quite active under the Chairmanship of Village Constable Biniga of Iaura. There is practically no land in the division suitable for purchase with a view to establishing a business venture thereon. The land is rugged and inhospitable, the people themselves having to garden on steep slopes in order to

maintain an adequate supply of subsistence foods. No major disputes over land were brought to the attention of the patrol. Several complaints of poaching on traditional hunting land were heard and settled satisfactorily.

HEALTH.

The most prevalent sickness in the Maria is tuberculosis. Unfortunately, the people have a very complacent attitude to this disease and it has been the cause of death of many children and adults. Public Health Department has intensified efforts to locate and treat all those infected.

Several bad cases of goitre were noticed at Koru'oro village due no doubt to lack of iodine in the diet of the people there. Perhaps some thought could be given to the supply of a suitable supplement to the diet of the people of this village.

Other than the above, the health of the people appeared to be good.

WALKING TRACKS.

As is common amongst the Papuan people, walking tracks receive maintenance about as often as a patrol visits the area. However, they were generally good with the exception of the track from Mumuiru to Mamatagoro. Instructions were left that this track be improved prior to the next patrol. Bridges are non-existent, the streams and rivers being either forded or crossed by raft.

MISSIONS.

Three Missions operate throughout the Maria, Seventh Day Adventis Adventists, United Church and Roman Catholic. The United Church and Seventh Day Missions have perhaps equal following, with the Catholic's being established in one village only (Dirigolo) and having the support of several adjacent villages.

The villages of Maria 1, 2, and 3 and Bigeia have denounced the above three Missions and now appear to be awaiting the arrival of a fourth, any denomination other than the three mentioned, and have stated that they will give th "ago".

CONCLWSION.

The Maria is backward. I can see no improvement likely until communications are improved. Even the completion of the Goada road will not solve their problems, but will of course boost the economy of the groups in close proximity of the road. As far as cash cropping is concerned, coffee would appear to be the only suitable one and present market trends preclude any move to establish new coffee. All in all the people of the Maria face a dismal future.

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

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

No. 1205 CONST 1/C BIRUA.

Efficient and capable. Has the ability to get things done quickly and without fuss. Needs no follow up instructions once told what is required. An asset to any patrol.

No. 2384 CONST. YOWAI

Cheerful and keen. Extremely eager to learn and receptive to new ideas. Will develop into a valuable member of the constabulary for patrol work.

(T. J. Downes)
Officer of the R. P. & N. G. C.

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Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.

5th March, 1969.

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

RIGO AREA STUDY No. S/68-69.

Submitted for your perusal, comments and onforwarding
are copies of the abovementioned Area Study.

Attached is a claim for Camping Allowance.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Mr. T.J. Downes a/A.D.C.

PERSONAL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Mr. J.W. Scutt C.P.O.
No.1205 Corporal BIRUA R.P. & N.G.C.
No.2384 Constable YOWAI R.P. & N.G.C.
HEBARI REUBEN Interpreter.

DURATION OF PATROL : 20th Jan. 1969 to 19th Feb., 1969.
Thirty one days.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA : 9th Oct. to 1st Nov 1967. (D.D.A.)
April 1964 (P.H.D.)


OBJECTS OF THE PATROL :

- (i) Carry out routine Census and Area Study.
- (ii) Attend to routine Administrative matters.
- (iii) Hold preliminary tracks with Land owners review to purchase.
- (iv) Further Training for J.W.Scutt C.P.O.
- (v) Hear and adjudicate on disputes and court cases.

MAP REFERENCE : RIGO SUB-DISTRICT 2 Milinch Series.

APPENDICES :

- "A" Village population Register Forms.
- "B" Patrol Map.
- "C" Village Officials.
- "D" Report on Members R.P. & N.G.C.
- ~~"E" Patrol Instructions.~~


(J. W. SCUTT)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 20th Jan. 1969.

0800-1530 hrs. Prepared patrol gear and checked patrol lists. 1530-1630 hrs. Departed Kwikila by vehicle and arrived at Matairuka village. Occupied Resthouse and organized carriers. Slept the night at Matairuka Rest House.

Tuesday 21st Jan.

0705-0915 hrs. Walked from Matairuka to Meirobu village. Paid carriers and held talks with the people. Torrential rain fell in the evening. Slept the night at Meirobu Rest House.

Wednesday 22nd Jan.

Inspected the village and conducted the census of Meirobu, Toboroka and Kobaroka villages. Collected information for area study and heard complaints. Slept night at Meirobu Rest House.

Thursday 23rd Jan.

0700-0730 hrs. Departed Meirobu village and arrived at Toboroka village. Inspected the village and gardens. 0755-0855 hrs departed Toboroka and arrived Kobaroka. Inspected village and surrounds. 0915-1120 hrs departed Kobaroka and walked to Dirigoro by way of a little used trail to the north of the main track being travelled by Mr. T. J. Downes, a/A.D.C., and the main party. Inspected Dirigoro and continued on to Bagubara, arriving at that village at 1230 hrs. Mr. Downes meanwhile had visited, inspected and conducted the census of Memekakomana village. Both parties joined at Bagubara village. Conducted the census of Dirigoro village. Slept the night in Bagubara Rest House.

Friday 24th Jan.

Conducted the census of Bagubara village. Inspected the village and surrounding garden area. Remainder of day spent in discussions with the villagers. Slept night in Bagubara Rest House.

Saturday 25th Jan.

1330-1600 hrs. departed Bagubara and after crossing a swollen tributary of the Ormond River by raft, arrived at Bogaramaka village. Paid carriers. Slept night in Bogaramaka Rest House.

Sunday 26th Jan.

Inspected the village and garden surrounds. Talked with the village officials. Observed village activity for the remainder of the Sabbath. Slept night in Bogaramaka Rest House.

Monday 27th Jan.

Held talks with the people of the village. Conducted the census. Departed Bogaramaka 0857 hrs and arrived at Nagoateboka at 0932 hrs. Talked with officials, conducted the census and inspected the village and it's surrounds. Slept night in Oreli's Rest House.

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Tuesday 28th Jan.

0700-0745 hrs. departed Bogaramaka and arrived Taikogena. Inspected village and departed for Mumuiru by the little used overland route on the eastern side of the river. Arrived at Mumuiru at 0945 hrs. and occupied the Rest House. The main party, taking the usual route later appeared and rafted the patrol supplies across the swollen river. Paid carriers. Slept the night at Mumuiru Rest House.

Wednesday 29th Jan.

Conducted census of Mumuiru and Taikogena villages. A new Village Constable chosen by Mr. T. J. Downes a/A.D.C. Heard complaints and inspected the village. Departed Mumuiru Rest House at 1045 hrs and arrived at Mamatagoro at 1310 hrs. Inspected this village and conducted the census.

Thursday 30th Jan.

Conducted the census of Omanagoro village. Departed Mamatagoro at 0930 hrs. and arrived at Bokukomana in the mountain Maria at 1130 hrs. Inspected the nearby village and conducted the census. The old Village Constable had expired and a new man was appointed by Mr. Downes. Conducted the census of Ketogoro and Bidanagobu villages. Talked with village people in the afternoon.

Friday 31st Jan.

Departed Bokukomana at 0800 hrs and arrived at Nenemakomana at 0900 hrs. Paid carriers and conducted the census. Talked with village people. Slept night in Nenemakomana Rest House.

Saturday 1st Feb.

Spent the day in discussion with the village people and in obtaining information for the Area Study. Spent the night in Nenemakomana Rest House.

Sunday 2nd Feb.

Observed the village activity from the Resthouse. Slept the night in the Rest House.

Monday 3rd Feb.

Completed area study requirements for this section and inspected the village and the gardens. Heard complaints. Slept the night in Nenemakomana Rest House.

Tuesday 4th Feb.

Departed Nenemakomana at 0750 hrs and arrived Koru'oru at 0910 hrs. Received excellent welcome. Conducted census and heard complaints. Talked with village officials and inspected the village. Slept the night at Koru'oru Rest House.

Wednesday 5th Feb.

Departed Koru'oru at 0840 hrs and arrived Orai'ia at 1000 hrs. Received excellent welcome. Conducted census of both Orai'ia and Le'iba villages. Paid carriers. Further Area Study information and heard complaints. Slept night in Orai'ia Rest House.

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Thursday 6th Feb.

Departed Orai'ia at 0815 hrs and arrived at Dumuromu Rest House at 1035 hrs. Visited Maria No.1 and No.2 villages. Mr. Downes, a/A.D.C. conducted the census of Maria 1, 2 and 3. Heard complaints and paid carriers. Talked with village officials. Slept night in Dumuromu Rest House.

Ints

Friday 7th Feb.

Departed Dumuromu Rest House at 0700 hrs and arrived Iaura at 0840 hrs. Conducted census and heard complaints. Inspected the village and surrounds. Departed Iaura at 1130 hrs and arrived back at Orai'ia at 1400 hrs. Wrote up census books and talked with officials. Slept night in Orai'ia Rest House.

Saturday 8th Feb.

Spent the day in observing the activities of the S.D.A. village of Orai'ia. Slept the night in Orai'ia Rest House.

Sunday 9th Feb.

Spent the day in the village and had long talks with the village people. Inspected the village and its many gardens. Slept the night in Orai'ia Rest House.

Monday 10th Feb.

0715-0945 hrs departed Orai'ia and arrived at Kabiakomana. Conducted the census of both Kabiakomana and Tabuakomana villages. Inspected the village and heard several complaints. Talks with the village people were arranged to gather information for the Area Study. Slept the night in Kabiakomana Rest House.

Tuesday 11th Feb.

Departed Kabiakomana at 0700 hrs and arrived at Unuagoro at 0750 hrs. Conducted the census of both Unuagoro and Koruakomana villages. Mr. T. J. Downes inspected the village of Tabuakomana some distance off the main trail. Inspected Unuagoro and its surrounds. Paid carriers. 1215-1400 hrs visited Koruakomana and returned, inspecting that village for hygiene and visiting the surrounding gardens. On returning to Unuagoro heard complaints and obtained information for area study. Slept night at Unuagoro Rest House.

Wednesday 12th Feb.

0700-0805 hrs departed Unuagoro and arrived at Aremaka. Visited Kaiteba between 0830 hrs and 1040 hrs. Mr. Downes conducted the census for Aremaka and Kaiteba villages. Complaints were heard and talks held with village officials. Slept the night at Aremaka Rest House.

Thursday 13th Feb.

0700-0830 hrs. departed Aremaka and arrived at Gouwo rest-house. I visited the villages of Aremaka and Maipiko between 0900-1100 hrs. Mr. Downes conducted the census and heard complaints. Paid carriers. Talked with village officials. Slept the night at Gouwo Rest House.

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Friday 14th Feb.

0750-0840 hrs departed Gouwo by raft and arrived at Vorakogena Rest House. Paid carriers. Visited the village for general inspection and conducted the census. Heard complaints. Talked with officials and gathered information for the Area Study. Slept night at Vorakogena Rest House.

Saturday 15th Feb.

Departed Vorakogena and arrived Binigoro by raft, 0800 - 0930 hrs. As Binigoro is S.D.A. we observed the activities of the people all day. Slept the night in Binigoro Rest House.

Sunday 16th Feb.

Conducted the census of Binigoro, Gada, Okuakana and Nardkelli villages. Mr. T. J. Downes inspected these villages. Heard complaints. 1035-1330 hrs. departed Binigoro and arrived at Imairu village in the Ormond Census Division. Paid carriers. Commenced to compile information for Area Study into same sort of order. Slept night in Imairu Rest House.

Monday 17th Feb.

Departed Imairu at 0700 hrs and arrived Lebogolo village at 0805 hrs. Conducted census. Heard complaints. Commenced to draft Area Study report. Slept night in Lebogolo Rest House.

Tuesday 18th Feb.

Spent the day in discussion with village officials and in compiling the Area Study. Slept night in Lebogolo Rest House.

Wednesday 19th Feb.

0700-0840 hrs. Departed Lebogolo and arrived at Matairuka. 0900-0945 hrs by Land Rover to Kwikila. In the afternoon commenced to write Area Study.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

(A)

The area patrolled was the Maria Census Division. It is located due west of the Sub-District Headquarters at Kwikila. The western extent of the Maria Census Division is its common boundary with the Rigo Native Local Government Council Area. To the north the Mount Brown Census Division forms the boundary and to the east the boundary is that of the Abau Sub-District. The southern boundary is the Ormond Census Division.

The Maria Census Division consists of rugged terrain in the northern section and the hinterland. This rugged terrain become more formidable as the extreme northern and north eastern reaches are attained. This area forms part of the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range. In the western section broken grasslands and low hills are found. These hills increase in altitude towards the north and become correspondingly more rugged. In the southern section gently rolling hills give way to flat grasslands. To the east, rugged hills slowly merge with low ridge lines eventually terminating at Marshall Lagoon.

The Ormond River and its many tributaries, some quite large, drain the Maria. Almost all these rivers flow south from the higher northern areas. This drainage system is excellent, efficiently despoising of a tremendous volume of water. Within the Maria very little swamp area was encountered. A tendency for the natural ridge lines in the central and southern Maria to run south, towards the sea explains the absence of swamps in this area.

The climate experienced during the patrol was varied. In the eastern and western sections hot and humid weather was encountered. In the higher northern areas cooler weather and a noticeable lack of humidity was enjoyed. In the southern section hot and humid weather was again experienced and numerous insects made their presence felt. Several heavy falls of rain and many light showers in the evenings kept the patrol gear damp for periods of several days. Heavy white mists, thick and damp, enveloped the patrol in the higher altitudes. Sunrise generally revealed heavy dew which soon disappeared under an energetic sun.

Estimated rainfall of the Maria Census Division is 150 inches per annum or approximately 3 times that of Kwikila. Most of this rain falls in the higher areas and in the immediate vicinity of the river valleys. No area of the Maria appeared to have suffered through lack of rain. Recent rainfalls had resulted in swollen rivers, flowing quite rapidly.

Thick tropical rainforest was the most common vegetation encountered. Tangled undergrowth and damp leaf and moss covered ground combined to deny easy travel on several marches. In the more level areas scattered savannah grasslands were encountered. Near the coastal plain evidence of erosion was found.

B.

Access to the Maria Census Division is by land only. No vehicular roads are found within the census division. However an 'all weather' road connects Sub-District Headquarters at Kwikila with Matairuka village close to the western boundary of the division. Thus from Matairuka Village there is a good road to Sub-District Headquarters and then though to District Headquarters at Port Moresby. A new 'all weather' road is expected to be constructed in the near future. This road will open up the south western and southern sections of the Maria and eventually connect Kwikila with Marshall Lagoon. No aerodromes are situated in the division and being landlocked the division has no direct access to wharves or shipping points.

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It is agreed that by the very nature of its terrain, lack of access and general remote location, the Maria Census Division is the most difficult division to patrol in the Rigo Sub-District.

C.

The Maria Census Division has been under some sort of Administration control for the last fifty years. The first entry noted in old village books dated November 22nd 1922. 'F.R.B', the initials of an officer probably stationed at Old Rigo, appear in the book. He wrote favourably about a village constable. In June 1923 'R.W.G' complains of too much London Mission Society influence in the area. Then in 1922 'R.W.G' records the Duria people (now Iaura people) were attacked by a new unnamed tribe. This tribe was brought under control. WAIGA-GAPORI was of great assistance to the Administration and was made the Village Constable of Iaura village. His son, BENIGA-WAIGA is the present Village Constable of the village and is the most important man in the Maria interior and also the most impressive individual in the census division. In August 1925 the Maria was patrolled by 'W.H.H' who was not impressed with the people. At this time R. A. Vivianne was posted to Rigo and remained at the station for ten years. R. A. Vivianne patrolled the area in May 1927 and he also was not impressed with the people. This patrol lasted at least ten weeks and included Mount Brown area as well as the Maria. There appears to be only spasmodic patrolling of the Maria between 1928 and 1939. The first Medical patrol recorded the people to be in good health about November 1931. A Local Medical Assistant, Godan - Nea conducted the patrol. Ivan Champion patrolled the area in 1936 and records that the people of the Eastern Maria were threatened and attacked near the present site of Maipiko village by the Aasu people. Although the Village Constables were instructed to report to Rigo every half year, few in fact did report in. In 1938-1940 the population of the inner Maria was reduced by influenza and a rash of pay back murders. Mr. G.W. Toogood a/ARM, appears to have had his work cut out for him at this time. Mr. R.J. Stevenson, Patrol Officer, appears to have done most of the patrolling during the war years. Mr. C.A. Robson appears to have been the Magistrate during the war years.

In more recent years the Maria has been patrolled regularly. Department of District Administration patrols have visited the Maria on six occasions this decade. Thus through the early patrols and the more intensive patrolling of recent years the Administration has a high degree of influence in the Maria Census Division.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Village Population Register forms are attached to this Area Study as Appendix 'A'.

Each village in the Maria is linked by a walking track with its immediate neighbour. Thus by the process of extension all villages can be visited by bush trail. Some villages are joined by two tracks and several 'cross country' trails join some non-neighbouring villages. Rivers are also used for inter village communication. A more detailed account of roads and rivers is to be found under the heading, 'Communications' later in the study. A map indicating known mediums of communication and other relevant information is attached to this Area Study as Appendix 'B'.

The population of the Maria Census Division as at Feb. 1969 was 2258 persons.

Male adults absent from their villages and working totaled 213 persons. This represents 9.5% of the total population and 28% of the total adult male population. More importantly this total of 213 absent male workers comprises 35% of the Maria Census Divisions' males, registered between

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16 to 45 years of age, probably the prime physical working age. Thus in this age group approx. 1 man in 3 is absent and working. When the families of these absent workers are travelling with them the total people absent working, including male workers dependents, totals 305 or 13.3% of the total population.

Absent students boost the total of people living away from the area by 126 people. 104 males and 22 females are at school. The ratio of males to females being educated is 5 : 1.

Thus the total people classified as absent is 431. This figure represents 15.3% of the population.

The most obvious trend that I can read from the population register is the increased importance being attached to basic education in the Maria. In 1966, 24 people were being schooled; in 1967, 30 people, and by February 1969, 126 people were receiving some sort of education. Admittedly this education is only very basic for the main part. But it is an excellent trend and can only benefit the people. I suggest that this trend be encouraged by future members of the Department who visit the Maria. For if lack of education and an absence of communications are the main drawbacks to progress in the Maria then this new active interest may be the beginning of an eventual elimination of the education barrier.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Admitting a lack of knowledge and training in regards to native social groupings I submit the following information on Maria social groupings for your persual. They are more impressions than any accurate factual documentation of the existing social framework. Viewed in this light then, there are 40 distinct component social groups in the Maria Census Division. They are as follows:-

- 1) TABURAMA people. The villages comprising these people are
 - (a) Meirobu Pop 55 - 3 Clans - GERURUBU, PORORUBU, and MAEANARUBU.
 - (b) Toboroka Pop 81 - 2 Clans - TUBUGARA and MULEIRUBU.
 - (c) Kohareka Pop 45 - 4 Clans - TUBASI No's 1,2,3 plus TOUWOGA.
 - (d) Lebarolo Pop 83 - people vague on village social structures.
- 2) IDUKA people. The villages indentifying themselves with these people are
 - (a) Memekakomana Pop 48 - No Clans lists available but strong relations with the Ormond peoples of URIGO and PONUNA villages.
 - (b) Lagubara Pop 72 - No clan list available.
 - (c) Djirigoro Pop 13 - A village consisting mainly of older people.
 - (d) Bogaramaka Pop 75 - 4 Clans - BAIGOLO, KOKO, BOIAKUBUI, KUNAMA.
- 3) MULEA people consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Nagoatebaka Pop 36 - 1 Clan OGARUBU.
 - (b) Taiogena Pop 54 - No clans available.
 - (c) Munuiru Pop 59 - No clans available.

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- 4) MUIA people consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Kemokomana Pop. 64
 - (b) Hokukomana Pop. 72

- 5) NOBONE people consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Managoro Pop. 32
 - (b) Managoro Pop. 49

- 6) IAREADOA people consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Nenemakomana Pop. 54 3 Clans - IOGOBOUA, IODADA, VAGAGA.
 - (b) Koru'oru Pop. 79 - 2 Clans - KARIHUNA and WAGAGA.
 - (c) Orailia Pop. 107 -
 - (d) Laura Pop. 101 - 1 clan - OURADIA
 - (e) Liliba Pop. 41
 - (f) Kakiakomana Pop. 84 - 3 Clans HEREBUBGE, KOIABURA and LUWA.
 - (g) Tabuakomana Pop. 39 - 2 Clans - KIWA and EIO'IO

- 7) Maria people consisting of the following villages;
 - Maria No. 1 1 Clan - MARIA
 - Maria No. 2 1 Clan - HIRA
 - Maria No. 3 1 Clan - EUFA
 - Total Pop. Maria people 170

- 8) IDUKA people (1) consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Koruakomana Pop. 64
 - (b) Unuagoro Pop. 44 2 Clans - KUNAMA and GOGA.
 - (c) Arenaka Pop. 90 - 3 Clans - KOIABUA, KUNUMA and KOKO.
 - (d) Kaiteba Pop. 36
 - (e) Kiru Pop.

- 9) IDUKA people (11) consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Vorakosena Pop. 92 - 3 Clans - IUBUGA 1 and 11 and GAUA.
 - (b) Binigoro Pop. 25
 - (c) Gonda Pop. 32

- 10) TUBUKA people consisting of the following villages;
 - (a) Mainiko Pop. 94 - 2 Clans - KOIABUA and ORUONE
 - (b) Gouwo Pop. 50 - 2 Clans - IUBUGA and LIVA.

The people of these distinct social groups are acutely aware of the particular group to which they belong. Certain social groups are renowned for different attitudes and each group is said to have its own peculiarities.

The operational social unit is the compound family. Family relationships and responsibilities are treated very seriously by the Maria people. Within the compound family an intimate relationship exists between the members. They tend to be dependant upon each other. This compound family relationship is the most intense social relationship, and

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each villagers first responsibility is to his immediate family. This responsibility continues on through the Clan stage to the tribal or social group to an area identity. However, at each stage the degree of responsibility and identity is reduced. Thus a Maria native when asked what family he belongs to will immediately know and care; when asked if he comes from eastern or western Papua he may know but will not care at all.

There is no common language in the Maria Census Division. The best substitute for a language common to all would be Police Motu. However, some villages do have a common language and these villages are listed below.

<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>
1. TUBUGA	Maipiko, Couwo, Vorakogena
2. MAGIORO	Aremaka
3. KAVARUBU	Unuagoro, Korakomana
4. LAMACO	Kakiakomana, Maria 1, 2, 3, Iaura, Korakomana, Orailia, Nenemakomana, Li'iba and Komana.
5. TUBURAMA	Meirobu, Tobaroka, Kobaroka and Lebagolo.

These parochical common languages often vary in accent and dialect.

The relationship between the various component social groups in the Maria may be described as mainly good and friendly. There are no long standing feuds between groups that appear to be on the verge of exploding. There were several minor differences between groups.

For instance Maipiko and Vorakogena are not on good terms. The Vorakogena people are S.S.A. religion and have attempted to convert the Maipiko people over from L.M.S. religion. Then Bagubara and Dirigoro do not have the best of relations even though they are the same people, the trouble being a dispute over land. Agalo, Aremaka and Kiru have a land dispute with Vorakogena. Lebagolo and Kobaroka, all one people, have a land problem; this was settled by Mr. T. J. Downes a/A.D.C. However these differences are overshadowed by usually excellent relations between social groups. Measuring the degree of cohesion between distinct component social groups is difficult. The degree of cohesion can be best measured in the end only when some pressure tests it. However, since the Maria people are quite peaceful, good cohesion must exist. Significant intermarriage between social groups has been mainly responsible for the generally good relations. Outside of ordinary affiliations resulting from intermarriage no special alliances were observed by the patrol.

Relationships between the social groups within the Maria and major groups outside but adjacent to the Census Division are varied.

Mamatagoro and Managoro villages form part of the NOBONE people. These people have some relationship with the MUIA and Mt. Brown people. This relationship with the Mt. Brown people is very strong and quite friendly. Previously they made application to a patrol for inclusion in the Mt. Brown Census Division. The application was not made to this patrol. The peoples of Maria No 1, 2 and 3 and the people of Maipiko and Binigoro villages had a common dislike of the Abau people. This attitude appears to be an historical one. Mention is made of the probable causes in the Introduction under a paragraph dealing with duration of Administration influence. The peoples of the southern Maria appear to have excellent relations with the people of the Ormond. Memekakomana village in particular, is keen to further its relations with the Ormond villages of Urigo, Potuna and Imairu.

The villages situated in the interior of the Maria expressed little interest in groups adjacent to but outside the census division. These peoples attitudes is one of friendship towards groups outside, but no special relationships were apparant.

LEADERSHIP.

I submit a list of village officials with details of age, education and any revelent information gathered about each man whilst on patrol. Some potential leaders are listed and a few changes in officials are noted. This information is found attached to the Area Study and is Appendix 'C'.

The traditional pattern of leadership in the Maria is not changing to any significant degree. The people are not turning to the younger, more travelled members of the village for leadership. In many discussions with the village people and also with our interpreter, Henari Reuben, emphasis was laid on this question. It appears that the younger, more travelled man, upon returning to the village is not naturally looked upon as a leader or special potential leader by the people. However, it was obvious that the younger, educated and travelled members advice was sought and valued by the people. But as regards traditional village leadership positions such as clan leader or land owner the machinery traditionally used is still in action. It may be as more younger, educated people inherit the leadership positions this historic attitude will change. At the moment it appears to remain as static as it has since time immorial.

This unchanged position could well be contrasted with the slowly changing attitude towards leadership currently occuring in the Koiari Census Division.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance is as follows.

Since as far back as the people can remember the eldest son has inherited any land or rights to land that his father possesses. That eldest son may then distribute various rights of use, usually to members of his own family or clan. That is the rule but also there are a few exceptions, the system being flexible. For example, if a landowner has five sons he may distribute parts of his land to all his sons or some of his sons. The distribution of land between sons does not have to be equal, either in location, proportion or value. A favoured son will often be given a choice area of land. Some sons may be given full parcels of land whilst others receive rights to use land for a special purpose such as hunting or gardening. A landowner may give or sell his land to a person of a different family or different clan as long as the receiptant is a member of the same village. Thus a landowner of Nenemakomana may not dispose of land to a man of Binigoro village. So although individuals rights of ownership are recognised, all land is thought of as village land that in the end benefits the community. If a landowner dies and leaves no sons to inherit his land, two courses are usually open to the village people. Either his eldest daughter will receive the land or it will be devided amongst the deceased landowners clan. A man who has given land to his son or sons may take this land away if, according to the village people, there is sufficient reason for doing so. This rather drastic action is usually taken by an aggrieved father whose son has travelled far from the village and has not returned for some time to see the father.

No individuals hold land on Lease from the Administration or from the Crown in the Maria Census Division.

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A few landowners have had the boundaries of their land marked, surveyed and properly recorded. The function of the Land Demarcation Committee was explained. Of those interested, the majority were keen for some kind of Administration record of clan land boundaries. A few people expressed alarm at pegs driven into land that was still in dispute but careful explanations dispelled any fear. In this matter as in all important issues, great care was taken not to commit the Administration to any course of action.

In the few instances where cash cropping was under way one individual was receiving some help from villagers. Most cases of cash cropping were small working's individually owned and tended. Usually communal effort, when it was observed, was applied to the surrounding gardens or to hunting. However it was often applied with much enthusiasm to sleeping and other physically rejuvenating activities.

LITERACY.

There are no Administration schools in the Maria Census Division. Education is left entirely to 5 Mission schools. The schools are listed and some comments on their services to education is given below.

Village	Religion	Approx. Stages.	No. Pupils		Comments.
			M	F	
BOGARAMAKA	L.M.S.	STAGE 2	20	4	Some attempt to educate
DIRIGOLO	R.C.M.	PREP.	21	3	Some attempt to educate
KORU'ORU	L.M.S.	VERY BASIC	21	5	Almost totally teaches religion.
NEHEMAKOMANA	L.M.S.	VERY BASIC	10	3	A very young school. 1 year old.
VORAKOGENA	S.D.A.	STAGE 2	20	4	A trained Pastor teaches mainly religion. But some literacy found in Motu.
An additional 15 persons are being educated outside the Census Division.			92 12	19 3	
			104	22	

Thus 126 people are receiving some form of education. Very little English is taught to these people. The people being educated outside the Sub-District may have been taught English. Very basic English was heard by the patrol in a few cases, mainly around the Bagubara, Bogaramaka area. Additional statistics relating to those persons being schooled is found under the heading 'Population Dist. and Trends', earlier in the Area Study.

There are approximately 15 people semi-literate in the lingua-franca. Approximately 30 people believed themselves to be semi-literate in the vernacular (but this I doubt). Approximately 6 people were thought to be semi-literate in English. These approximations add strength to the belief that very little has been done by the Mission schools to educate the people in communicating per medium of the written word. It was evident however, that most lessons were given orally. One problem that stumped me on patrol and continues to perplex me is the number of villagers who own Bibles and studiously bury their faces into **The Book**. Obviously **The Bible**, English Edition, is able to be read by all peoples regardless of their lack of education. No doubt this particular book has become a symbol of something to the people.

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Not one person in the Maria has received what might be termed, higher education. Perhaps some of those students being schooled outside the division may be in the process of receiving a good education. Parents, when questioned about the childrens stage of education, were vague. Unless a child was dedicated to remaining in his village on completion of a good education, it is extremely doubtful as to whether the Maria would appeal to him as a permanent residence. No person was absent in Australia receiving higher education.

Some interest was shown by the people in news reports from the radio. There are 8 radio sets working in the Maria. Vorakogena has 2 sets, Aremaka also has 2 sets and 1 radio set each was noticed in Iaura, Maria No. 2, Maipiko and Orailia villages. When asked to comment on some recent news that had interested them, most people of these villages knew something that had happened locally. Much interest was shown in the recent tragic road accident near Kwikila. Overseas news was not comprehended by the people. As on previous patrols the only interest shown in newspapers was for their value in encasing tobacco.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Most of the houses in the Maria Census Division are built upon European lines. A typical house is built some four feet above the ground, the structure being supported by many wooden posts. The walls are made of pit-pit and the roofs consist of kunai grass. Floors are made of adzed or pit sawn timber. Joins are made by binding the ends of timber. Some nails are used. The interior of a typical house reveals one or two rooms, occasionally an extra small cooking room. One window plus a door enables light to illuminate ~~the~~ possessions such as kitchenware, clothes, woven bed sheets, village dogs and people. These houses were kept quite clean and for the most part were in good repair. Some houses were found built upon more traditional lines with the kunai grass roofs extended to almost reach the ground. Thus the roof is also the wall. These few houses appeared more 'run down' than the usual type, a greater fire hazard, and generally more dirty. The worst villages for housing and sanitation were Mumuiru, Taiogena, Kemakomana and Gouwo. For many years Mumuiru has retained the honour of being the most filthy village in the Rigo Sub-District. Mr. T. J. Downes a/A.D.C., has installed a new Village Constable and has recommended this man to the authorities. This positive action will result in improvements in living conditions in the Mumuiru, Taiogena area. The other sub-standard villages were given talks on the benefits of cleanliness. Improvements were suggested and some work was observed to begin immediately upon toilets and in removing foul water from some villages.

Sanitation appeared to be quite adequate. Many outside toilets were inspected and some appeared to be in use. Very little human excreta was observed but the usual amounts of domestic animal discharge was evident in and around the villages. Most villages appeared to have adequate toilets. Only a selected few of these toilets, usually those commanding a good view, were used. Very few garbage pits were seen and this officer is at a loss to explain the method of disposal of garbage in those villages not close to a river. Flies and other disease carrying insects were not found in abundance, indicating reasonably clean villages. Some trapped water, turned foul, was observed in a few villages and instructions were given as to its disposal. Most villages however, built atop ridge lines, benefited from breezes and the sloping land acted as a natural drainage system for the villages.

The health of the Maria people is quite good. A reasonable, though not ideal, diet allows most people of both sexes to remain active until their 50's. However rapid deterioration overtakes them after this age and only one man was over 65 years of age. The most common disease observed was a form of tinea, often completely covering the whole person. A few goitre were noted and in the village

A few cases of goitre were noted and in the village of Koru'oru there appears to be a high percentage of cases. One child whose arm was recently broken in a soccer game was attached to the patrol and taken to Kwikila Hospital. The boy's mother, kept up a stream of protest and, realising this had no effect began to wail. At least her boy will be able to use his arm in the future. At Lebagolo village the Village Constable's son, a lad of about 10, was suffering from a huge swelling on the side of his head. Although the child was obviously in pain and had been suffering for 5 weeks the Village Constable had not sent him to Kwikila Hospital, a journey of one day. This village was told of the services the hospital supplies and the child was despatched immediately, with escort, to Kwikila. The Maria Census Division has 2 Aid Posts. They are located at Bogaramaka and Laura. The post of Laura appears first class. The doctor boy was observed at Maria No. 1 village some distance from Laura. He says he visits most of the Maria hinterland regularly. A full scale medical patrol has not visited the Maria since April 1964.

The apparel worn by the people was of the European leisure type suitable to hot climate. The males were dressed in shorts and open necked shirts. Thongs were worn by many people of both sexes but mainly the people still favour bare feet. The females wore colourful dresses, often ill fitting and too baggy. Some smart dresses were noticed, their owners usually being young girls with quite excellent figures. The very young children were naked and some old men, apparently no longer in need of adornment, wore only a loin cloth. All this clothing however, is the 'Sunday best' and is worn for special occasions. Apparently the women revert to grass skirts upon the patrol leaving the village. Several men were observed to carry female's handbags, a practice which, although practical, caused some wirthamong the patrol members.

European artefacts were also in abundance. Within the home, cooking pots and large tin water containers were seen. Kettles, cups, plates and bowls were also used domestically. Bush knives and hand knives plus shotguns appeared to be used mainly outside. Other common European artefacts seen were axe heads, lanterns and a few chairs.

The staple diet of the Maria people is as follows. Taro, sweet potato, pineapples, watermelons, paw-paw, coconuts and bananas is the basic food and most often seen. This is supplemented by onions, english potatoes, oranges, tomatoes and sweet corn in the higher altitudes. Lemons and pumpkin were also seen. All these foods were offered to the patrol and in accordance with usual practise all food offered was bought. There was adequate food available to the Maria people, no village experiencing any real hardships. Gardens were plentiful, particularly at the village of Orailia where vast quantities of food was offered to the patrol. If the old saying is correct that 'an Army marches on its stomach', then our patrol marched well indeed!

The introduced foodstuffs already mentioned, such as english potatoes, tomatoes, oranges, sweet corn and lemons were eaten by most people in the village which grew these foods. However it was mainly the inner Maria villages of Nenemakonana, Koru'oru, Laura, Orailia and Kakiakonana, in the higher altitudes that these additional foods were obtained. Very little canned foodstuffs are consumed by the average family. These canned items are considered as luxuries and are rarely purchased. Trade stores are found in the following villages. Arewaka, Dirigolo, Bogaramaka, Mumuiru, Unagoro, Vorakogena and Tobaroka. The turnover of these stores is very small and most were closed and out of stock. These trade stores carry only a limited range of goods such as canned fish and round meat, sugar, rice, salt and kerosene. The low turnover reveals the general lack of finance in the area.

The people's diet is occasionally enhanced by the addition of wild pig, magani and birds shot whilst hunting. Fresh water prawns are available in some areas and fish are also caught in season.

It appears that the standard of living is comparable to other areas in the Central District and the people seem quite satisfied with their existing conditions. No one starves, few are really sick, clothing is adequate, housing quite fair and water abundant.

There are no Community Centres or organization such as the Red Cross in the Maria. The people, especially the younger ones, are interested in sport. Several playing fields are constructed near some villages and they are kept in good condition. Australian Rules football and soccer appear to be the favourite outdoor sports in the Maria.

MISSIONS.

There are 3 Missions operating in the Maria Census Division. They are in order of population controlled as follows:-

- 1) Seventh Day Adventist
- 2) United Church
- 3) Catholic.

The list below indicates which villages follow which religion.

Seventh Day Adventists.

Koru'oru, Li'ita, Orailia, Unuagoro, Bagubava, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mumuiru, Gouwo, Meipiko, Kakiakomana, Tabuakomana, Aremaka, Kaiteba Mamatagoro, Managoro and Memekakomana.

United Church.

Vorakogena, Wagoatebaka, Meirobu, Kobaroka, Tobaroka, Nenemakomana, Binigoro and Goada.

Catholic.

Dirigoro.

The villages of Maria No's 1, 2 and 3 plus Kenokomana and Bokukomana do not have, or want a religion. The 3 Maria villages have just sacked their S.D.A. pastor. Most of the villages professing to follow the S.D.A. religion are quite serious in their desire to find peace through this religion. However the people of Aremaka and Kaiteba villages, nominally S.D.A., expressed a desire to belong to no religion at all. The S.D.A. religion is very strong among the inner Maria people living in the higher altitudes. Those villages adhering to United Church religion appeared quite content with their lot. Several villages, no matter which religion they followed, appeared to be lethargic about religion. There are no real tensions originating from religious problems. The only differences discovered during talks was the desire of the United Church people never to become S.D.A. This feeling is quite strong amongst the United Church followers and has to do with the disadvantages inherent with a religion that bans many human comforts. Generally speaking religious tolerance is shown and all religions co-exist in a harmonious, ecumenical atmosphere.

NON - INDIGENES.

There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments owned or operated by non-indigenous persons in the Maria. There are no non-indigenous people residing in the Maria.

Occasionally the village people were asked what their attitude would be to a European who desired to live in the Maria. No direct answer was attained but I gather the village people would not welcome an ordinary European living in the village. Those people who have had more contact with Europeans would not disagree as they realise there is no reason for fear.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

As mentioned in the section dealing with 'population distribution and trends', there are no vehicular roads inside the Maria Census Division. The Maria is a landlocked division. An 'all weather' road links Sub-District Headquarters at Kwikila with Matairuka village near the Maria's western boundary. This road offers direct communication with District Headquarters at Port Moresby. The road is in good condition and can handle large trucks. By vehicle from Kwikila to Matairuka takes about 45 minutes to 1 hour. From Kwikila to Port Moresby is 57 miles and can be easily done in 2 hours. This road that now terminates just east of Matairuka village is to be extended in the near future, work commencing before June 30th. The road will be pushed through Lebagolo village in the south west of the Maria and it will be constructed along the northern section of the Ormond Census Division, just south of the Maria. This road will pass near Imairu and Potuna villages and then proceed close to the Maria villages of Binigoro and Gwada in the south east Maria. It will eventually reach Marshall Lagoon. Feeder roads from villages in the southern and Central Maria will join the main road. The patrol travelled over a large area of land through which this new road will be constructed. The nature of the terrain being gently rolling hills and flat country, will enable the construction of an all weather road to proceed fairly easily and quickly.

Walking tracks within the Maria vary from excellent to almost non-existent in some cases. In the Mumuiru area the tracks were sub standard and instructions were given to improve them. The patrol travelled along several little used tracks and Mr. Downes has made several recommendations for an alteration in the route followed by future patrols. The suggestions are that patrols now follow a track from Kobaroka to Dirigolo and return a short distance to visit Mamekakomana village. Kobaroka has often been neglected by previous patrols but its population of 151 persons makes it the largest single village in the Maria Census Division. Trails around the north western section of the Maria were generally poor. **Good** tracks were followed in the mountain areas and on the flat southern stretches also. Usually recent signs of construction was observed along the route. The patrols in future are advised to travel from Orailia to Maria to Iaura to Li'iba to Kakiakomana. This new route eliminates the necessity of doubling back to Orailia from Maria. A new road is to be constructed from Iaura to Li'iba and thence to Kakiakomana. It may be worth noting that the map of the Rigo Sub-District (2 milinch) is most inaccurate in its Maria section. Many old villages are not recorded, rivers are incorrectly marked, many trails are not shown and many villages incorrectly located. Amendments to trails and the inclusion of several tracks appears in a patrol map attached to the study as Appendix 'B'.

When the extension of the road from Kwikila to Matairuka is pushed through to Marshall Lagoon, the Maria will be well served with a good road system along its western southern and southeastern boundaries. Only in the far northern areas will quick access by feeder road to the main road be impractical in the immediate future. Terrain will prevent this. However the use of rafts on the eastern tributaries of the Ormond and the main river itself, will enable speedy travel from northwestern areas to the main road.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are few tradesmen permanently residing in the Maria. Two men have received training from the D.A.S.F. at Kapogere station. These men are working among the people of their villages and one man has some coffee growing. Seventeen men professed some knowledge of carpentry but none have a degree. As for other tradesmen, no plumbers, mechanics, drivers or storemen were living in the Maria at the time of the patrol. The Maria has little appeal to trained tradesmen.

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THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration may be said to be respectful. Their respect is for the power they know the Administration can wield. It was obvious that in some villages talk was being hidden.

Not all complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol. Some officials attempted to suppress talk because they feared trouble and their attitude of 'peace at any cost' made their job easier. As in the Koiari division the patrol appeared to be not only the symbol of Government but also, the government. This was apparent in the more remote areas of the Maria. In those areas closer to Kwikila, such as the Lebcgolo area, more knowledge of the structure of the Administration was shown. The great majority of the people seemed to be happy that a patrol was again visiting their village. In those villages where mission influence was strong the patrol received a warm welcome from the people. The mission's pastors in the Maria are in favour of the Administration. European members of the patrol were examined carefully by villagers and many of our day-to-day activities caused much interest. If not actually liked, Europeans are at the very least tolerated, by the people.

The Rigo Local Government Council has a common boundary with the Maria. However the Council's activities have made little impression on the bulk of the Maria people. It is true however that in those areas closer to the Council area, interest in the Council is strong. Lebagolo, Meirobu, Tobaroka and Kobaroka villages expressed the desire to learn more about the function of the Council. In this area the progress the Council has brought to its member villages is desired by the people.

The people of the Maria are still socially fragmented. No uniting force was noticed by the patrol. No one man appears to have the ability and youth to unite the people in the short term. No cause appeared strong enough to draw the people together in a union. No resentment was common to all peoples or shared by even a large percentage of them. The most outstanding complaint was settled on patrol by Mr. Downes. This complaint concerned a land dispute between Lebagolo and Tobaroka villages.

The people have very little knowledge of the machinery of the present government. At least 90% of those questioned knew absolutely nothing about the government's composition or its function. After recent patrols had given lectures and carefully explained the government and its functions to the people, it is depressing to report that almost total ignorance was found to exist. The people have great difficulty comprehending the physical aspects of government. They freely admit that during political talks with Patrol Officers they say they understand, but in fact have very little idea, and soon forget all they have absorbed. As far as the patrol could ascertain no person had attended lectures or working sessions of the Rigo Local Government Council. No person has been a representative of any political committee and no one has travelled in a political capacity.

THE ECONOMY OF THE MARIA.

There are approximately 750 coffee trees in the Maria. 300 of these trees are at Dirigolo, 400 at Bogaromaka and 50 at Nagoa-tebaka village. These are the only economic trees in the Maria. The man tending the coffee trees reports an annual production of 5 rice bags which is all purchased by the D.A.S.F. at Kapogere station. The price received was \$4-00 per bag. An increase in production is imminent as more trees are becoming mature. There were approximately 2000 coconut trees in the Maria. No commercial use is made of them. There are no market garden enterprises thus nil income from this source. It would be impossible to present an accurate figure for the total cash earnings of the workers of the Maria.

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Although 213 adult males are recorded as working it is doubtful if all are actually employed at this time. Also income is earned by the Trade Store owners but this is so small as to be negligible. There are no Co-operatives operating in the area. No Rural Progress Societies or other marketing body exists. There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in any commercial activity.

From the information listed above it can be seen that the Maria is very much an area with a basic subsistence economy. Commencing from this basic undeveloped subsistence situation the

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY are as follows.

The drawbacks to economic progress in the Maria have long been lack of communications allied with very little education for the people plus their natural desire not to advance economically. Thus it seems feasible that if those three drawbacks were broken down and ultimately eliminated, some progress in the Maria would naturally result. Encouragement would accelerate the progress.

The first drawback, lack of communications is about to be almost entirely eliminated in the next two years. As reported in the section dealing with 'Communications', in the short term 75% of the people will have direct or easy access to the main road in the south of the Maria.

The second drawback, lack of education is being slowly eliminated. The dramatic increase in numbers receiving basic education augurs well for the future.

The third drawback, the desire to continue the subsistence economy, may well eventually subside as improved communications expose the population to outside influence. Increased travel and the better education received by the people should spur the desire for a higher standard of living. Once those barriers have been partly broken down the economy can advance; probably in five ways.

The most basic expansion of the economy would be the introduction of cash cropping. There is more than enough arable land available for the purpose. Oranges, tomatoes, english potatoes, sweet corn and onions were received by the patrol from the people. Any planned growing and dramatic increase in production these foods would be welcomed by the centres of large population near the Maria. I believe Port Moresby is in need of good fresh foods and I know that the diet of 600-700 schoolchildren at Kwikila school could well be improved. At the very outside the people from the remote areas of the Maria could deliver produce to the main road within 3 days. The same day the produce could be on sale in Port Moresby, Kwikila or Marshall Lagoon. Other more common produce such as pineapples, watermelons, sweet potatoes, paw-paw and coconuts would also be sold quickly as the demand is already great. Many villages, such as Ora'ia, Bogaranaka, Iaura, Mumuru, Unuagoro, Maipiko and Bagubara already have extensive gardens supplying more than enough food for the people. Hunting game for profit is also a distinct possibility. Meat, provided it is of reasonable quality and not too old would sell to a meat starved local population.

With the new road shortening distances between the Maria and Port Moresby, the better educated people may be expected to find jobs, and return more often to their home villages, bringing the money they have earned with them. Labour, already the Maria's main source of income, will travel further and obtain higher wages.

If the pattern of progress follows other areas previously given access to a good road then motor trucks and passenger vehicles will be purchased by the people. The trucks will be the medium of transport for the goods grown in the Maria and sold in the towns.

With the resulting increase in income of many Maria people, small trade businesses would appear, their services increasing as the people become more wealthy.

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After a time more advanced industries may choose to open in this area. A timber industry located in the south eastern section near the large Ormond River is a possibility. Flat land gives easy access to large timbered areas. The new road will pass very close to this point.

Another more advanced industry the Southern Maria could accommodate would be the cattle industry. The southern areas of the Maria, are flat with some gently rolling hills food grass appears in this area and there are no large swamps. It appears this southern Maria - northern Ormond area would be ideal for cattle.

In most of these possibilities for expanding the Maria's economy the D.A.S.F. would play an important part. If arrangements to have their officers actually engaged in the field, perhaps on patrols with the D.D.A. were made, progress would occur more efficiently and quickly. Perhaps if men and women were trained at the Agricultural station at Kapogere, thence to return to their villages, a more solid foundation would be laid.

In the end, of course, it is the people themselves who must do the bulk of the work. The people of Lebagolo village, the first to be served by the extension of the new road readily promised co-operation. This help would take the form of labour and any other ways within the peoples means. Also the villages of Meirobu, Kobaroka and Tobaroka are eager for access to the new road. If this enthusiasm is more than just pride at the prestige of having a road and a truck and can be channeled into a productive outlook an increase in productivity is possible in the Maria. The chance will soon be there but will the people take it?

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Only in that area of the Maria close to the eastern boundary of the Rigo Local Government Council expressed any real interest in the workings of the Council. No outright request was received by the patrol for any village to become a member. I feel that once the road is pushed through near to some of the villages the people will be eager to join. Villages which may be expected to show interest in joining the Council are Meirobu, Narokelli, Tobaroka, Kobaroka, Lebagolo, Okoukona, Binigoro and Goada. Their total population is 462 people or approximately 21% of the population of the Maria. Additional interest would probably come from some villages slightly further from the road, but with reasonable access to it. It is stressed that no direct question was put to any Maria people concerning entry to the Rigo Council. When discussing the area and current happenings talk regarding the Council sometimes emerged. If it did not occur no attempt was made by the patrol to convince people they should join.

CONCLUSIONS.

From the initial probings of Administration contact over fifty years ago until today, the Maria has remained largely undisturbed. An aura of contentment, if not complete satisfaction, hangs over the division. The people feel that their traditional way of life is good and clean. Several times, especially in the deep Maria, this pleasant atmosphere enveloped the patrol. ("One could stay here for years").

Government patrols slightly disturbed the sleeply inhabitants and added a new interest. The patrol passes on and life returns to normal - eternally.

But since the 50³ the people have had far more contact with the modern world and inevitably, although slowly, the time has come for the Maria to do its share, for the area. As already mentioned communications and education seem to be the answer. A slow but definite start has been made, will the Maria break the tape first among the peoples of the Rigo Sub-District?

J. Scott
.....C.P.O.

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APPENDIX 'C'

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - MARIA CENSUS DIVISION
AS AT FEBRUARY 1969.

1. AREMAKA

(a) PALE - POGA - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
AGE : 40 years. Married. No children. Has adopted his
dead brother's 3 children.
EDUCATION: Mission school 6 months.
PRISON RECORD: 3 months at Kwikila in 1954 for some sort of
trouble involving woman. Is responsible for
KAITTEBA village also.
COMMENTS : Has worked in Port Moresby as a cook for 8 years.

(b) DUBA - IO - VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 50 years. Married with 4 children.
EDUCATION: NIL
PRISON RECORD : 1 month at Kwikila for adultery.
COMMENTS : Has previously worked as a plantation labourer
for 6 years.

(c) GABERA - IGA - VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 23 years. Married with 3 children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD: 1 month at Kwikila for fighting over a female.
COMMENTS : Was a cook for 5 years on a plantation.

GENERAL COMMENTS PALE - POGA, the Village Constable for both Aremaka
and Kaiteba villages appears the most influential man. The
Councillors do not appear to command any great respect.

2. BINIGORO.

(a) The Village Constable was in Port Moresby where he is working
in a laundry. He has been working there for 2 months.

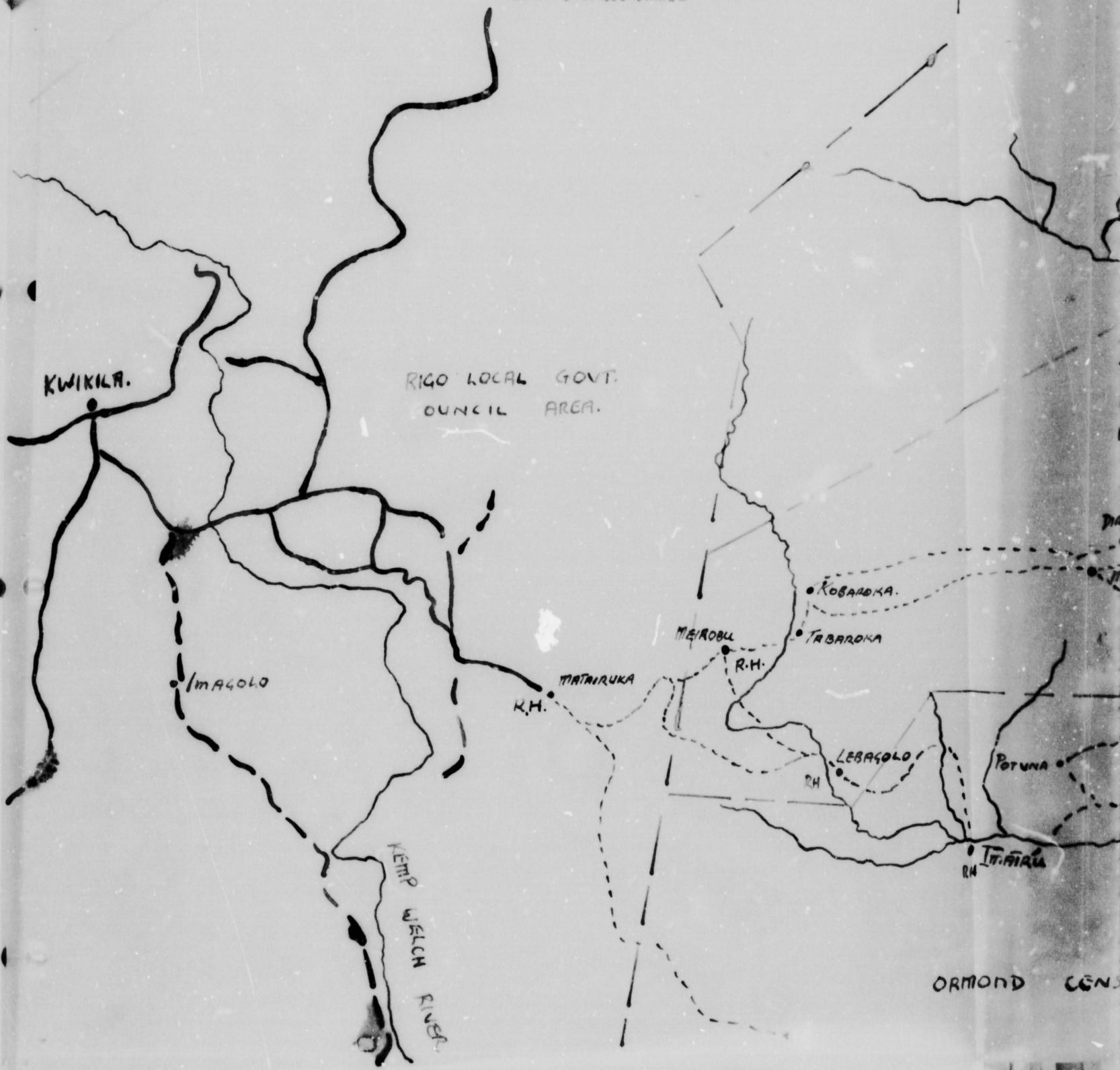
(b) DAMA - KABIO - VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : Married. No children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : Has not worked outside the Maria. Has an excellent
knowledge of his people. Is responsible for
Narokelli, Okoukana and Goada in addition to
Binigoro. Appears to command moderate respect.

KOIARI CENSUS
DIVISION.

KEY

- ALL WEATHER ROADS —————
- DRY WEATHER ROADS - - - - -
- WALKING TRACKS - - - - -
- REST HOUSES R.H.
- CENSUS DIV. BOUNDARIES - - - - -

APPENDIX



ORMOND CEN.

APPENDIX 'B'

MT BROWN CENSUS DIVISION.

(P)



3. BOGARAMAKA.

(a) WANEI - KIKIMA. POTENTIAL VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE : 35 yrs. Married. Two children.

EDUCATION : Mission school for 2 years.

PRISON RECORD: NIL

COMMENTS : Has worked as a domestic in Port Moresby for 20 years. Appears a good steady type. WANEI is to be recommended for Village Constable following the death of the previous Village Constable.

4. GOIWO.

(a) TABA - IARE - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE : 35 yrs. Married. 5 children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD: NIL

COMMENTS : 3 years work as a plantation labourer. Also responsible for Maipiko village.

(b) WIEMA - KOKOIA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE : 44 yrs Married. 3 children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : NIL

COMMENTS : Worked as a plantation labourer for 2 years.

5. IAURA.

(a) BENIGA - WEIGA VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE : 55 yrs. Married. Many children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : NIL

COMMENTS : Beniga has been Village Constable since August 1943 when his father, the former Village Constable died. Beniga is the most respected man of the inner Maria and has great influence in this area. He is extremely loyal to the Administration and most helpful to the patrol. Beniga has an irresistible urge to possess coin of the realm. He arranges for massive supplies of fresh foods to be delivered to the patrol and upon receiving fair payment has been observed gloating over his board. The fact that he is a hunchback adds drama to his gloatings. He possesses the most expensive shotgun in the Maria. Has worked as a plantation labourer for 5 years and as a cattle hand in Port Moresby for 3 years. A good man to have on our side.

(b) There did not appear to be a Councillor for Iaura village. With Beniga in complete control any Councillor would be ineffective anyway.

(b) 45

6. KAKIAKOMANA.

(a) MIAU - IRBA VILLAGE CONS TABLE.

AGE : 35 yrs. Married. 3 children 2 wives.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : 2 months at Kwixila for adultery.

COMMENTS : Miau takes the place of BUBUORA - KURA who had become inefficient through old age. BUBUORA expressed the desire to retire and MIAU - IREA is recommended for the position. He has been a plantation labourer for 2 years. His village is TABUAKOMANA which is a first class village. He will be responsible for Kakiakomana and Tabuakomana.

(b) KARAWA - DUBORA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE : 29 yrs. Married. 1 child.

EDUCATION : Mission school for 1 year.

PRISON RECORD : NIL

COMMENTS : Karawa is the son of the previous Village Constable. He has been a plantation labourer for 4 years. Also responsible for two villages.

7. KOBAROKA and TOBAROKA.

(a) GAVARA - BALANA VILLAGE CONS TABLE.

AGE : 34 yrs. Married. 2 wives. 5 children.

EDUCATION : 9 years Mission school.

PRISON RECORD : 1 month for fighting both wives.

COMMENTS : Plantation labourer for 2 years. Literate in Motu and simple English. A big head and tends to argue too much. Has the respect of his people. Responsible for Kobaroka and Toboraka villages.

(b) ORAKI - RAVANA - VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE : 53 yrs. Married 6 children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : 2 weeks jail for killing a pig.

COMMENTS : Has worked as a plantation labourer for 6 years and in Port Moresby for 2 years. Is the Councillor for Tobaroka village.

(c) LAMANI - VAJALI - VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE : 50 yrs. Married. 4 children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : NIL

COMMENTS : 2 years work as a plantation labourer. Councillor for Kobaroka village.

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(d) KILA - DOGAI VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 55 yrs. 6 children. Wife deceased.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 1 week Kwikila for riotous behaviour.
COMMENTS : Plantation labourer for 2 years. The second Councillor for Kobaroka.

(e) TOVO - RAGA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 54 yrs. Married. No child
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : Was a member of the R.P.N.G.C. for 3 years. Worked for the Lands Department for 1 year. He third Councillor for Kobaroka.

8. KORU'ORU and NENE'AKOMANA.

(a) DUBUNA - ARU VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
AGE : 41 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 6 weeks jail at Kwikila for adultery.
COMMENTS : Worked as a plantation labourer at Sivigolo for 1 year. Controls both villages and appears to be well respected. Is a big land owner. Home village Nenemakomana.

(b) ATIA - MAGAIA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 47 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 1 month jail at Kwikila for adultery.
COMMENTS : Worked as a plantation labourer for 1 year. Is the Councillor for Koru'oru and the most important man in that village.

(c) UGIA - YOWAI VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 45 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : Has worked as a plantation labourer for 2 years. This man and the Village Constable are the two most powerful men in Nenemakomana.

9. MAIPIKO.

(a) Constable TABA - YARE is responsible for GOUWO and is recorded under that village.

(b) UMPA - IMA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

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B

(b) IBUNA - MUBA. VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 53 yrs. Married. 3 children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 1 week for wearing a singlet in the 1920's.
COMMENTS : 1 year as a plantation labourer.

10. MARIA No's 1, 2 and 3.

(a) MAHEBA (alias BENIGA) - VAROVA VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
AGE : 41 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 2 months Kwikila for fighting.
COMMENTS : Plantation labourer for 6 years. The most powerful man in the 3 Maria villages. Is well liked by the people. However appears a little thick to my eye.

(b) MAGIA - AIGE. VILLAGE COUNCILLOR MARIA NO.1
AGE : 53 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 4 months jail at Abau for fighting.
COMMENTS : 3 years plantation labourer. Is well liked.

(c) BOGANA - AIPAL. VILLAGE COUNCILLOR MARIA No.2
AGE : 43 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : 5 years work as a plantation labourer. Appears a good type.

(d) IGIA - KAIRA VILLAGE COUNCILLOR MARIA No.3
AGE : 40 yrs.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : 2½ years labouring on a plantation. Also well liked by the people.

11. MEIROBU.

(a) RAGU - KATELI - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
AGE : 56 yrs. Married. 2 children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : 4 years for murder. (He and 7 others killed 8 Kalo men)
COMMENTS : Plantation labourer for 2½ years. An aged but helpful constable.

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A

(b) KEMANA - MAJU VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : 41 yrs. Married (2nd wife) 4 children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : Plantation labourer 3 years.

12. MUMURU.

(a) UBO - DAVAI - EK VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
 Relieved of his duties because of his gross incompetence.
COMMENTS : A lazy fool. Roads and village shocking. A long history of being an imbecile.

(b) MAIRU - MEME VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
AGE : 23 yrs. Married no children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : Worked as a domestic in Port Moresby. A young man and recommended for Village Constable.

13. NAGOATERAKA.

UWAIA - ARMU - VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.
AGE : Married. 2 wives 4 children and 1 adopted.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : Years' labouring on a plantation.

14. UNUAGORO and KOWIAKOMANA.

(a) GOUDA - KONE VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
AGE : 49 yrs. Married. 5 children.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : 1 year as a plantation labourer. Responsible for both villages.

(b) BUGE - LOUPONO VILLAGE COUNCILLOR
AGE : 22 yrs. Married. No child.
EDUCATION : NIL
PRISON RECORD : NIL
COMMENTS : 1 years labour on a plantation. Councillor of Unuagoro village.

(c) DADIGA - DUMO NEW VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

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12

(c) DIDIGA - DUNO NEW VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE : 26 yrs.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : NIL

COMMENTS : A new Councillor for Koruakemana. Didiga's father the old Councillor is leaving the village 3 years work as a steward in Port Moresby.

15. VORAKOGEWA

(a) PITOA - ARKONA VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

AGE : 50 yrs. Married. 6 children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : NIL

COMMENTS : 1 1/2 years as a plantation labourer.

(b) TAGE - AI VILLAGE COUNCILLOR.

AGE : Married. 5 children.

EDUCATION : NIL

PRISON RECORD : 2 months jail at Kwikila for fighting.

COMMENTS : 3 years work in a Port Moresby laundry.

DAGUBARA

GEUPA - MORUKA. - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

Appears quite efficient at his job.

DIRIGOLO

BOLA - NAURE. - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

Seems to be altogether too weak. His people are mainly old.

LI'IPA

GODO - BOBE. - VILLAGE CONSTABLE.

Young and could be an useful man.

POTENTIAL LEADER.

ORUO - AUIPA. KORU'ORU VILLAGE.

Spoke out well and of great assistance to the patrol. A future leader. Is respected as an educated, travelled, and therefore experienced man. Has received no education. No prison record. 3 years in the P.I.R. 13 years as a cook in Port Moresby. Speaks good English.

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APPENDIX "D"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

(A) No.1205 CORPORAL BIRUA. Carried out all duties required of him with the utmost efficiency. A loyal and reliable patrol policeman.

(B) No.2384 CONSTABLE YOWAI. His initial patrol. CONSTABLE YOWAI learnt quickly and applied his intelligence well. Shows much promise.

J. W. Scutt
(J. W. SCUTT)
Officer of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

15

Report Number 6/1968-69
 Subdistrict RIGO SUB-DISTRICT.
 District CENTRAL DISTRICT
 Type of Patrol ELECTION PATROL. SUPERVISION OF LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.
 Patrol Conducted by J. W. SCUTT C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled THE BOKU (OR NORTHERN) AREA OF THE
 (Council and/or RIGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.
 Census Division/s.)
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol
No. 2164 CONSTABLE SOBI-JAWA R.P.N.G.C.
HENARI-RUEBAN INTERPRETER
 Duration of Patrol—from 4 / 3 / 69 To 14 / 3 / 69.
 No. of Days ELEVEN
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : CONDUCTED BY MR. D. ROBERTS A.D.O.
 Date SEPTEMBER 1968 Duration 8 DAYS
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly) CONDUCT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. INSPECT VILLAGES
FOR STANDARDS OF HOUSING AND HYGIENE. HEAR DISPUTES AND DESPATCH
OFFENDERS TO KWIKILA FOR COURT IF NEEDS BE. PRESENT REPORT ON THE
PATROLS ACTIVITIES.
 Total Population of Area Patrolled

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

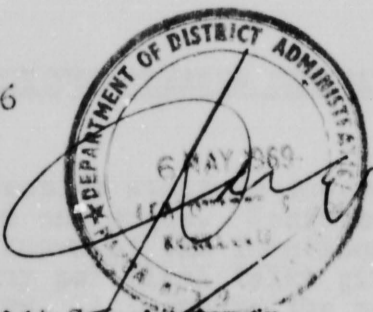
/ /19

District Commissioner.

67. 1. 26
(18)

67-1-1/286

JWS:jam



KWIKILA,
Central District.

22nd April, 1969.

~~The District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.~~

Please find the enclosed additional information omitted from Rigo Patrol Report No 67/68-69 written by Mr J. W. Scutt Cadet Patrol Officer.

(B. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

67-3-5

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOROROBU.

Forwarded please. My 67-3-5 of 18/4/69 refers.

R. J. Galloway *de*
(R. T. GALLOWAY)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

5.5.69.

ms
P/A

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The peoples attitude towards the Central Government is confused and vague. Confused and vague because very little is known of the functions of the Central Government despite many political talks given by Patrol Officers in recent years. It appears the people do realise that there does exist some form of Central control but beyond this little is known. Nor was any real desire to learn apparent. The Annual patrol has been a feature of the peoples lives for over forty years now and outside of a few days contact with the servants of the Administration the Central Government has made few demands upon them to alter their day to day existence.

However the people do realise that disputes may be settled at the Sub-District Office and overall they do recognize the Administration as the controlling influence in maintaining law and order.

ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, SERVICES

The only accommodation facilities are in the form of Resthouses built of local materials by the people for visiting patrolling officers. No services are provided in relation to these accommodation facilities.

67-1-26

29th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 5/68-69.

Your reference 67-3-5 of 18th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.W. Scutt, Cadet Patrol Officer to BCKU area of Rigo Local Government Council Census Division.

A well presented and informative report which indicates that Mr. Scutt spent a great deal of time in detailed and worthwhile discussions with the people.

It is pleasing to note that the general situation in the area appears quite satisfactory and that the people are not only economically minded but, as reported upon, have pride in the appearance of their villages.

I concur that a consolidation period will be, at the present stage, more beneficial than any unplanned or hasty expansion which could create unsettling influences in some parts of the Census Division.

rw
(T.W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

c.c.
Mr. J.W. Scutt,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA Central District.

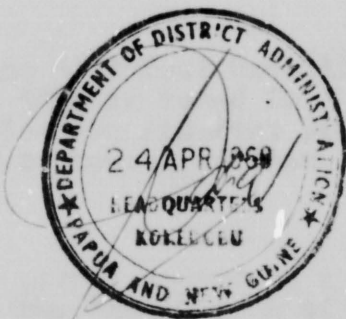
Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67. 1. 26. (15)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-5



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

18th. April, 1969.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEXOBU.

PATROL REPORT No RIGO 6-68/69
Mr. J.W. SCUTT. C.P.O.

The above report is forwarded for your perusal.

Basic purpose of the patrol was the recent Local Government Council elections for the Rigo Council. These appear to have been satisfactorily carried out.

The foothill country in which this area is situated is admirably suited to agricultural pursuits, climatically it is in a more temperate range, rainfall is good and possibly the greatest asset is the obvious energy of the people.

The Bobu road, affords access to Port Moresby for some of the people. This road is as yet not properly constructed, funds from the Rural development Fund were allocated to this road and it is proposed to allocate further funds next year, dependant on District Allocation.

Extension of the road beyond its present terminal point would be a major project, but not insurmountable, its extension would be most beneficial to the area.

POLITICAL

As stated elsewhere, the elections appeared successful.

The extension of the council into other areas, particularly those when economic development is virtually non-existent could be fraught with dangers. I am inclined to agree with the comments of the Assistant District Commissioner in that a consolidation of the existing area and planned development over a set period, then consideration of extension. Rigo Council has developed the area considerably road wise, but a consolidation period and development socially would be wise.

Mr. Scutt has presented a good and informative report.

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

*new
29/4*

HEALTH.

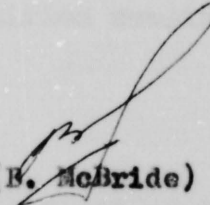
The term "Aid Post Orderlies" and not "Doctor Boys" should be used - this is noted for Mr. Scutt's information. The rumour re removal of an Aid Post Orderly was unfounded and the people have been reassured of this.

GENERAL.

A good patrol report on a special patrol to supervise election work in the "Boku" area of the Rigo Local Government Council.

Council elections for the whole council area has been completed and election report by the Returning Officer has already been forwarded.

Former Member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Dirona Abe, was elected new president of the Rigo Local Government Council.



(E. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

Dept. of District Administration,
KVIKILA,
Rigo Subdistrict.

1st April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

RIGO PATROL NO. 6 - 1968/69

SUPERVISION LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Herewith please find three copies of a report on the above patrol by Mr. J.W. Scutt, Cadet Patrol Officer. Copies of patrol instructions, patrol map and certified camping allowance claim are also enclosed.

I have for comment:

POLITICAL.

I have already discussed, at my first meeting of the Rigo Local Government Council, the need for the Council to establish a ward development and a five year development plan. This will show the people what can be achieved, where and when, and indicate to them how their work is progressing.

As yet I do not know the area under discussion but it appears obvious that if people pay taxes for years and years without any benefits they will become dissatisfied. In about ten days time a patrol will be going out to census and make a thorough area survey of the whole area under the Rigo Local Government Council. The patrol will take over two months in my estimate. When this report comes in I intend to assist the Council in formulating a development plan for the council area. A basic idea would be to advise the council when formulating the said development plan to incorporate some facilities into each ward within the period of the first stage of the development plan. If it is not possible to put in roads then get the council to put in something of use to the people; roads should in my view have first priority wherever this is practicable.

I will be patrolling the Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree areas in about two months time. At the moment I can see no point in extending the council to encompass the 170 people mentioned. The villages mentioned are even further into the range than is Libuna. If they paid taxes to the council and received no benefits they will undoubtedly become disgruntled.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Tom Abe was apparently actively canvassing for support for his brother, the new Council President Mr. Dirona Abe, prior to the elections.

ECONOMIC.

It is pleasing to see that the people are doing something in this field. I intend visiting this area briefly within the next month to get some idea on the possibility of road extension. At this time I could not make constructive comment.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12
2
27

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference **67-1-1/268**

If calling ask for

Mr. **TJD/jam**

Department of District Administration

**KWIKILA,
Central District.**

3rd March, 1969.

**Mr. J. W. Scutt
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.**

COUNCIL ELECTIONS BOKU AREA.

As per my verbal advice you will depart Kwikila on Tuesday 3rd March for the BOKU area in the Rigo Local Government Council area. You will carry out the following instructions.

- (1) Conduct the Council Elections as per your schedule.
- (2) Inspect all villages visited for hygiene and standard of housing.
- (3) Hear any disputes and if needs be despatch offenders to Kwikila for court.
- (4) Present a report upon your activities.

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

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RIGO PATROL NO. 5/68-69

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.

19th March 1969.

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

RIGO PATROL No. 5/68-69.

ELECTION PATROL BOKU (NORTHERN)
SECTION OF RIGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Submitted for your personal, comments and enforwarding
are copies of the abovementioned election patrol.

Attached is a claim for Camping Allowance.

Patrol Conducted by : Mr. J.W.Scutt Cadet Patrol Officer.

Personal Accompanying Patrol : No.2164 Constable SOBI-JAWA R.P & N.G.C.
HENARI-REUBEN INTERPRETER.

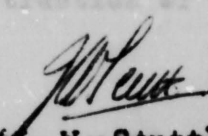
Duration of Patrol : 4th March 1969 to 14th March 1969.
ELEVEN DAYS.

Last Patrol to the Area : September 1968 - EIGHT DAYS.

- Objects of the Patrol :
- (i) Conduct Council Elections.
 - (ii) Inspect Villages for Standards of Housing and hygiene.
 - (iii) Hear disputes and, if needs be, despatch offenders to Kwikila for Court.
 - (iv) Present A Report upon your Activities.

Map Reference : Rigo Sub-District 2 Milinch Series.

- Appendices :
- (A) Report on Member R.P. & N.G.C.
 - (B) Patrol Map.


(J. W. Scutt)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Monday 11th March.

0800 - 09.0 hrs. departed ... village and arrived at ...
Paid carriers.

PATROL DAIRY

Tuesday 4th March 1969.

Received written patrol instructions from Mr. T. J. Downes a/A.D.C. Received verbal instructions from Mr. G. Williams P.C. Assembled Patrol equipment. 1330 - 1430 hrs by Austin truck to Boregaina Village. 1500 - 1830 hrs walked to Kokorogoro Village as the Austin Truck could not travel the damaged road beyond Boregaina. Spent the night at Kokorogoro West House.

Wednesday 5th March.

Conducted the Council Elections at Kokorogoro. Talked with the people about the functions of the Council. Inspected the village and surrounds. Heard Complaints. 0930 - 1030 hrs walked to Debada-goro village. Conducted the Council elections here. Inspected the village, talked with the people and heard complaints. 1145 - 1330 hrs walked to Labunakomama village. Inspected this excellent village. Talked with the people and arranged for the elections to be held the following morning.

Thursday 6th March.

Conducted the election. One candidate. Talked with the people and discussed the Rige Council Heard complaints. 1330 - 1430 hrs walked to Nogenaka village. Inspected the village and its surrounds. Paid carriers. Talked to the people about the election of a Councillor. Conducted the election. Heard numerous Complaints. Spent the evening in general discussion with the people.

Friday 7th March.

0730 - 0920 hrs. Departed Nogenaka and arrived at Bokukemana. Inspected this excellent village. Talked with the people on the Rige Council and its functions. Conducted the election. Paid carriers and heard complaints.

Saturday 8th March.

0600 - 0900 hrs. Departed Bokukemana and arrived Efaika. Most impressive village. Talked with the people on general topics including the Rige Council. Conducted the election. No complaints. The best village I have seen in the Rige Sub-District.

Sunday 9th March.

Observed all day at Efaika village.

Monday 10th March.

0630 - 1030 hrs walked with carriers from Efaika to Bulidobu village near the Kemp Welch River. Paid carriers. Inspected the village and its surrounds. Talked with the people about the functions of the Rige Local Government Council. Conducted the elections. Heard many minor complaints. Organized the construction of 5 rafts for transport down the Kemp Welch River.

Tuesday 11th March.

0800 - 1000 hrs. rafted down the Kemp Welch River to Gaunemu village. Paid raftsmen. Talked with the people about the activities of the Rige Local Government Council. Inspected the village and its surrounds. Conducted the election. No complaints.

Wednesday 12th March.

0800 - 0900 hrs. departed Gaunemu village and arrived at Kwa's. Paid carriers.

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97

RIGO PATROL No. 3/1968-1969

Inspected the village and talked with members of the womens club.
Discussed the Rigo Local Government Council with the people.
Conducted the election. Heard complaints.

Thursday 13th March.

0740 - 0845 hrs. by raft from Kwale to Kerekedebu. Paid carriers. Talked with the people about the functions of the Rigo Local Government Council. Conducted the election for a Councillor. Heard complaints. Inspected the village and its surrounds for standards of housing and hygiene.

Friday 14th March.

0800 - 0900 hrs. by raft to Kapegere B.A.S.F. landing.
1030 hrs. by vehicle to Kwikila. Reported to Mr. G. Williams Patrol Officer, commence/patrol report.

END OF ELECTION PATROL.

As all weather road joins Kwikila to Kapegere Village. A weather road continues beyond Kapegere village, through Dekadadad village and terminates in a dirt road leading to Libunakumana. This rather poor track leads into the Boku Area. The road appears well for future development.

The Kapege River affords an excellent medium of communication to the Boku Area. Many power boats are used by villages situated near the Kapege River. Rafts are also built to travel south towards Kwikila.

Several walking tracks lead to the area. One track joins Kwikila to the Boku and another connects Gea village and the Boku. Gea is joined by road to Kwikila.

The actual voting was only one candidate stood.

If it is taken into account that the Boku Area has a high degree of abject poverty the numbers of people voting is encouraging. At Kwikila and Gea the previously elected Councillors did not stand. In all other cases the old councillor stood again. There were six cases of only one candidate standing for election.

With the exception of one case, described later, the Boku people exhibited little interest in the elections. Although a little interest was shown in the Boku area, the people did not appear to understand the election in any detail. The great majority of the people of the Boku area are illiterate and most voted carelessly. In this area the people are acutely aware of the Council and the great majority of the people are illiterate and the people are illiterate and the people are illiterate. As mentioned earlier there was one exception. The people of Libunakumana were also asked and they voted. The evening before their election was held. There were strong arguments for withdrawing from the Council.

SPECIAL PATROL BOKU AREA FOR COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the Boku or Northern Area of the Rigo Local Government Council. The terrain is rugged, with gently rolling hills becoming increasingly more difficult to negotiate as they rise in altitude towards the northern section. Vegetation is mainly tropical rainforest but savannah grasslands are found in the southern section. The Kemp Welch River and one of its tributaries drain the area. The climate experienced by the patrol was varied; in the southern areas the low lying ground and savannah grasslands combined to produce very hot and humid weather. In the northern section the higher altitudes resulted in a marked drop in humidity, and cooler weather generally prevailed. Several heavy falls of rain were experienced and following these showers walking tracks became quite slippery. The Boku area has common boundaries with the Keiari Census Division to the west and northwest, the Mount Obree Census Division to the north and the Mount Brown Census Division to the east. To the south sub-district Headquarters at Kwikila is located.

Access to this area is by road, river and walking tracks. An 'all weather' road joins Kwikila to Kekeregere Village. A 'dry weather' road continues beyond Kekeregere village, through Debadagere village and terminates within one hour's walk of Libunakemana. This rather deep penetration into the Boku Area by the road augers well for future development.

The Kemp Welch River affords an excellent medium of communication to the Boku Area. Many power boats are owned by villages situated near the Kemp Welch River. Rafts are also built to travel south towards Kwikila.

Several walking tracks lead to the area. One track joins Kwikila to the Boku and another connects Gea village and the Boku. Gea is joined by road to Kwikila.

TOTALS

20	727	1174	471	449	757	44%
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+ No actual voting as only one candidate stood.

If it is taken into account that the Boku Area has a high degree of absent workers the numbers of people voting is encouraging. At Bulidoba and Kwale the previously elected Councillors did not stand. In all other cases the old councillor stood again. There were six cases of only one candidate standing for election.

With the exception of one case, described later, the Boku people exhibited real interest in the elections. Although a little slow to assemble on some occasions most villagers had already discussed the election in some detail amongst themselves prior to the arrival of the patrol. The great majority of the people already knew how to vote and most voted correctly. In this area the people are acutely aware of the Council and its functions. The great majority of the people are content with the effort being made by the Council. As mentioned earlier there was one exception. The people of Libunakemana deliberated for about three hours the evening before their election was to be held. There were strong arguments for withdrawal from the Council.

027

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL.

As per written instructions from Mr. T.J. Downes a/Assistant District Commissioner and verbal instructions from Mr. G. Williams I departed Kwikila on 4th March to conduct the election for Councillors to the Rigo Local Government Council. Ten elections were held, an average of one election per day. The villages and wards visited were in the Beku Area of the Rigo Council Area. This area is in the north and north eastern section of the council area. The table below lists some relevant facts.

DATE	WARD	Eligible to			Turned Out			Percentage Voting.	CANDIDATES.
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
5.3.69	KOKOROGORO	72	60	132	30	35	65	48% +	KADA-KURUKA only Candidate.
5.3.69	DEBADEGORO	25	23	48	10	10	20	40%	MISSINA-DENNUNU and NENEWA-BORE.
6.3.69	LIBUNAKOMANA	63	53	116	35	19	54	48% +	JACK-GOBONA only Candidate.
6.3.69	NOGOMAKA	32	31	63	17	20	37	57% +	DAGA-ASIRI only Candidate.
7.3.69	BOKUKOMANA	135	107	242	50	35	85	35%	GENIA-LESE and GASI-OBAKI.
8.3.69	EFAIKA	36	27	63	12	19	31	50% +	KEKERA-MARA only Candidate.
10.3.69	BULIDOBU	65	53	118	40	29	69	58%	VILI-JWANA, LOROBO-TOGANA & BORA-MEDANI.
11.3.69	GAUNOMU	77	76	153	38	38	76	50% +	VARI-GARA only Candidate.
12.3.69	KWALE	61	55	116	29	19	48	40% +	SARIVA-MAMANA only Candidate
13.3.69	KAREKODOBU	57	44	101	30	24	54	54%	IOSIA-GAINA, GINI-GINA & GARO-GARENA.
TOTALS		623	529	1152	291	248	539	44%	

+ No actual voting as candidate stood.

If it is taken into account that the Beku Area has a high degree of absent workers the numbers of people voting is encouraging. At Bulidobu and Kwale the previously elected Councillors did not stand. In all other cases the old councillor stood again. There were six cases of only one candidate standing for election.

With the exception of one case, described later, the Beku people exhibited real interest in the elections. Although a little slow to assemble on some occasions most villagers had already discussed the election in some detail amongst themselves prior to the arrival of the patrol. The great majority of the people already knew how to vote and most voted correctly. In this area the people are acutely aware of the Council and its functions. The great majority of the people are content with the effort being made by the Council. As mentioned earlier there was one exception. The people of Libunakomana deliberated for about three hours the evening before their election was to be held. There were strong arguments for withdrawal from the Council.

(21)

The main point of dissatisfaction appeared to be the tax ^{levy} of eight dollars per man and one dollar per female of voting age. The Libuna people argued that since they could see no sign of the extension of the road to their village in the immediate future they were paying tax and receiving no benefits in return. However it was decided to remain in the Council. This Libuna meeting was a closed one and my understanding of the discussions which took place there was arrived at through talks with Henari Rueben, the interpreter accompanying the patrol. Some dissatisfaction about tax was raised in other villages near Libuna, but the feeling was not nearly so intense. In replying to the complaints of tax payment I endeavoured to explain the workings of the Council to the people. It was pointed out that in ^{UNUSUAL} cases of hardship the Council may be sympathetic toward a plea for a reduction in tax. In any case I suggested that these dissatisfied people should see the Council Clerk about the matter. Failing this I further suggested that Mr. McBride, Assistant District Commissioner, would possibly hear their complaints. Additional frank discussion appeared to spark further talks, the result being a more reasonable attitude towards tax payments. In all cases, prior to the commencement of the elections talks on the procedure of the election were given the people. With due regard to the request by the people of the Libuna area for a road extension it is difficult to see this being done in the short term at least. Difficult terrain would hamper any roadwork and construction and to my untrained eye it must have taken a high effort to push the road through as far as it is now.

Three villages in the Mount Brown area expressed the wish to join the Council. These villages are Amuraika, Aremaika and Taburaika. Their total population is about 170 people. Their Village Constable claims he has been attempting to join the Council for the past four years. By the very location of the three villages they are neighbours to the Efaika people who are in the Council. In addition this area are all the one people. As these villages appear very eager to join the Council perhaps some positive action could be taken to look into their application.

It was noted that the Councillor for Alebagiu Village, Tom Abe, had travelled extensively around the Boku area just prior to the election. Tom Abe had previously been the Chairman of the Rigo Council during part of the last term but lost his position following a Vote of no confidence passed by the Council. Apparently Tom Abe is intending to again seek the Chairmanship this term.

The patrol noticed no trend towards younger, more educated and travelled man standing for election. The vast majority of candidates were 35 years or over. There appeared to be more confidence in ~~these~~ men, many of whom were old village Constables or Councillors.

The ten elections were conducted without difficulty and the obvious interest the people expressed in the Council made the objectives of the patrol very satisfying to carry out.

ECONOMIC

The Boku Area produces a surplus of food. Much of this surplus is sold at Port Moresby and Kwikila. The villages near the Kemp Welch River, namely Kerekedebu, Kwale, Gaunomu and Bulidebu are constant supplies to the market in Port Moresby. Extensive gardens produce ample beetlenut, sweet potato, pineapples, sweet corn, pumpkins, bananas, sugar cane, cucumbers, oranges, coconuts, smoked fish, smoked pig, magani, cascas. Beetlenut appears to be very popular as an item to sell in Port Moresby. These people take their produce by power boat or raft down the Kemp Welch River to the landing at Kapegere D.A.S.F. station. Then a truck transports the produce to Port Moresby. Also the absent workers rate appears high in these villages most of these people remaining in the villages seem to have a surplus which they sell. Again these villages close to the road in the Boku, such as Geverogere, Kokeregere and Libuna are active in selling their surplus crops.

520

The Beku area may well be contrasted with the Maria Census Division. With good access to markets by land and sea the Beku supplies a large amount of produce to Moresby. The Maria although close by, but lacking easy access to markets, sells practically nothing. Even Efaika village, one days' hard walk to the nearest roadhead, markets its crops. It is as though the people are attempting to really make their surplus of food return income to the limit. This attitude is refreshing when contrasted with the Maria Census Division peoples approach even allowing for difficulties of access.

At Efaika village the people, in a combined effort have planted 500 teak trees. They are four years old. The Councillor explained that a further 1000 trees were planned for planting this year and pointed out the land cleared for this purpose

At Bekukomana over 500 coconut trees were counted. These trees are in circular rows surrounding the village; a most impressive sight. The yield from many of these trees is sold in Port Moresby.

Unfortunately the rugged terrain of the Beku Area would seem to preclude any industry such as cattle. However one man from Gaunemu village let it be known that he is commencing a small timber business. He has purchased a pit-saw and intends to supply the immediate area with sawn timber. There are no Co-operatives functioning in the area. There are now approximately ten Trade Stores in the Beku, several of these being quite well stocked. I estimated the trade store at Kerekodebu to carry \$500 stock whilst at Kokoregere the stock was approximately \$300.

The possibilities of expanding the economy would appear to lie here in the intensification of the existing income mediums than any new large scale industry.

SOCIAL.

(1) EDUCATION:

The Beku area of the Rigo Council is served by nine schools. A large percentage of children between seven years and fifteen years attend these schools. Two schools in particular were most impressive. They were situated at Libuna and Efaika. The chart below reveals some details.

Village	Religion	Nos of Children		Standard	Comments.
		M	F		
KOKOROGORO	Salvation Army.	12	16	3	Good English Spoken. Eng. Maths also taught
LIBUNAKOMANA	L.M.S.	25	15	2	Paul Davies a Local teacher teaches excellent English, Maths, Hist. and Religion.
BOKUKOMANA	L.M.S.	12	5	Prep.	Children transferred to Libuna when they have completed Prep. school.
NOGOFAGA	S.D.A.	6	8	Prep.	Almost only Religion taught.
EFAIKA	CATHOLIC	27	30	3	2 trained teachers. Good English taught. Also Maths, Hist & nature study.
DIRINOMU	L.M.S.	-	-	6	A large L.M.S. school serving the upper Beku and Mt. Obree Areas.

Village	Religion	Nos of Child- ren.		Standard	Comments.
		M	F		
GAUNOMU	L.M.S.	12	7	2	Reasonable English spoken.
KWALE	L.M.S.	15	12	2	Not too much real Education.
KAREKODOBU	L.M.S.	20	14	2	Not too much real Education.

It was noticeable that many children spoke quite good English and could converse well. At Efaika the schoolchildren sang seven songs in English and produced their school books proudly indicating their knowledge. At Libuna the standard of education the children are receiving is high, their teacher being a most impressive individual. The children of Efaika, on completion of their standard 3 education, receive higher training at Beregaina. A large Catholic Mission is based here. Then to, the large L.M.S. school at Dirinemu teaches a higher standard of education to the children. Who have completed standard 2 or 3 in other L.M.S. schools in the Beku. Both the United Church at Libuna and the Catholic Church at Efaika have definite plans of introducing a boarding school for the children of the Mt. Obree and Mt. Brown areas. The construction of a barracks for the children has already commenced at Libuna. At Efaika a second teacher has arrived to supervise the construction of a boarding school there. Many children are receiving education at Kwikila. The large numbers attending schools in the Beku area is most pleasing and the effect of this education can be seen in the manner and dress of the children.

HEALTH.

The people of the Beku Area appear to be in excellent health. There are three Aid Posts in the area. The people appreciate the need for cleanliness and do not hesitate to travel to the Aid Posts if they are sick. The Aid Posts were inspected and the Doctor Boys explained that they travel often around the area. Adequate supplies of medicine appeared to be in stock. All three Doctor Boys are highly valued by their villages and several people expressed alarm at a rumour that one of the Aid Post Orderlies may be transferred. Few bad cases of tinea and gaitre were noticed. One man at Gaunomu village was strongly advised to seek treatment at Kwikila Hospital for a bad case of tropical ulcers. Generally speaking the people are in excellent health.

HOUSING STANDARD.

The standard of housing in the Beku is high. The typical house is a european style house built on wooden stilts and constructed from native materials. All villages inspected were quite clean and the housing was in good repair. Efaika, the best village I have seen is a fine example of a planned village lay out. Resthouses in the Beku are in good order. The Efaika resthouse being the second best, to the Iove one, I have seen. Many european artefacts, mainly kitchenware were in evidence. Many small houses of good construction were noticed and these appeared to be in use. In most villages deep pits were dug outside the perimeter of the village for the disposal of rubbish. It should be emphasised however that the standards of those villages near the Kemp Welch River were not as high as those villages more inland. No foul water or plagues of insects were noticed in the villages.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Beku people have a high regard for the Administration. Many complaints were brought forward at all villages. These were mainly of a minor nature and were settled on the spot. Several more involved and difficult cases were referred to Mr. G. Williams Patrol Officer at Kwikila for his more experienced judgement.

It appeared very little talk was hidden by those people who prefer to have their differences settled by the Government than by their own people. Again this attitude may be contrasted with that of the Maria people where much talk was hidden. Thus the Administration has a very high degree of influence in the Boku Area.

MISSIONS.

There are four separate Missions active in the Boku area. The most influential is the United Church followed by the Catholic, Salvation Army and S.D.A. faiths. In all cases no conflict between the Administration and the Missions was encountered. On the contrary, the Missions representatives did their utmost to make the patrols stay in the area a happy one. No dissention between the various religions was noted although between Efaika and Libuna a feeling of competition exists between the Catholic and United Churches.

CULTS OR UNREST.

No cults were discovered by the patrol and no unrest or 'feeling' of dissatisfaction was noticed by the patrol. The people are content and happy.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

Two Women's Clubs exist in the Boku Area. At Bekukemana and Kwale villages these associations are extremely active. Activities include discussions on hygiene, sewing and dressmaking. Both these commendable womens clubs had afternoon tea awaiting the patrol on its arrival. The Bekukemana Womens Club has a basketball team which competes against neighbouring villages.

CONCLUSION.

I believe the Patrol Instructions were carried out in the desired manner. However the nature of the Patrol, being mainly an election patrol, did make it difficult to collect facts and figures. When the Census is completed of this area it should be easier to submit additional information and statistics about this area. The main impressions received were that this area has an energetic approach to cash cropping, realises the importance of education and hygiene. The people also expressed much interest in the elections and have a great deal of respect for the Administration. I believe the Boku is one of the most progressive areas in the Rigo Sub-District.

J. W. Seutt

(J. W. Seutt)
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON MEMBER OF ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL WAS: No. 2164 CONSTABLE SOBI - JAWA

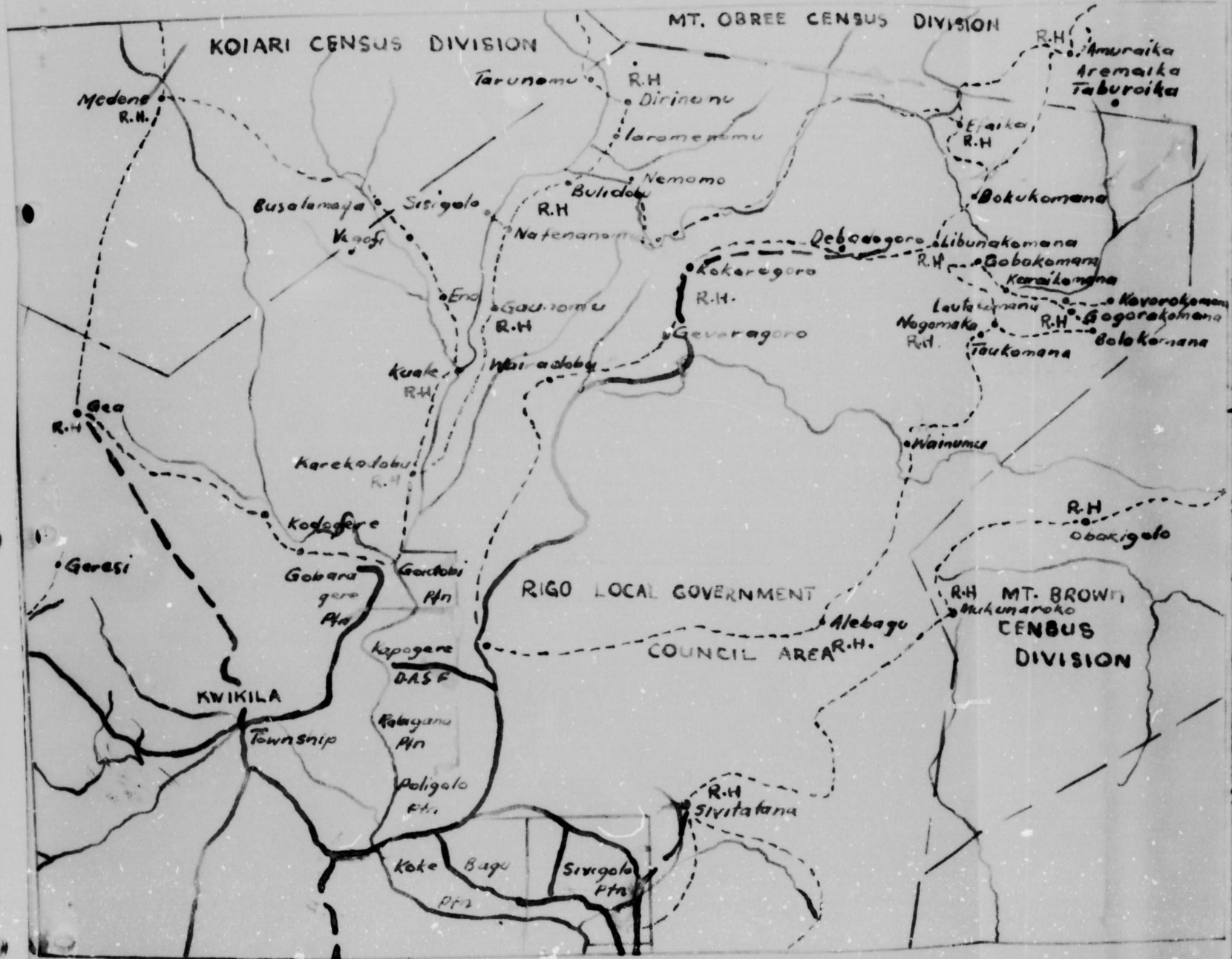
COMMENTS:

Constable SOBI - JAWA, on Patrol with me for the Second time, carried out his duties efficiently and obeyed orders quickly. An excellent and reliable patrol Policeman.

J. W. Scutt
J. W. Scutt

Officer of the Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary.

①
THE BOKU (NORTHEAST) SECTION. RIGO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.



KEY

- All weather road
- Dry weather road
- Walking tracks
- Rest House R.H.
- census Division boundaries

W/P. 67-3-6 (27)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 7
 6 - 1968/1969.

Subdistrict..... RIGO SUB-DISTRICT.

District..... CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Type of Patrol..... AREA SURVEY AND CENSUS.

Patrol Conducted by..... B. MORRIDE ... A.D.C.

Area Patrolled } ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION
 (Council and/or } NON COUNCIL AREA
 Census Division/s.) } OF RIGO SUB-DISTRICT.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

CONST. BUGLER 1/Class 1696 POK-DREPUHI

CONST. 1/Class 1595 UREME-POU

PERSONAL SERVANT.

Duration of Patrol—from 12/ 3/ 69 To 24/ 3/ 69

No. of Days..... 13.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : By T.P.O's NOUAIRI, LESE & VERATAU.

Date 6/1/69 - 19/1/69 Duration 13 Days - Landwork.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Familiarisation, Area Survey, Census and Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 1935

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

Mua Singy
J. J. J.

NO 22/6/69

67-1-32

23rd May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 7/68-69.

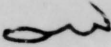
Your reference 67-3-6 of 14th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. B. McBride, Assistant District Commissioner, to ORMOND Census Division.

An excellent report which gives a very clear picture of the area patrolled.

I note that road-work is being pressed and this should lead to the beginning of economic activity in the Census Division.

The future inclusion of the area in the Rigo Local Government Council should also materially assist the people.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. B. McBride,
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.
Central District.

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

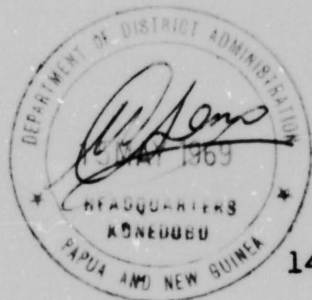
67-1-32

26



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference... 67-3-6
If calling ask for
Mr.



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

14th May, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu.

Patrol Report No. 7-1968/1969
Rigo Sub District.

Attached please find above-mentioned patrol report conducted by the Assistant District Commissioner, its prime purpose being to familiarise himself with his new sub district. Mr. McBride has presented his usual competent and well reasoned report.

It is a pity that more officers, upon taking up new postings, do not emulate Mr. McBride and familiarise themselves with their areas prior to settling in to the routine administration of the same.

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

encl.

Handwritten initials

25

14-1-1/255

KWIKILA,
Central District.

BM:jam

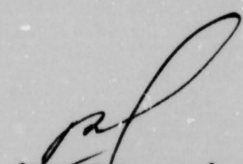
9th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Amendment Village Directory - ORMOND Census Division.

My Rigo Patrol No. ⁷6-68/69 to the ORMOND Census Division refers.

2. The Village listed as BABAGU in the village directory is not a separate village at all now, nor in fact has it been for a number of years. This small group, population 36, 1968 census, is part of the village of Kwaibo. The people themselves requested to be censused under the village name of Kwaibo. This was done and it is recommend the village name of BABAGU be struck-off the village Directory.


(E. McBride)
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6/26

Dept. of District Administration,
KWIKILA,
Rigo Subdistrict,
Central District.

30th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

RIGO PATROL NO. 7 - 1968/69
ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION - NON-COUNCIL AREA
SITUATION REPORT & AREA STUDY

Patrol Conducted By : Brian McBride, A.D.C.

Personnel Accompanying : 2 Members R.D.N.G.C. and
1 Personal Servant

Duration : 12/3/69 to 24/3/69
13 days

Last Patrol of the Area : 6/1/69 to 19/1/69 (Land Matters)

Objects of Patrol : (a) Familiarization Visit
(b) Area Study
(c) Complete new Census Records
(d) Routine Administration.

Map Reference : Rigo Subdistrict 2 Milinch Series

Appendices : "A" Patrol Map
"B" Village Population Register
Sheets
"C" Coconut Estimate
"D" Clan Leaders
"E" Shotguns
"F" Missions & Schools
"G" Carrying Times

(B. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY

RIGO PATROL NO. 6 - 1968/69

5

Wednesday, 12th March, 1969

General office and work organisation am. Police (2) and patrol stores by landrover to Matairuka road head 3.30 pm. Self depart station by landrover 1700 hrs. Arrive Matairuka 1745 hrs. Overnighted Matairuka.

Thursday, 13th March, 1969

With carriers. Depart 0700 hrs. Arrive Lebagolo 0930 hrs. (Village in Maria C.D.). Proceed Imairu arriving 1230 hrs. Few people about; expected us tomorrow they said. Suffer severe cramps both legs after so long without walking. Send word ahead re proposed movement of the patrol. Overnighted Imairu.

Friday, 14th March, 1969

Census Goromokegena, Urigo, Potuna, Tutamakana, Vanuavamona - new census records being compiled. General discussions. Overnighted Imairu.

Saturday, 15th March, 1969

Census Imairu. Inspections and discussions. Overnighted Imairu.

Sunday, 16th March, 1969

A non-christian village Imairu. Carry to Binigoro (Maria C.D.) in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Track follows river bed and is mainly flat but subject to occasional flooding. Overnighted Binigoro.

Monday, 17th March, 1969

Carriers by track to Dubanateboa (2 hours). Self, one Constable 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by raft down Ormond thence 40 minutes by track to Bagibogi. Census Bagibogi/Poligolo. Discussions. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to Ormond River. Some trouble crossing on bamboo raft. 2 hours to Dubanateboa. Census Konako pm. Overnighted Dubanateboa.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1969

Census Gorugoruna and Dubanateboa. General discussions and short trip to see surrounding country. Overnighted Dubanateboa.

Wednesday, 19th March, 1969

3 hours through hot open grasslands - last hour climbing steadily - to Bagugoro and Molegoro. Census Overnighted Bagugoro.

Thursday, 20th March, 1969

To Alepa in 3 hours. Women of Alepa and Geregagea absent at weekly "market" Hood Lagoon - a trading market. Census Alepa completed late pm after women returned from market. Overnighted Alepa.

(4) (5)

Friday, 21st March, 1969

Census Geregagea completed am.
As a S.D.A. area moved this day.
Five hours from mid-day via
Mamalo to Kwaibo. A hard trying
day. Overnighted Kwaibo.

Saturday 22nd March, 1969

Census Mamalo and Kwaibo.
Overnighted Kwaibo.

Sunday, 23rd March, 1969

Observed. A L.M.S. area.
Overnighted Kwaibo.

Monday, 24th March, 1969

To Kore in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Census -
no rest house here. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to
Ormond thence by canoe ex Kalo
Village (1 hr.) to Kalo Village
itself. Had intended proceed-
ing by speedboat from Kalo to
visit Hood Lagoon, Hula and a
few other coastal villages to get
an idea of these - although outside
the Ormond C.D. Patrol Officer
at Kwikila advised by landrover
that truck U/S and outboard broken
down so return two hours by
landrover from Kalo to Kwikila.
Road near Hula swampy and lucky to
get through in 4-wheel drive and
low reduction most of this section.
Returned Kwikila 1700 hrs. in
heavy rain. Patrol terminated.

Dept. of District Administration,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

30th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
Dept. of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

SITUATION REPORT - ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION
MARCH 1969

POLITICAL:

Politically the Ormond Division is a backwater. The people accept the Central Administration and look to it for assistance and guidance. The people in the Ormond are friendly co-operative and pro-administration.

The people know little indeed about the functions and work of the House of Assembly. Although most males have worked in or visited Port Moresby, not one has been to see the House in session. Their main concern was that their local member had not visited them.

The division is not under Local Government but it would appear that, later, it would logically fall under the sphere of the Rigo Local Government Council. There are insufficient people to form a viable local government unit within the division itself. The people in villages near the Rigo Local Government Council border are keen to join the council as they can see the benefits council roads have extended to the people closer to Kwikila. However, the people have no real appreciation of the working of local government; nor will they have until they practise it.

Considerable discussion was had on politics. The people showed keen interest in hearing of the reasons why Australia came to Papua in the first place and soon realized that this basic reason still remains. They could readily see why Australia would continue always to be very much interested in what happened here. That message is comparatively easy to get across in question form by commencing discussion with "Did your ancestors like enemy clans living adjacent to them?"

The idea of what Government basically amounts to can similarly be got across readily enough, by explaining that the old clan had "government" otherwise people could not live together; basically that law, policing the law, decisions and punishments against offenders, and combining as a people for mutual self interest and help is government. However, to try and project the principle of "clan government" to democratic majority rule in the whole Territory is beyond their grasp. They can get the idea but the size of the whole is beyond their comprehension.

Although all men and all but the oldest women have visited Port Moresby, hardly anyone has been further afield than Abau or Sogeri. Their horizons are limited.

ECONOMIC:

Again the area is a backwater.

Some villages close to the road head (six hours carrying time) occasionally market a little produce in Port Moresby. Likewise a few villages near the coast carry down small quantities of garden produce for transport to Port Moresby by either hired powered canoe or truck. There is also a local market system between Hood Lagoon villages and the nearby inland Ormond villages.

No commercial tree crops. No plantations. No industry at all. Practically the only income source is a few absent labour working mainly as cooks and laundry men in Port Moresby.

A visit by officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries some two years back and the continued efforts of District Administration field staff have stimulated coconut plantings. Current estimates are two mature and four immature coconuts per head of population; nowhere sufficient for food purposes let alone industry.

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

SOCIAL:

No cults and no visible unrest. The people look to the Central Administration to assist them build roads to open up the area. They are appreciative of the fact that such efforts entail self-help and the people are currently assisting on road work into their area.

Education facilities are poor. A few schools run by United Church and Seventh Day Adventist Pastors who are concerned primarily with evangelizing.

Health is fairly good. One Administration aid post is situated to the west of the division. In the east they are a day away from Abau. To the south, villages are close to coastal facilities and sisters from coastal hospitals visit these southerly villages every two months or so.

A little sport has been introduced by United Church Pastors in the form of football and basketball in a few villages; equipment lacking most of the time.

CONCLUSION:

Politically and economically the area is virtually "dead". Except for limited mission efforts, outside the tradition, there is little social activity. The population at 1935 is small and there is no real cohesion. A road is being pushed into the area now and this work decidedly has the support and interest of the people. Until a road network is completed the area will continue to stagnate.

B. McBride
(B. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

Dept. of District Administration,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

30th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

AREA STUDY - ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION
RIGO SUBDISTRICT, CENTRAL DISTRICT

A. INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to start familiarising myself with the Rigo Subdistrict. I chose the Ormond Division for my first patrol in this area because it appeared that, outside the Rigo Local Government Council area, this division offered the next best prospect for development and later, possible extension of Council boundaries.

(a) The Ormond Census Division comprises an area of approximately 200 square miles. By far the greater proportion of this area is of Savannah type grasslands and kunai, either open grasslands or steeply grassed hills. There are fairly dense patches of rain forest along the creeks and rivers and occasional small clumps of forests in small valleys towards the tops of hills. The rain forest starts to thicken in a narrow belt north and east and merges there with the rain forests of the hills extending towards the Owen Stanley Ranges and the low-lying terrain towards Marshall Lagoon in the Abau Subdistrict. To the south of the division and towards the coast the terrain flattens out in a narrow coastal belt comprised of rain forest interspersed with swamp; the main swamp areas being where the Ormond River "looses" itself in marshlands before getting to the sea.

The soils appear to be of the same quality as that around Kwikila itself. One comes across the very occasional coconut tree by itself right on the top of a high ridge surrounded by nothing but large areas of grasslands and the palm is bearing good fruit. New coconuts and shade trees, few that there are, planted in villages, even villages located on the top of grass spurs, appear to be doing quite well.

The rainfall at Kwikila averages approximately 54 inches per year varying between 34 and 86 inches. There are no rain gauges in the Ormond and my visit was occasioned towards the end of the rainy season so I probably saw the country at its best. Rightly or wrongly I got the impression that the area was not as dry as Kwikila itself.

(b) The western border of the division is approximately 12 miles south-east of Kwikila Subdistrict Headquarters. The eastern border of the division lies approximately 30 miles south-east of Kwikila and eight miles north-east of Marshall Lagoon. Kwikila Station itself is connected to Port Moresby, some 57 miles away, by all-weather vehicular road. Main access routes into the division are:

- (i) From Kwikila by vehicular road to Matairuka (in Rigo Council area); thence by walking track to Imairu Village in the Ormond. It is along this route that Rural Development funds are being utilised to start building the main Kwikila - Marshall Lagoon road through the Ormond Census Division.
- (ii) From Kwikila by vehicle to Niuiruka Village; raft across Kemp Welsh River thence walking track to Kwaibo Village.
- (iii) From Kwikila to Kalo Village at the mouth of the Kemp Welsh River by vehicle, raft the river, thence by walking track to Kore, Kwaibo Village etc.
- (iv) From the coastal villages in Hood Lagoon across the lagoon by canoe thence by several walking tracks to either Mamalo, Alepa, Kwaibo or Bagugoro - this route is used mainly by Ormond people for trading with the coastal people in Hood Lagoon.
- (v) By walking track ex Poligolo to Marshall Lagoon. The people in the eastern section of the division use this mostly to seek employment in the Abau Subdistrict.

(c) Administration contact dates back to the turn of the century. After so many years of contact the Administration is acknowledged and accepted. The people are friendly and co-operative. Carriers laugh, joke and sing during the not-so-pleasant task of moving in the hot grasslands. The area has been patrolled yearly for the past eleven years but the area is a relatively stagnant backwater and the people without doubt are looking towards the Administration to assist them get roads into the area so that they can have access to Port Moresby and Koki Market. The most predominant thought of these people is to have vehicular roads. During the course of this patrol that was one of the main topic of conversation.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Total population 1,935. Village population register sheets are attached. No records are available to ascertain neonatal mortality rate.

(b) All villages connected by walking tracks. Carrying times listed in appendices.

(c) There has been a continuous flow of labour out to Port Moresby, Sogeri and Abau over the years as there is no local cash economy or access to markets to provide one. At the time of this patrol 27 per cent of male adults were away at work and in many instances their wives and children were accompanying them.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) ~~(a)~~ (c) The people claim to speak seven different languages. However six of these appear to be variations in pronunciation of one basic language. The other is a language spoken mainly by villages in the Maria Census Division - the Tubuga language. The languages spoken by various villages are listed hereunder:-

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JFK

<u>Village:</u>	<u>Language:</u>
Imairu, Vanuavamona, Tutamakana (and villages of Memakakomana and Dirigoro of the Maria C.D.)	KUBURI
Potuna, Urigo, Garamokogena	MEMEKA
Bagibogi, Poligolo	TOBUGA (Maria C.D. language)
Dubanateboa, Gorugoruna	KOWAPOTO
Bagugolo, Molegoro	ANIMAIRUKU
Alepa, Geregagea	ALEPA
Kwaibo, Kore, Mamalo	KWAIBO

(b) The operational and functional social units are first and foremost simply the family, then the clan, the village (comprising of a number of clans) then, to a lesser degree the language group. Each family tends its own garden lands; though frequently families or the members of a clan will combine to clear land, then sub-divide it into family groups. Housing is frequently built on a village basis, the members of the several clans in the village combining to collect materials, thatch etc. Hunting is either by individuals, village effort or sometimes the various village groups within a social unit combine to hunt the grasslands together when they set fire to them.

(d) The component social ^{LANGUAGE} groups are like islands. However occasionally one or two of them gather for festive purposes such as traditional dancing but this is rare. Marriage outside the social group does occur but is also rare; indeed the pattern of marriage is more frequent within the clans of a particular village itself than to within villages in the same social group. In short, the village community itself forms the biggest really cohesive unit. The pattern of land ownership strengthens this isolation of villages within even the language groups. (See "E" Land Tenure and Use). The people in the villages of Alepa and Geregagea, who speak the Alepa "language" appear to be drifting apart on socio-religious grounds. There is a Seventh Day Adventist Mission established at Geregagea (also known as Alepa No.2) and a United Church established at Alepa itself - some three families at Alepa are indeed Seventh Day Adventist followers. There appears to be some friction between the two groups on religious grounds.

(e) Relationships between southerly located Ormond social groups and major groups outside the area under survey are based mainly on trading ventures (see "M" Economy of the Area). These trading ventures help satisfy in part food needs and are important social occasions for the villagers. Relationship between the Ormond and coastal groups with whom they trade appears to be very good. There is little contact between other groups in the Ormond and villages to the north in the Maria Census Division - Bagibogi and Poligolo villages being the exceptions; they speak a Maria Census Division language and also have trade contacts with the people in the Marshall Lagoon area and relationship appears to be very good in this direction also.

Committees mark out clan boundaries. The people showed little interest in the recording of clan boundaries. They were interested

(4)

D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) There are no outstanding leaders. There is no person who exercises real influence over the whole of a social group let alone the whole of the Census Division. Leadership is confined to clan and village groups. Like the social pattern, leadership is broken into the heads of small units but the leaders of the clan and village units do wield considerable authority over land matters in these areas. Marriage and bride price is a family affair even though the clan members have to assist to make the bride price payments. People showed little deference when clan leaders spoke during the course of the patrol; everyone babbled on, interrupted talk about something else etc. I was under the decided impression that elders were not held in a particularly high esteem and that the traditional pattern of authority within the clans had long since been "shot to pieces" and generally speaking, people did and acted as they pleased.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There are no signs of change in the traditional pattern of leadership. If any change does come in the near future I would consider it would be in the Seventh Day Adventist village of Geregagea where a few have had a reasonable education; others are out at school and, one man, Phillip Magau, is reportedly attending first year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Elsewhere there are literally no young educated men.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The clan is the land owning unit. Up to as many as seven clans live in one village. The number of clans vary from village to village the minimum being one at Poligolo. Any particular clan owns land only in the area adjacent to the village in which the members live; the members do not own land or have rights to land in other village areas. It is unheard of for the husband to go and work or utilise the lands of his wife's clan; the very idea is obnoxious. Only when a woman is divorced or widowed without children would she return to work on the lands of her father. Children of a divorced or widowed woman remain on the land of their father. In short, the system is strongly patrilineal; the land is customarily regarded as the heritage of the members of the clan through the patriline. Children, though heirs by birthright, do not exercise any land rights until attaining adulthood. There were no cases of individuals purchasing land from other clans.

(b)(c) Two men who have been absent for many years working in the Abau Sub-District allegedly have leasehold blocks on a rubber settlement scheme in that subdistrict. However their families have little contact with them. The idea of tenure conversion to individual "Torrens Title" is foreign to the people. The Administration, Companies and Missions can own land but for them the idea of the clan as the sole owner of land in their area remains unchanged. Some individuals have started to plant small coconut groves on clan lands with the idea of eventually making copra when access roads get into the area but still were not interested in individual tenure - the clans have ample land and as there is scope for individual development loans until roads are put through the area there is no interest. Similarly there is so much land available to each clan, that there is little pressure to induce them to have Demarcation

Committees mark out clan boundaries. The people showed little interest in the recording of clan boundaries. They were interested in the idea but did not consider it a task of immediate importance. If and when the area is opened up with roads these people may rapidly become interested - before then I think not.

What little cash cropping there is, is on a family basis, and has not affected the pattern of land tenure and use.

F. LITERACY.

(a) In these schools Prep and Standard I only is taught. From these schools some students now proceed to Seventh Day Adventist and Administration schools on the coast. Of note a large number of the children absent with their working parents are attending schools in Port Moresby and Sogeri. Two boys accompanying a relative attend school in Tufi and one is at school in Popordetta.

(b) Excluding missionaries and their families only a dozen literate/semi-literate adults were present in the division. Six of these are from the Seventh Day Adventist village of Geregagea and are literate in English to a fair standard. Individuals scattered here and there were barely semi-literate in Motuan.

(c)(d) One girl from Konako Village is attending Kwikila High School. Two girls from Geregagea Village are also attending Kwikila High School. One boy from Geregagea Village is attending Kafiufa High School (near Goroka). One girl from Geregagea Village attends Rabaul High School. Phillip Magau is a first year student at the University of Papua and New Guinea.

All of these students are from Seventh Day Adventist areas and had received their primary education not in the division, but in coastal areas or Port Moresby when their parents worked as mission lay teachers.

(e) Every village is comparatively well endowed with shot-guns but there are very few radios and the people show little interest in acquiring them.

<u>No. of Radios</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	Bagugoro
2	Alepa (1 owned by U.C. Pastor)
1	Gere agea (owned by SDA Pastor)
2	Kwaibo
2	Dubanateboa

An illiterate people; they have no interest in newspapers.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Only a half dozen women were seen in the traditional rami and these were in the north of the division where the skirt is made from the sago palm. Women wore dresses and men either rami and/or shorts with the occasional skirt. All families make full use of machine manufactured cooking pots, knives, axes etc.

Houses continue to be built in the traditional pattern, floors are now adzed, roofs and walls are grass thatch in one steep semi elliptical sweep from a central ridge pole to floor level. All houses are on posts well above the ground. There is little ventilation in these dwellings and the ceilings are blackened by smoke from earth-filled hearths suspended from the floor. The smoke and the enclosed type dwelling, open at one end only, would afford some protection from mosquitoes, but healthwise that is about all. There are no rooms, there are no separate houses for single men; the whole family in effect lives in one large room; most houses have a front verandah which is set at a lower level than the sleeping quarters and it is upon the verandah that most of the cooking is done, village life is observed and discussions held during the course of the evening. A few dwellings with corrugated iron roofs are in evidence and in the south of the division some six houses have flat iron walls - they are of poor standard but a start towards betterment. All grass has been removed from village sites, houses are usually clustered close together. There are usually some shade trees and coconuts. Although no rubbish in evidence not one village could be classified as pleasing to the eye.

(b) The staple foods are bananas, yams, sweet potatoes supplemented by coconuts, sago, pawpaw, pineapple and the occasional game. There are relatively few domesticated pigs in evidence but wild pig is reportedly plentiful.

Locally owned trade stores in the area stock small quantities of rice, meat, fish, flour, sugar, tea and salt. However prices are very high and this food is a very minor supplement to diet. Diet could be improved considerably by the simple expedient of planting more coconuts and the people were advised to do this.

(c) There are no community centres, guides or scouts. The London Missionary Society Pastor's wife at Kwaibo has taught the girls to play basketball. There is a small football field some miles out of Imairu on the track to Binigigoro. The field was overgrown but same, I was told, is occasionally used by the villagers of Potuna, Urigo and Garamokogena. The children of the United Church village of Alepa were playing at football during our visit. There is no organised sport and interest is only spasmodic - lack of equipment is probably the most severe deterrent to the children. The adults are not interested.

G. MISSIONS.

(a) There are United Church indigenous pastors at Kore, Kwaibo and Alepa. They have only been there a few years and their influence does not appear to be great as yet. Pastor Ani Ladava of Hula Village is in charge of Kore. Pastor Wali Vagi, a Rigo coastal man, is in charge at Kwaibo and Pastor Ane Malepo of Keapara Village, Hood Lagoon, is in charge at Alepa. The United Church also has some influence in the villages of Tutamakana, Mamalo, Boligoro and Potuna.

There are Seventh Day Adventist preachers in the villages of Geregagea, Dubanateboa and Urigo. The Seventh Day Adventists have influence over the villages of Bagibogi and Goromokogena. Seventh Day Adventist influence appears much stronger than United Church influence in their respective areas. I was told that the Seventh Day Adventist mission was established in this area many years ago so that is probably the main reason for the extent of its influence. The Seventh Day Adventist adherents were by far the cleanest and most tidily dressed in the whole of the division. Their villages were also generally of a

higher standard than others in the area. In my opinion they took more pride in themselves than did the others. The main centre of Seventh Day Adventist influence and operations is at Geregagea where lay teacher Tobo has a relatively large iron church and conducts school. A number of children from other Seventh Day Adventist villages attend this school. From what was stated by the preacher there appears to be moves afoot by the Seventh Day Adventist establishment to locate a main boarding school centre between Geregagea and Dubanateboa. According to the preacher this would be centrally located and get the children away from the "bad" influences in the various villages. As previously mentioned (under (d) Social Groupings) there appears to be a split developing between the villages of Alepa (L.M.S.) and Geregagea (S.D.A.). The people themselves had little to say on the subject; I feel that whatever friction has occurred originated in the personalities and religious difference of the two preachers. I privately discussed with them both the Christian principle of religious tolerance. Elsewhere there were no apparent tension or conflict.

(b) Each mission has a staff of one man only; they give religious instruction and teach. Under difficult circumstances they do a good job in their sphere.

(c) Attitude towards missions varies considerably. In Seventh Day Adventist areas influence is strong and the church appears to be more respected. In the London Missionary Society areas fewer people are in the church and many men have still more than one wife. Large attendance at Seventh Day Adventist services and very scanty attendances at United Church services appeared to confirm this. Notably in United Church areas most adults did not attend Church services whilst in Seventh Day Adventist areas practically everyone in the village did.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

(a)(b)(c)(d) Nil.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no airstrips or roads and the division is inland away from the sea. The scant population renders road construction a difficult task without outside help.

Extensions of road from Matairuka towards Imairu has commenced with Rural Development funds and self help. This project of prime importance, is to be concentrated upon. Roads must be extended throughout the division otherwise the people therein will continue to stagnate. Road access is the most urgent and single important factor that will bring development and "life" into this "dead" area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Most absent workers are employed either as cooks/laundry men in Port Moresby or a few as plantation labour in the Central District. With the low literary rate and lack of opportunity for schooling it is indeed surprising to find anyone with these skills at all. Few have acquired skills but they and their families have been absent so long from the area that they can be classified as permanent non-residents. There are reportedly a carpenter, a driver and a sawmill engine operator from Urigo village who were brought up in a Seventh Day Adventist mission near Kwikila. Amau Kila a driver from Potuna Village who was reportedly brought up in a school on Goodenough Island, Milne Bay District. Mamai Malele a girl from Dubanateboa Village currently a trainee nurse at Taurama. Her father apparently has been absent from the village for most of his life in the Abau Subdis-

① 19 20
 trict on plantation work and currently has his own rubber development block. The girl reportedly went to Kwato School, Samarai. Goma Ragi from Geregagea Village is employed as a power house operator by the Administration at Alotau, Milne Bay District; again brought up in a Seventh Day Adventist Mission. L/Cpl Waley Naba from Imairu is a driver in the Pacific Islands Regiment. There is one other member of the P.I.R. from Geregagea Village. A further two men ~~from Geregagea Village~~ are members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The whole of the Ormond Census Division is still under direct administration through appointed village constables. The fragmentation of the people into numerous small clans means that even the elected village constable has no traditional authority over the whole of any one village. A yearly patrol does not give him much support either even if he wants it. Without doubt the office of village constable is a prestigious one - all village constables and councillors also are first in line for shotgun permits; rightly so if they are the persons elected by their communities for this position. There is no over-riding social or political cohesion within the area. The people are fragmented and live for most practical purposes in isolated worlds. They have one common want and that is for roads otherwise there is no common necessity to pull together. The projected thought of getting these people to communally assist in road work to open up their area is probably the best example that can be shown them of working together as a social/political group. This can only be done under Administration guidance and leadership and very obviously the people are looking towards the Administration for this help as they realize they have neither the skill nor the cohesion to construct roads themselves.

There is still little appreciation of the principles of democratic majority rule. They have not had a visit from their member in the House and they know little about the House of Assembly. Although many work and others often visit Port Moresby not one person had been to see the House in session. The Government officer is the arm of the Government and has been for approaching three generations. Comparisons can be drawn with traditional clan systems and extending therefrom to Local Government and the House of Assembly and this must sow some seeds. In practice the only way people will learn is by becoming involved in the system at Local Government level. It is difficult, if not impossible, for these people without any education to visualize the size and population of the Rigo Subdistrict. Their comprehension of democratic majority rule in practice cannot extend much above village level; they can get the basic principles but the scope and the size of the whole, particularly when applied to all the Territory, utterly bewilders them.

It is interesting to open discussions by asking the people why the Australians came to Papua in the first instance. No one knows; follow up with a brief history and compare this with the facts of life as existed between enemy clans before the advent of the Administration. The looks and decided acknowledgements of comprehension follow. This can readily be grasped by them. The people realize why we can and why we are still very much interested in them and their country. This tack also assists quelling any fears people may have of the Australians deserting them when they get self-government.

In brief, politically the Ormond is a backwater. The people are fragmented within the area and their total population is so small, that it would have little political influence anyway. Roads for access and an economy and, later, the joining of the Rigo Local Government Council, are the answers to altering the present situation.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a)(b)(c) The total population of this division is 1935 persons and there are approximately 4100 mature and 8600 immature coconuts planted (see Appendix). There are insufficient coconuts for eating purposes let alone an economy. The relatively large number of new plantings are a direct result of encouragement to plant by officers of this Department and a visit by officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries some time back. A quick reference to the map will show, logically, that the villages next to the coast have the most mature and immature coconuts. It is pleasing to see that the people are planting but the overall picture is still a very poor one indeed - approximately two mature and 4 immature coconuts per head of population as an overall average.

(d) Market gardening enterprise is the only source of income within the division and due to lack of communication the scope is decidedly limited. The people do, however, show some enterprise in this field; the main activities are outlined hereunder:-

- (i) The people of Urigo, Goromokogena and Potuna are the proud owners of a three-ton Toyota truck. This is based in Port Moresby and run by Goru Gou of Urigo Village. The vehicle makes regular trips between Port Moresby and the road head at Matairuka. It mainly carries passengers but occasionally the village people carry produce up to six hours to the road head to sell bananas and other food crops at Koki market. Passenger fare is \$1.50 per head one way to Port Moresby.
- (ii) The people from Alepa and Geregagea occasionally ship produce to Port Moresby by way of walking to the coast and paying passage on outboard motors owned by villages in Hood Lagoon. Up to a half dozen people from Kore and Kwaibo Villages take food in to Koki market every week. These people carry their produce to Kalo Village then go in by one of the trucks owned by the Kalo people. It was almost impossible to get an assessment of what profit, if any, was made from these ventures. However, I very much doubt that profit amounts to very much. The food they carry in most likely pays for their fares, gives them a little to spend and probably most important, affords them the opportunity to visit their wage-earning relatives employed in Port Moresby.
- (iii) Inter village trading ventures. Villages to the east trade garden produce irregularly with people in the Abau Subdistrict. The most important trading area is on the shores of Hood Lagoon. There there is a regular "market" every Thursday. The people of Alepa and Geregagea carry bananas, yams and other garden produce for two hours down to the shore of the Lagoon and the Keapara people come across the Lagoon by canoes to exchange smoked fish, coconuts, shell fish etc. Some coconuts are also obtained from this source for planting in the Ormond.

(e) There were 165 male adults absent at work during this visit. This appears to be about an average figure over past census years. Practically all of these are allegedly employed as cooks and laundry men in and around Port Moresby. There are very few indeed working under agreement on plantations. Assuming this number were fully employed at \$6.00 per week per man this would mean a yearly income of \$51,480 per year or approximately \$26.6 per capita per annum. Many employees are "permanently" absent and it is apparent that most of this money would be spent at places of employment. I doubt, at a guess, if more than 20 per cent finds its way back into the community of the Ormond Division in the form of bride price, clothing food, utensils etc. Either sent to relatives or brought home by returning or visiting workers. There is no source of employment available within the division itself.

(f) There are no Co-operative or Rural Progress Societies in this division.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs. There are village trade stores at Potuna, Urigo, Tutamakana Hamlet, Imairu, Dubanateboa, Geregagea and Kwaibo. Practically all of these stock food stuff. A typical example of a store - stocks four 40 lb. bags rice, two bags sugar, two cases fish, two bags salt, one case soap, two 4 gal. drums kerosene, 8 lbs. tobacco, two tins powdered milk. On averages it appears a bag of rice is sold every three weeks, a case of meat a month and so on. Turnovers claimed ranged from \$6 to \$10. The stores provide a very small service, they do make a profit margin of about 30 per cent but the cost of getting the goods there must consume a good amount of this. Needless to say the storeowners have considerable prestige in their villages. Even so there are no really outstanding individuals.

(h) Twenty pass books were tendered and gross savings therein amounted to \$1500. Fourteen of these books were held by villagers of Alepa, Geregagea and Dubanateboa and contained \$1,000 of the total.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Assessed in (c) above. Impossible to get an assessment on the small amount of market produce sold for cash at Koki market. Probably not more than \$1,000 per annum all told.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Less than 2,000 people in 200 square miles. Roughly 168 acres per capita which is more than ample for requirements even assuming that ten per cent only is suitable for gardening purposes.

Most of the area is covered by grasslands and although rainfall is a comparatively low 56 inches per year, with suitable grass much of the land should be suitable for cattle.

The main factor limiting expansion of an economy is access. Roads are required to open up the area if an economy is to be developed. A start on roads into the division has already been made and work is currently continuing with free labour (on a self help basis) and Rural Development works funds. In the initial it is anticipated that access from the road head at Matairuka to Imairu (first Ormond village) will be completed in the next few months. Dependent on funds assistance for hire of equipment, roads will then be pushed further into the division and towards Marshall Lagoon next financial year. There is simply insufficient population to undertake major road construction in this division without outside assistance. The people are keen and are assisting and this road work is receiving priority attention at the moment. Without doubt as soon as roads are put into the area market gardens will multiply manifold as there will

be access to Port Moresby. After that will come the need for technical advice and assistance to introduce cattle and, probably in some areas to the north, tree crops for cash cropping purposes. However until there is road access nothing much can be achieved.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

People in a few villages situated in the west of the division are close to Kwikila and showed interest in joining the Rigo Local Government Council now. Their main interest in joining the Council is because of road development works undertaken by the said Council in the Council area. This is fair enough; unless a council brings benefits people can see little if any reason for joining same.

People in villages further from the present road head showed little interest in joining a council. As roads eventually extend towards their areas interest will no doubt increase.

During the course of this patrol considerable time was spent in each village talking about politics, what it was all about, how Local Government operated. The people showed interest and not one person spoke out against Local Government.

I was under the decided impression that once road access is available (and I do not mean road access to every small village) then all the people will be interested in joining the present Rigo Council. This appears a logical step as the division is too small to have its own Local Government Council.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

A yearly patrol means that in fact the Central Government interferes little in the daily lives of the people. Contact was established generations ago. The Central Government has brought law and order and people realize that before the Central Government existed there were no opportunities to work, earn money and visit distant parts. The people are mainly illiterate and except for absent workers in Port Moresby they have little contact with the outside world - they do not even worry about listening to the radio; indeed they have very few of these to listen to.

The Administration has been with them so long it is now a part of their lives, but for practical daily purposes only a small part. The people are friendly, they show no animosity whatever. They look towards the Central Government for assistance to help them build roads and open up a better way of life. They realize to a degree that without a central authority their lives would not be as good as they are even now. The people are pro-Administration.

Q. ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES, SERVICES.

The only accommodation facilities are in the form of rest houses built of local materials by the people for visiting patrolling officers. These are a rough type bush material building without water supply. The patrol carries its needs, even buckets to fetch water. The building provides shelter from the weather only.

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CONCLUSION.

The Ormond Division is a backwater, economically, politically, socially. This can be changed by road access which can be built with assistance from the Central Administration and volunteer local labour.

Currently Rural Development funds and volunteer labour is being used to extend the vehicular road system into the division and it is hoped that this work will continue in the years ahead. The people can help but they have not the number to achieve this work on their own.

A Cadet Patrol Officer is currently working under direction to assist organising labour and work on the road extending into this division. It is intended to keep him on this task for the next two to three months to endeavour to get a road through to Imairu, the first village in the division.

Until road access is completed the division will remain a backwater.

B. McBride
(B. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

(12/13)

APPENDIX C

COCONUTS

ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION, RIGO SUBDISTRICT

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
Alepa	256	120	900
Bagibogi	54	100	120
Bagugoro	117	50	50
Dubanateboa	141	50	950
Garamokogena	49	60	15
Geregagea	203	300	1300
Gorugoruna	70	60	100
Imairu	133	100	30
Konako	82	50	60
Kore	82	1200	1200
Kwaibo	158	1000	2000
Mamalo	158	600	1600
Molegoro	51	75	50
Poligolo	36	140	120
Potuna	114	40	10
Urigo	103	50	10
Vanuavamona	128	110	50
	<u>1935</u>	<u>4105</u>	<u>8565</u>

Note: These are estimates only based on figures obtained from villagers and not on a coconut count.

APPENDIX ^DCLAN LEADERS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Leader</u>	
Alepa	Gouga	Narua Ama	
	Lebou No.2	Manuma Goru	(COR)
	Bukurubu	Namona Tabu	(VC)
	Gabinatauna	Woiaka Magea	
	Geregarubu No.2	Waire Magau	
Bagibogi	Kokoho	Nanu Boku	(VC)
	Karirubu	Nama Kokobu	
	Gamotarubu No.2	Baita Bina	
Bagugoro	Manudage	Giroa Leva	(COR)
	Kalenakana	Bela Bairo	
	Kwalimurapu	Sabili Bagi	
	Vararupu	Gunu Kapa	
	Polirupu	Manua Bane	
Dubanateboa	Koko No.1	Alona Ualu	(COR)
	Koko No.3	Alai Kuo	
	Ogarubu	Magea Kora	
Garamokogena	Babagarubu No.1	Demai Buega	
	Gavarubu	Leva Gava	
	Morarubu No.2	Irua Kone	
	Bolega No.1	Meona Segai	(COR)
Geregagea	Kwarube	Ui Uina	
	Bole	Magali Bola	
	Rouka	Koi Uaga	
	Lebou	Golina Dubana	
	Geregarubu	Gamu Bole	
	Iruku	Gea Lagela	
	Toubasi	Gwaibo Boru	
Gorugoruna	Ikararubu	Maruru Nabama	
	Dogou	Gani Atu	
	Koko No.2	Gum Unanu	
	Navenarubu No.1	Naba Legi	
Imairu	Kubirubu	Gamara Rako	(insane)
	Karaigoro	Buna Oga	
	Abaroi	Asi Dinima (F. VC's wife)	
Konako	Navenarubu No.2	Gomuna Tau	
	Gorubu	Mou Kaugabi	
	Animarubu	Gini Kuona	
	Gorou	Ramna Mou	
Kore	Verairupu No.1	Kolos Guria	
	Verairupu No.2	Gamarai Iamo	
	Lomerupu No.1	Lita Kone	(COR)
	Lomerupu No.2	Gavena Kila	
Kwaibo	Kwaibokuolana	Dagona Lagi	
	Talovarupu	Pala Goli	
	Dokolorubu	Api Kemo	
	Legirubu	Dagela Araga	
	Kwaibopukuna	Wagula Gobi	
	Wagularupu	Geno Pouna	(VC)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Leader</u>	
Mamalo	Wanima No.1	Dabu Kakala	(COR)
	Wanima No.2	Vali Ai	
	Mamalorupu	Kapana Gula	
	Kwamurubu	Gilimo Pakia	
	Kwalumerubu	Doka Wali	
	Digarupu	Kila Leka	
	Veraverupu	Vagi Vaila	
Molegoro	Galirupu	Manu Nako	
	Kulana	Kora Raga	
	Baranakana	Bokana Kamona	
Poligolo	Gamotarubu No.1	Bige Ua	
Potuna	Iruku	Mao Wegoua	(COR)
	Babagarubu No.2	Mouga Wabiva	
	Bolega No.2	Nagoa Inua	
	Magirubu	Bokai Iata	
	Verua	Daimo Garo	
Urigo	Morarubu No.1	Oga Raga	
	Gava	Marina Babaga	
Vanuavamona	Memeka	Tutua Gougi	(COR)
	Verugarubu	Ragu Kora	(VC)
	Memekarubu	Doana Iraga	
	Muiarubu	Mouna Tutua	

APPENDIX "E"

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SHOTGUNS

Village:	Popula- tion:	Shotgun Owner:	Make:	No:	Condition:
Potuna	114	Kila We	Astra	61522	Good
		Mao Guegoue	Astra	19712	Good
		Magoa Inua	Astra	?	Good
		Lea		Not seen.	
Urigo	103	Meona Tegagi	Gecado	8411	Fair
		Waliu Babaga	Gecado	11014	Good
		Iobuna		Not seen.	
Garamokogena	49	Wamoa Wana	Winchester	47243	Good
Imairu	133	Kotomau Iauna	Astra	27760	Good
		Kopina Raga	Astra	36117	Good
		Daka Neneva	?	75043	Good
		Tutura Gogi	Cooley	16203	Good
Bagibogi & Poligolo	90	Village Const.	Savage	EC4	Good
		Nama Kakae	Savage	SU10	Good
		Nanu Hala		Not seen.	
Konako	82	Naba Gomna	H&R	V30607	Good
Dubanateboa	141	Kema Kuabo	Cooley	38545	Good
		Garona Nibura	Greener	49271G	Excellent
		Malona Walu	Astra	17604	Good
Gorugoruna	70	Siki Kima	W&S	35909	Good
		Pona Vanaro	Sportco	1855	Good
Bagugoro	117	Ginova Leva	Stevens	SH15	New
		Mou Vagi (VC)	Topper	V30308	Fair
Molegoro	51	Leka Lokolo	Astra	53319	Good
Alepa	256	Namona Amaha	Gecado	10900	Fair
		Nama Gini	Greener	62830	Good
		Manuma Goru	Astra	27681	Fair
		Dumo Meme	Beretta	1946	Good
		Muna Duba	Stevens	C/21/24	Good
		Waira Magau	Cooley	38873	Good
Geregagea	203	Gela Lagela	Winchester	13557	Good
		Amo Boga	Winchester	14123	Good
		Koi Ja	Stevens	U0-21	Good
		Olina Dubana		Not seen.	
Kwaiho	158	Tau Vagi	Astra	68891	Good
		Geno Bouna	Cooley	76562	Trigger to be fixed.
		Walo Vagi (Pstr.)	Astra	68061	Good
		Raka Ravana	Astra	61483	Good
		Kero Magora	Stevens	U026	Good
Mamalo	158	Kila Wagula	Winchester	76354	Good
		Lavu Kakala	Astra	28677	Good
		Giva Wagi	Stevens	PY10	Good
Kore	82	Koba Guria	Cooley	C4991	Good
		Gamaka Vagi	Cooley	75335	Good
		Lita Kone	W&S	72498	Good

All permits in order. One gun only for repair. On the basis of one gun to 50 people there are ample guns already in the villages.

(8)

MISSIONS

Seventh Day Adventist

Urigo
Bagibogi
Dubanateboa,
Geregagea

United Church

Tutamakana
Alepa
Mamalo
Kore
Kwaibo

SCHOOLS.

<u>Village:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Remarks:</u>
Tutamakana	20	20	U.C.
Alepa	20	16	U.C.
Mamalo	8	6	U.C.
Kwaibo	20	15	U.C.
Kore	5	7	U.C.
Geregagea	30	20	S.D.A.
Urigo	20	10	S.D.A.
Dubanateboa	19	12	S.D.A.
	<u>142</u>	<u>106</u>	

Only Prep and Standard I are taught by missionary/teachers. No full time teachers as such.

APPENDIX "G"

CARRYING TIMES : ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION

(7) (8)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kwikila	Matairuka	45 mins.	Landrover
Matairuka	Lebagolo	2½ hrs.	Walk. Through Kunai.
Lebagolo	Imairu	2½ hrs.	Walk. Through Kunai.
Imairu	Binigoro	4½ hrs.	Down river valley through forest. Cool but track subject to flooding.
Binigoro	Bagibogi	1¼ hrs. ¾ hrs.	Raft down Ormond R. Walk through forest.
Binigoro	Dubanateboa	2 hrs.	Forest & grasslands.
Bagibogi	Ormond River	½ hr.	Walk. Grasslands mainly.
Ormond River	Dubanateboa	1½ hrs.	Hard climb near Dubanateboa in grasslands.
Bagugoro	Alepa	3 hrs.	Walk. Grasslands.
Dubanateboa	Bagugoro	3 hrs.	Walk. Grasslands & a hot climb last hour.
Alepa	Mamalo	3½ hrs.	Hot & only one creek after 2 hrs. walking.
Mamalo	Kwaibo	1½ hrs.	Walk. Grasslands & a steep climb near village.
Kwaibo	Kore	1¾ hrs.	Walk. Down hill - grasslands.
Kore	Kemp Welch R.	¾ hr.	Walking track not cut. Hot & pitpit along river bank.
K.W. River	Kalo	1 hr.	Canoe.

decent 24668



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. RIGO 8/1968-69.

Patrol Conducted by J. W. SCUTT Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled SECTIONS OF THE MARIA AND ORMOND CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives HEWARI - RUEBAN INTERPRETER
CONST. SIOMA No. 1867 R. P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 20./3./1969 to 23./5./1969.

Number of Days 41 ACTUAL PATROL DAYS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... MARIA CENSUS DIVISION FEBRUARY, 1969.
ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION MARCH, 1969.

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

Map Reference RIGO SUB-DISTRICT.

Objects of Patrol TO SUPERVISE MACHINERY AND LABOUR FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
OF THE MATAIRUKA - IMAIRU ROAD. (Total Population Maria & Ormond 4000) Approx.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.1.38

15

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-3-8
If calling ask for
Mr.....

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

3



11th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU.

PATROL REPORT NO RIGO 8-68/69
MR. J.W.SCUTT

Two copies of the above report are enclosed for your information.

This has been the major project of the Rigo Sub-District in the Rural Development programme 1968/69. Unfortunately adverse weather has prevented progress to a large degree.

Mr. Scutt has presented a good report of progress and work on the roads. It is a pity that Mr. Scutt has resigned.

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

encl.

at
23/6

67-1-1/396

BMcB/jam

14
3
KWIKILA,
Central District.

3rd June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.

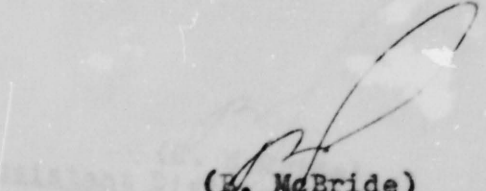
RIGO PATROL No.8-1968/69.

Enclosed please three copies of above report, map and claim for Camping Allowance Mr. SCUTT, Cadet Patrol Officer. Please return contingency to this office for payment.

I have inspected the road. Mr. Scutt has done a excellent job of work and has insured that Rural Development funds have been properly and efficiently used.

All Council equipment, except Bulldozer is again operational. The bulldozer should be back at work within the next two days. The breakdown of machinery now means that IMAIRU village (in the ORMOND) will not be reached until mid-late July, instead of June as planned. Cadet Patrol Officer Ryan has taken over supervision from Mr. Scutt when resigned last week.

Last week an engineer from Local Government section walked the road and followed the alignment pegs as far as IMAIRU - he will be submitting his report on requirements for bridges and culverts.


(E. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

District Commissioner,
Central District,
Port Moresby.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-1/302
If calling ask for
Mr. JWS:jam

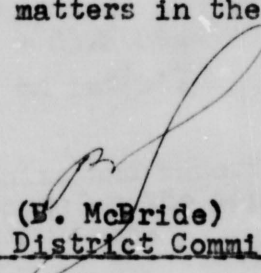
Department of District Administration,
KWIKILA,
Central District.
18th March, 1969.

Mr. J.W. Scutt,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KWIKILA.

Patrol No.8-68/69 Imairu Road.

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

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


(B. McBride)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. District Commissioner,
District Office,
Port Moresby.

(2)

67-1-1/382

Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.

JWS:jam

28th May, 1969.

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

RIGO PATROL REPORT No. 8-1968/69.

Submitted for your perusal, comments and onforwarding are copies of the abovementioned patrol report.

Claim for Camping Allowance is also attached.

Patrol Conducted by : MR. J.W. SCUTT Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Parts of the Maria and Ormond Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: HENARI-RUEBAN Interpreter.
CONST. SIOMA No.1867 Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

Duration of Patrol: 20.3.69 - 23.5.69.
41 days on patrol.

Objects of the Patrol: To organize and supervise machinery and labour for the construction of the Imairu Road.
To attend to any routine matters in the area.

ENCLOSED

- Appendix A A Map.
- Appendix B Comment on member R.P. & N.G.C.

J. W. Scutt
(J. W. SCUTT)

Cadet Patrol Officer

(11)

Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

26th May, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner
KWIKILA
Central District.

RIGO PATROL NO. 8-1968/69.

MATAIRUKA - IMAIRU ROAD.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday 20th March.

0830-0920 hours by track from Kwikila to Matairuka Village. Walked along the road as far as construction and cleaning has been carried out. This is about 2 miles east of Matairuka. Returned to Matairuka and commenced to arrange for labour from surrounding villages. Tractor not working and grader ^{absent} from the site.

Friday 21st March.

0750-1500 hours again walked along the road and inspected the projected route of the road. Sent word for the officials of the surrounding villages to meet the following Monday at Lebogolo to arrange for future labour requirements. Machinery not working.

Monday 24th March.

1020-1100 to Matairuka Village by vehicle. Tractor driver had to return to Kwikila and a starter motor to be repaired. The arranged meeting of Village Officials postponed until tomorrow owing to very heavy rain.

Tuesday 25th March.

0640-0900 hours to Lebogolo Village. The Officials of Meirobu, Kobaroka, Fobaroka, Lebogolo, Potuna, Tutamakana and Vanua-Vamona villages were assembled for discussions on to road. I organised a schedule of labour from each village on a 'one village works one week' basis. The people are very eager to help, in any way possible. Spent the remainder of the day with those people in discussion about the road. Returned to Matairuka at 1630 hrs. to discover the road foreman had been ordered by the Council to return to Kwikila to work on other projects.

Wednesday 26th March.

0520 walked to the work site. 0700 the labours from Tutamakana arrived. Marked out the route for them to begin cleaning and directed them to commence. 1000 hrs returned to Matairuka leaving Const. SIOMA in Charge. Organised the repairing of the Resthouse and Barracks and the building of a new toilet at Matairuka. Helped the assistant to the Tractor driver oil and clean the engine of the tractor to enable a quick start when the parts for the machine are ready. 1350 hrs Const Sioma returned and reported progress being made by the labourers cutting a path through the first tree line about 2½ miles from Matairuka and 3 miles ahead of the roadhead. 1400-1700 hrs walked to the site and inspected the work then returned to Matairuka Village.

Thursday 27th March.

0600-0800 hrs walked to the site and marked out the days work. Work had progressed some $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through the first tree line and on to flat savannah country. 1100 hrs returned to Matairuka Village. 1300 returned to the site and directed the work now approaching the second treeline which includes some swampy section about 3 - $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Matairuka. 1630 hrs returned to Matairuka. Machinery still not working.

Friday 28th March.

0630-1100 hrs walked to the work site and directed the difficult task of cutting through the swampy sections of the second tree line. Returned to Matairuka and arranged for the people of Potuna Village to assist the following week. No machinery working.

Monday 31st March.

0800-1100 hrs discussed the Imairu Road with Mr. McBride Assistant District Commissioner and received instructions. 1100-1145 hrs by vehicle to Matairuka. 1300 hrs walked to the work site and organised the labour of 28 men from Potuna Village. Work now well into the swampy ground of the second tree line. 1530 hrs returned to Matairuka to find that the Tractor starter motor is now working. The tractor driver and the Grader will be here tomorrow .

Tuesday 1st April.

0800-1030 hrs awaited the arrival of the D4 tractor driver and the grader. 1100 hrs with the machines to the work site. Directed the machine operators in the days work. Walked to the Meirobu turn off where the 28 labours were cutting the undergrowth and small trees. Mapped out their rent days work. Brought some village Officials from surrounding villages to see the two machines in action and explain their functions. 1650 hrs returned with the grader to Matairuka. Road graded to with 60 yards of first tree line times. Both machines 1100-1700 hrs operating time.

Wednesday 2nd April.

0600-1000 hrs to the labourers worksite. Inspected yesterdays progress and marked out the days work. Returned to the site of the machines roadwork and directed the bulldozer to proceed as far as possible with the grader to follow up after it. Returned to Matairuka to direct the offloading of fuel supplies for the grader and bulldozer. 100-1400 hrs prepared daily report of activities. 1400-1700 hrs returned to the worksite and observed the progress returning with the grader to Matairuka. Both machines 700-1200/1300-1700 hrs.

Thursday 3rd April.

0800-1230 hrs to the worksite. Directed the bulldozer to continue working in the first tree line with the grader following up. Examined the second tree line for future work next week. Returned to Matairuka and prepared basis estimates for the Matairuka - Legobolo section. Machine hours 0800-1200

Friday 4th April.
Saturday 5th April.
Sunday 6th April.
Monday 7th April.
Tuesday 8th April.

Easter break. No labour or machinery working on the road. Arrangements have been made for the Maria people of Vorakogene, Gowo and Maipiko villages to arrive Wednesday to commence their share of labouring.

Wednesday 9th April.

0800-1430 hrs discussion with Mr. B. McBride Assistant District Commissioner, on the Imairu road plus the preparation of a 'Rural Developments Programme' report. By vehicle to Matairuka. The labourers have not yet arrived. No machinery working. A day of basic servicing of equipment.

Thursday 10th April.

Heavy rain overnight and this morning made it impossible to commence work on the road with the machinery at an early hour. At 1000 hrs it was still raining, although lightly. 1200 hrs tractor at work and has now pushed the road through the first tree line to near the second treeline. No labourers as yet. 1200-1700 inspected the work. Road still very wet. Machine hours. 1 bulldozer 0930-1700 hrs (7½ hrs).

Friday 11th April.

0630-0930 hrs to Lebogolo village stopping to inspect the work done and direct the days activities. The labourers from Vorakogena (17) were found to be cleaning the ground along the marked surveyers pegs between Lebogolo and Imairu. Spent the night at Lebogolo.

Grader time (1330-1630) 3 hours. Bulldozer time (0730-1630) 9 hours.

Saturday 12th April.

0600 departed Lebogolo and returned to worksite. Bulldozer commenced 0730 and broke down 0930. Sent man to Kwikila for spare parts. Grader worked 1030-1230 hrs then 1400-1630 hrs. Machine hours. Bulldozer 2 hrs. Grader 4½ hours.

Sunday 13th April.

Machine hours 0800-1200 for Grader only. Bulldozer broken down. Sent driver to Kwikila for spare parts and to inform Mr. R. Butt who maintain the machine.

Monday 14th April.

1030 hours Mr. Butt arrived to repair the bulldozer. 1100 to the worksite. Instructed the labourers on their duties for the day. 1400 bulldozer repaired and then back to Matairuka.

Hours. Bulldozer 1400-1700. (3hrs). Grader 1430-1700 2½hrs.

Tuesday 15th April.

0730 hrs to the worksite with the grader. Directed the labourers on their days task. Returned to Matairuka at 1100 hours. 1230 hrs 9 Council labourers arrived to work. 1300 hours instructed them to set up camp near the work area. Machine hours 2 machines 0730-1930 including (10 hrs. x 2 machines)

(8)

Wednesday 16th April.

0730 to the worksite. Directed the Council labourers to commence the filling in of a dip in the road. The Bulldozers' fan belt broken. Despatched a man to Kwikila for a replacement. Grader working at the end of the road. Matairuka people working this week, 8 men. 1400 hrs man returned with new fanbelt. Both machines now working. Machine hours Bulldozer 1300-1630. Grader 0730-1630 hrs. Fanbelt too large. **Another** belt necessary. One man again sent Kwikila.

Thursday 17th April.

0730 to the worksite. Council and village labourers given their daily tasks. Machinery proceeding as planned. 1230 hrs Bulldozer broke down. Machine hours. Bulldozer 0730-1230 (5hrs). Grader 0730-1430 hrs. (9hrs).

Friday 18th April.

0730-1100 grader and labourers working at the furthest extent of the road. 1100 to Kwikila by vehicle. Hours for machinery. 1 Grader 0730-1100 (3 1/2).

Saturday 19th April.)
Sunday 20th April.) Weekend. no work.
Monday 21st April.)

Very wet day. I worked in office at Kwikila all day. Bulldozer not working owing to faulty fanbelt. Grader at Kwikila for servicing. Council labourers were brought back from Matairuka to Kwikila to work on Council area work only. No machine times.

Tuesday 22nd April.

0800-1000 hrs discussion on Imairu Road with Assistant District Commissioner. 1030 hrs to Matairuka by vehicle. Wet conditions make work hard. 5 Meirobu men working today. Machine hours. 1 Bulldozer only 1400-1700 hrs (3).

Wednesday 23rd April.

0700 hrs to the worksite. Instructed the dozer driver on his duties for the day. Also advised the labourers. The grader arrived from its servicing at Kwikila at 1100 hrs. Good progress made in very swampy conditions. Machine hours Dozer 0730-1300/1400-1700 (8 1/2). Grader 1400-1700 (3) hrs.

Thursday 24th April.

0700 hrs to the worksite. Both machines continued to work, pushing the road through swampy ground. 1400hrs by vehicle to Kwikila. Machine hours. Bulldozer Grader.

Friday 25th April.)
Saturday 26th April.) Anzac Day. Holiday. Very Heavy Rain on
Sunday 27th April.) No work. weekend.

Monday 28th April. Heavy rain no work.
Tuesday 29th April. " " " "
Wednesday 30th April. " " " "

Thursday 1st May, 1969.

0800-1000 hrs general office duties.
1000-1200 attempted to reach Matairuka by vehicle but poor road conditions failed us. Returned to the office. General duties the remainder of day.

Friday 2nd May.

Owing to extremely wet conditions I worked at the office all day.

Monday 5th May.

0800-1100 hrs general office duties. 1100-1200 by vehicle to within a short distance of Matairuka. The road had collapsed where tree log filling had been used over a mere trickle of water that had grown into a torrent after 8" of rain approximately. Inspected the road by walking along it during the afternoon and noted areas to be repaired. Grader and Bulldozer operators serviced this vehicles.

Tuesday 6th May.

0730 hrs to the worksite. A way around the swampy ground was not located after trying for several hours. All the immediate area is swamp. So the labourers from Dirigolo and Memekakomana laid wooden frames made from fallen trees over the swamp until dry ground was retained. Tomorrow the dozer will drop the frame with earth. The Grader worked improving the existing road. This weeks labour. Dirigolo and Memekakomana 14 persons. Machine hours. Grader 0730-1700 hrs (9½) Dozer 0730-1700 (9½).

Wednesday 7th May.

0730 hrs to the worksite. Bulldozer worked hard with labourers to grade the swamp. Grader continued to work on completion sections. A good, hard days work. Machine hours Grader 0730-1700 (9½). Dozer 0730-1700 (9½).

Thursday 8th May.

0745 hrs to the worksite. Grader and dozer worked closed to Matairuka as Local Government Engineer to come out and inspect the machinery. 1100 hrs 3 Commonwealth Department of Works men inspected the ~~xxxxxxx~~ road. 1330 hrs 2 men plus Mr. Williams Patrol Officer inspected the vehicles. Dozer pronounced unfit to work. New parts to arrive with machine on Monday. Machine hours. Grader 0745-1700 (8½). Dozer 0745-1700 (8½).

Friday 9th May.

0800 hrs to the worksite. Grader worked widening the road and cutting drains. Returned to Kwikila 1500hrs. Grader 3 hours.

Monday 12th May.

General Office Duties - Kwikila.

Tuesday 13th May.

0800 hrs - 1330 hrs General office duties - Kwikila. 1330-1610 hrs by vehicle to Matairuka village via Bore Kepo Plantation. Heard complaint at the plantation and submitted a report on the complaint to Mr. McBride Assistant District Commissioner on 16.5.69. Machine hours NIL. 14 labourers from Bogaramaka and Tobaroka.

6

Wednesday 14th May, 1969.

0800 hrs to the worksite. The Grader worked on the roads whilst the D4 Bulldozer awaited the arrival of a machanic from Port Moresby - He failed to arrive.

Thursday 15th May.

0730 hrs to Lebogolo to arrange future labour requirements and inspect next weeks construction route. Thence to Imairu to refresh memory of proposed route. Arrived Imairu 1130 hrs. Spent remainder of day in discussions with the people on the road. Machine hours D4 Nil. Grader 3 hours.

Friday 16th May.

0715 hrs from Imairu to Lebogolo to Matairuka. Machanic arrived at Matairuka 15/5/69 and took several parts back to Port Moresby. 1200 hrs to Kwikila. 1300-1606 general office duties.

Monday 19th May.

0800-1130 hrs general office duties at Kwikila. 1130 hrs to Matairuka village where the basic servicing of the Grader and Bulldozer was carried out. Machine hours - Grader 1 hour.

Tuesday 20th May.

0730 hrs to the worksite. Remain~~d~~ at the site until 1400 hrs. Imairu and Lebogolo men working total of 22 men. Nil machine hours.

Wednesday 21st May.

1000 hrs to the worksite returning at 1400hrs. Commenced to construct patrol report upon my activities and the roads progress. Nil machine hours.

Thursday 22nd May.

0800 hrs to the worksite and returned at 1300 hrs. 1400-1700 hrs prepared patrol report. Nil machine hours.

Friday 23rd May.

0800 hours directed the labourers in their work and arranged for carriers from Mr. R. Howard, a field officer for Exploration Enterprises. 1200 hrs returned to Kwikila. 1300-1606 general office duties.

END OF PATROL

RIGO PATROL REPORT No. 8-1968/69.

INTRODUCTION.

As per written instructions I proceeded to Matairuka Village on the 20th March. My duties were to supervise the construction of a road from Matairuka Village to Imairu Village. My duties entailed the organization and supervision of machinery and the control of voluntary native labour.

For the greater part of this decade spasmodic attempts at the construction of this road have been made. Numerous difficulties such as land disputes and disagreements over the roads route tended to bog the project down.

The situation as at March 1969 was that an extremely rough track had been carved beyond Matairuka Village in the general direction of Imairu for a distance of approximately 2 miles. The projected route of the road had been surveyed from Matairuka to Imairu. Beyond this point however no firm plans had been made.

TOPOGRAPHY

The land over which this road is to be built is mainly savannah grassland. At this time the average length of the grass would be about 4 feet. Much erosion is evident and seems to result from the burning of grass as much as the more normal factors of rain and wind.

Several streams and creeks cross the projected line of the road. These watercourses tend to flow roughly south thus cutting directly across the proposed route.

Two tree lines or belts of timber straddle the route and included in these timber belts are many large trees.

Several low lying areas naturally convert to swampy country after light rain. However natural drainage appears quite adequate and no permanent swampy sections were sighted.

In fact the terrain is not difficult and the few natural barriers existing do not offer insurmountable problems to the road builder.

VILLAGE LOCATIONS AND DISTANCES.

Matairuka Village is situated in the Rigo Local Government Council Area. Imairu village is located in the Ormond Census Division. Between these villages, Lebogolo village is found, Lebogolo is situated in the Maria Census Division.

From Matairuka to Lebogolo is four miles.

From Lebogolo to Imairu is seven miles. Thus the Matairuka Imairu Road will be at least eleven miles in length.

GENERAL ACCESS

Matairuka Village is linked to Kwikila by a 'dry weather' road of some 10 - 12 miles in length. Part of this road is 'all weather' and ~~excellent~~ of excellent standard. From Matairuka to Lebogolo village a good walking track exists and this trail continues to Imairu village. No airstrips or shipping points are in the immediate vicinity.

REASONS FOR THE PROPOSED ROAD.

The extension of the road to Imairu village from Matairuka appears to conform with the natural progress of roadbuilding in the Sub-District. The people of the Maria and Ormond Census Divisions have had no vehicular access and this road will serve a current population of approximately four thousands.

4

Then too, the prospect of a large cattle industry being located in the Ormond River area will increase once the road is completed.

Finally, this road may ultimately be extended to the Marshall Lagoon area.

Thus the reasons for construction of this road appear to be -

- (1) Access to a population group in order to promote economic development.
- (11) Access to land of economic potential to facilitate development.
- (111) Continuation of an existing road to main centres of population and to strengthen the ~~as~~ logistics.

EQUIPMENT.

To carry out my assignment I had the use of a D4 Bulldozer and a grader. These machines are leased from the Rigo Council at the rate of eight dollars per hour.

The condition of these machines is very poor. A Local Government engineer has ordered that they be stopped until parts can be replaced or the machinery sold. These machines are therefore far from ideal, and are in fact of insufficient power to do an efficient job. Machinery of a greater capacity would enable a more economic and quicker job to be done. The standard would also be higher.

LABOUR.

The villages of the Maria and Ormond Census Divisions are co-operating to supply voluntary labour for the construction of the road.

In an admirable display of self help these villages supply labour on a 'one village works one week' roster. The average number of labourers is seventeen men.

These people are extremely keen to work on the road and willingly came forward to offer their services.

PROGRESS.

At the end of May the situation is that the road has been pushed five miles beyond Metairuka Village. The road has been graded for four and one half miles. The road has been pushed through two large tree lines and now only gently rolling savannah grasslands ~~lie~~ *lie* between the roadhead and Lebogolo village some two miles beyond.

GRADING.

Owing to the level country no steep grades are found in the completed section.

ALIGNMENT.

Alignment is excellent being mainly long straight sections with occasional sweeping bends.

Towards the roadhead two small swampy sections are being physically uplifted with several layers of logs and stones.

WIDTH

The average width of the road is eighteen feet of running area but this can easily be widened to twice the distance at a later date.

My orders emphasized that I push for distance and could, at a later stage, return to upgrade and improve any substandard sections.

DRAINAGE.

Very little drainage work has been carried out. Some cut off drains have been dug but more work remains. A type of black soil covers most of the completed road and because of the level land water does tend to be on the road for some time after rain.

CULVERTS.

No culverts have been constructed. Along the completed section only one or two will be required. However several more culverts and a few small bridges will be required before the road can be travelled comfortably to Imairu.

Technical assistance in these matters has been sought from the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Public Works Department. Increasing use of these Departments' skills will be needed as the work proceeds.

FUNDS.

Funds available as at 26th May 1969 are approximately two thousand dollars. I believe additional funds have been made available by the Commonwealth Department of Works after an inspection of the road in early May.

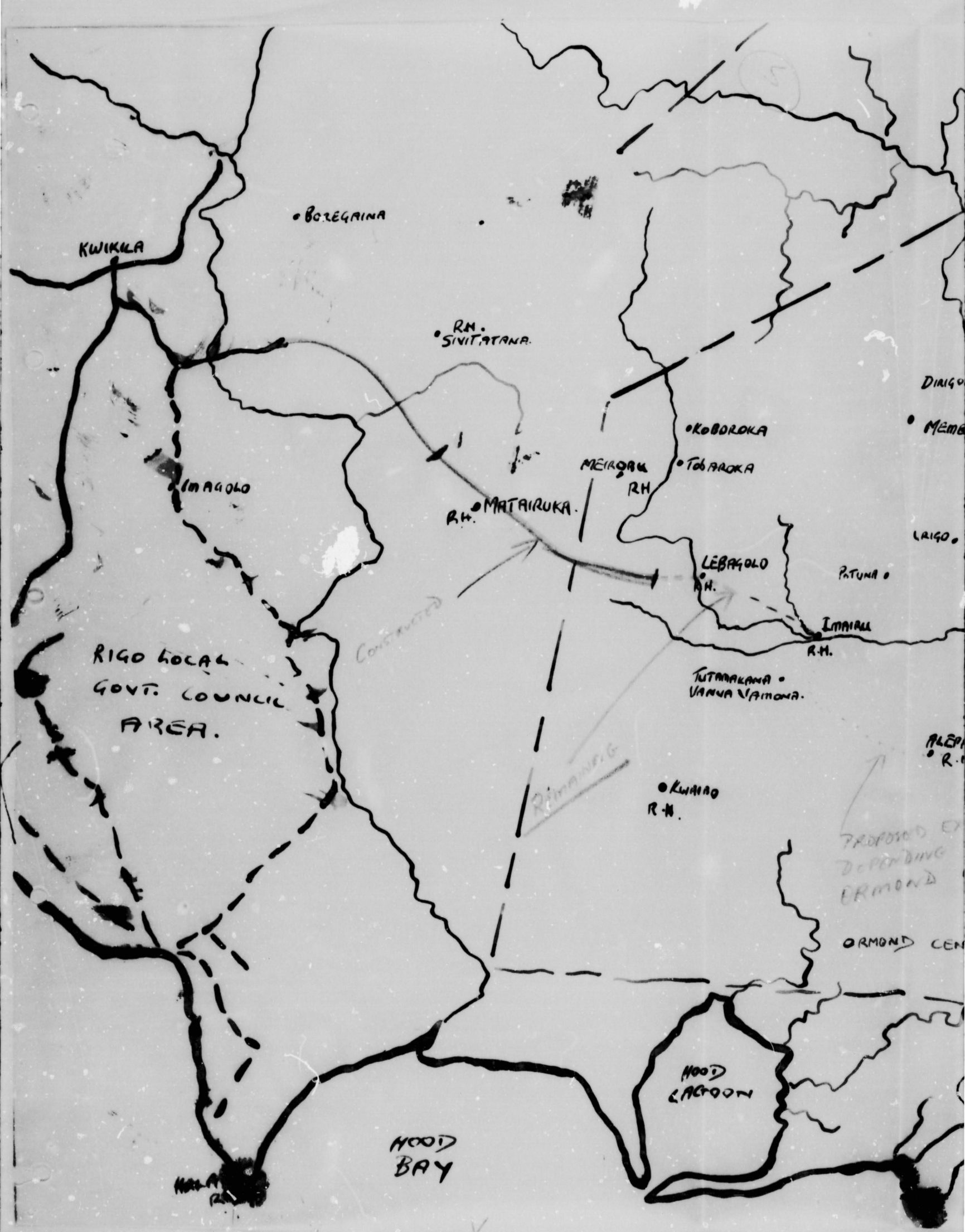
FUTURE PROGRESS.

Provided adequate machinery is available and serviced regularly and the labour contribution is maintained, the road should reach Lebogolo approximately two weeks after work recommences.

With technical assistance from the Works' Departments the road should reach Imairu about two months after work commences. These estimates are based on ideal climatic conditions and excellent co-ordination between all involved.



(J. W. SCUTT)
Cadet Patrol Officer



KWIKLA

• BOZEGAINA

R.M.
• SIVITANA.

• IMAOLO

R.M. • MATAIRUKA.

MEIKORU
R.M.

• KOBOROKA

• TOBAROKA

DIRIGO

• MEME

LAIGO

PATUNA

• LEBAGOLO
R.M.

• IMAIAL
R.M.

RIGO LOCAL
GOVT. COUNCIL
AREA.

Contracted

TUTAKANA •
VANUA VAMONA.

ALEPA
R.M.

Remaining

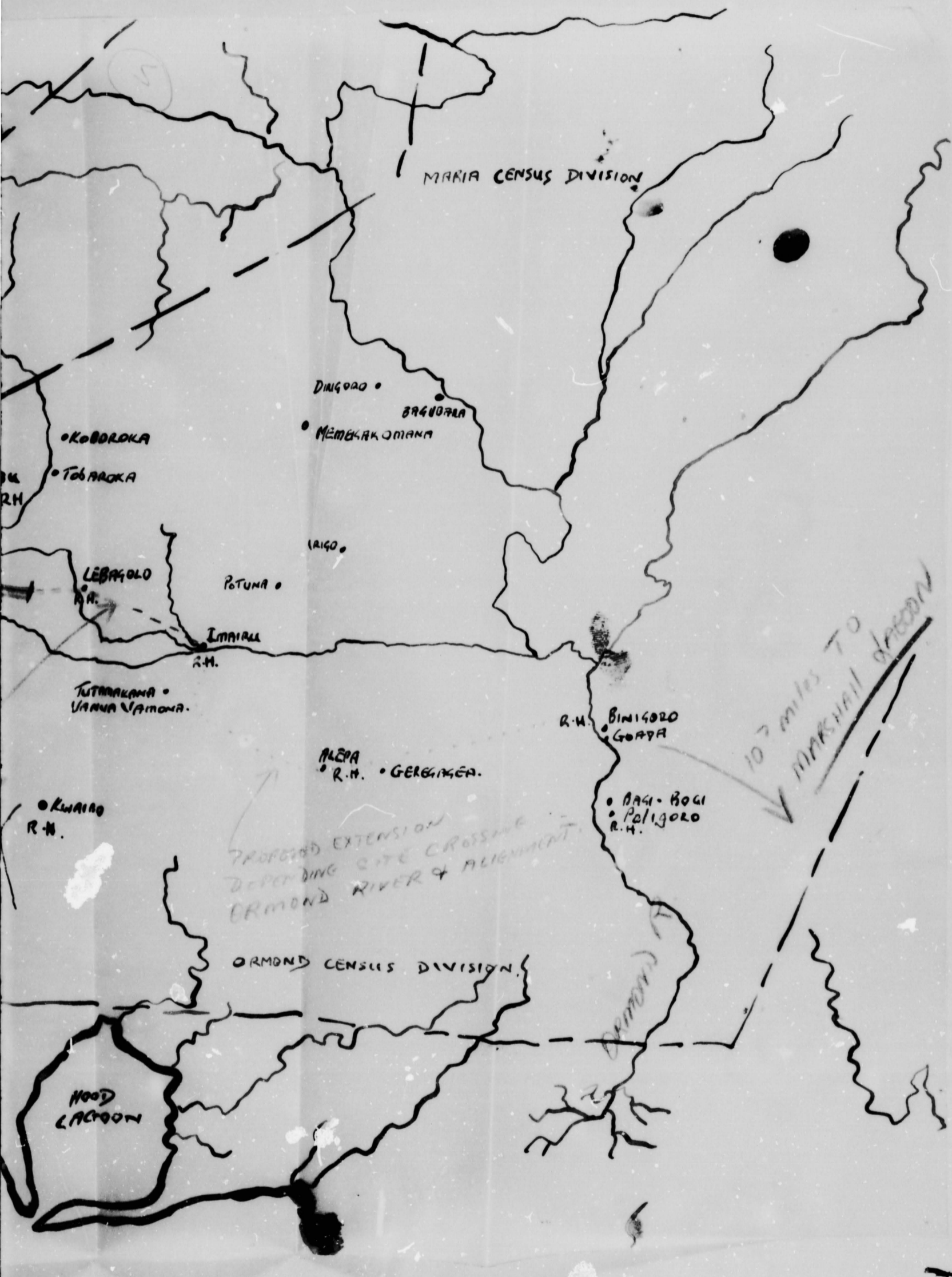
• KUAIKO
R.M.

PROPOSED
DEPENDING
ORMOND

ORMOND CEN

HOOD
LAGOON

HOOD
BAY



MARIA CENSUS DIVISION

DINGOAO •

BRAGORRA

MEMEKAKOMANA •

• KOBOROKA

• TOBAGKA

IRIGO •

POTUNA •

LEBAGOLO

R.H.

IMAIALL

R.H.

TUTAKANA •
VANNA VAMONA •

R.H. BINIGORO
GORRA

ALEPA
R.H. • GERAKKA •

• KWAIIO
R.H.

PROPOSED EXTENSION
DEPENDING SITE CROSSING
ORMOND RIVER & ALIGNMENT.

107 miles TO
MARSHALL CREEK

ORMOND CENSUS DIVISION

HOOD
CREEK

ORMOND RIVER


①

APPENDIX 'B'

Report on Member of Royal Papua and New Guinea
Constabulary.

Accompanying the patrol was-
No. 1867 Constable SIOMA.

Constable SIOMA has proved himself a competent patrol
policeman. He carried out all tasks quickly and
efficiently. His sense of humour was much appreciated.


(J. W. SCUTT)
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

67-3-9



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of **CENTRAL** Report No. **9 . 00/69 RIGO**

Patrol Conducted by **Tex Ofe Gwaibo, Assistant Field Officer.**

Area Patrolled **Hood Point and Baravaea Areas**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **Solomon Kila, T/Assistant Field Officer.**

Duration—From **8 / 5 / 19 69** to **30 / 5 / 19 69** and **10/6/69** to **11/6/69.**

Number of Days **23 Days**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **Nil**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19 **66**

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

Map Reference **Rigo Sub-District Map, 2 Miles to an Inch**

Objects of Patrol **To finalise and complete outstanding land Purchase matters and to prepare papers for Land Titles Commission.**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-1-47

26th August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL NO. RIGO 9/68-69

Your reference 67-3-9 of 21st July, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. T. Gwaibo, Assistant Field Officer, to part Rigo Local Government Council Census Division.

Your comments, and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Kwikila, adequately cover the contents of Mr. Gwaibo's brief report.

The detailed patrol instructions issued by the Assistant District Commissioner to Mr. Gwaibo are excellent. Instructions of this nature are of great assistance in the sound training of junior staff.

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

c.c.
Mr. T. Gwaibo,
c/ Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA.
Central District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 47

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-3-9
If calling ask for
Mr.



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

21st July, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDCBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 OF 1968/1969.
RIGO SUB-DISTRICT

Report of above patrol conducted by Field Assistant, Mr. T. Gwabo, in company with Mr. S. Kila, for your information and comment, please.

The A.D.C. Kwikila is complimented for the detailed patrol instructions given to these officers.

The number of errors in the Investigation reports was disappointing in view of the time spent on instructions and discussions with patrolling officers.

Comments by A.D.C. adequately cover the areas of land investigated.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

27

Telephone
Telegrams 67-1-1/450.
Our Reference 34-1-1/450.
If calling ask for BM/P. Tauna.
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Rigo Sub-District Office,
Central District,
KWIKILA.

1st July, 1969.

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

Patrol No. 9-68/69 - Rigo Sub-District

Messrs T. Gwaibo & S. Kila - Field
Assistants (Lands) Land Work.

Enclosed please find three copies of above special report, patrol map and claim for camping allowance.

Comments:

Diary 21/5/69: This death allegedly occurred in 1962.

Results Patrol: All matters actioned except the followings:

SDO 35-7-6
D.C 35-9-3(13)
Lands C.89.

United Church Land Irupara - Near Hula

As soon as current wet weather clears Mr. Gwaibo to return Hula to complete Declaration of Custom. Documents will then have to be then forwarded to other Territory centres for signature absentee land controllers.

SDO 35-7-6
D.C 35-9-3(10)
Lands 65/2636.

Catholic Mission Gabone

The resident Priest at Boregaina did not know if mission required land, I have not been able to contact Catholic Mission Port Moresby by phone and have written on file reference requesting you contact them and advise if they wish to proceed. The owners have still not made up their minds about selling at this stage. Noted for follow up action.

Reports and/or correspondence on all matters listed Patrol Instructions have been forwarded through you; or in case LTC action, copies covering letters forwarded to you.

I have had to correct many of Mr. Gwaibo's land reports; each had to be checked in detail. However most minor outstanding investigations have now been cleared.

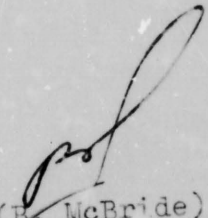
General:

As shown on second map accompanying this report there are nine major areas of disputed land in the Rigo Sub-District. The disputed lands around "Old Rigo" Government Station and extending towards Hula area are main concern. There have been two killings and numerous brawls over these lands over the past seven years.

(2)

The Demarcation Committee Chairman have constantly tried, without success, to settle these disputes. After the fight at Kwikila on 16th June over land and during which one man was killed, another seriously injured, and six others wounded the situation is quiet but tense. I have been approached by various village groups, councillors and missionaries to see if these disputes can be settled by the Lands Titles Commission in the endeavour to prevent further possible fighting.

A Land Titles Commission Officer is due here tomorrow. I will take up the matter of these disputed lands with him and advise you of the results.


(B. McBride)
D/District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File Ref: 67-1-1
35-1-2

Sub-District Office,
KWIKILA,
Central District.

2nd May, 1969.

Messrs. T. Gwaibo & K. Solomon,
Field Assistants,
KWIKILA.

INSTRUCTIONS : PATROL No.9 - 68/69 LAND WORK

As verbally discussed, weather and transport permitting, next week you are to proceed to the Hood Point area to complete investigation reports and action all outstanding land matters in that area.

I estimate you will be absent for three to four weeks. You are to take the portable typewriter etc. and complete each report before commencing the next investigation. Six copies of reports required; one to be retained by you and five to be sent in by P.M.V. truck to me. One copy of plan to be forwarded with report to Kwikila; you to retain a second copy in case of accidental loss in transmission to this office.

On arrival at Hula you are to discuss your work programme with Local Government Councillors and people. This is to ensure all interested parties are notified. On arrival at Hula you are also to send out messages to other areas to advise of your work programme so ample notice is given before you arrive at other centres. As you see how you are progressing you are to send notice in advance fixing a date of arrival so that all interested parties can be present before you commence an investigation. This is imperative - ample notice must be given so that all interested parties can be represented.

If on initial enquiries you ascertain there is a dispute you are not to go ahead with land investigation report as per Lands Circular 1/64. Instead you are to complete necessary documents for Land Titles Commission in respect of the dispute. Note, however, that, if the dispute extends over large tracts of land outside the scope of the specific land to be investigated you are not to lose time surveying large tract of land. Instead you are to submit a brief report on the file reference stating that: (1) the land is in dispute, (2) that the dispute not only encompasses the land being investigated but other tracts of land as well; (3) you should give an estimate of the area of land under dispute; (4) you should advise who (which parties) are disputing title to the land and (5) you should indicate the degree of priority which should be awarded to settling the dispute. You are to retain one copy of any material prepared for L.T.C. and forward other copies to Sub-District Office as you complete them please. Note: Plans for L.T.C. should show who is disputing which land and also have (1) locality sketch, (2) name disputing parties on the plan itself.

You are to take out copies of Lands Circular 1/64; D.D.A. Circular Instruction No. 351; D.D.A. Circular Memoranda 35-2-8 of 2/2/66; read D.D.A. 35-2-1 of 1/6/65; D.D.A. 35-1-1 of 2/4/69 and other relevant instructions on our file 35-1-0.

Most important aspects that have been omitted or not satisfactorily covered in reports submitted are noted hereunder:

1. Report must fully and clearly show:
 - A. The owners are willing to sell or lease the land, and,
 - B. That the land is not required, or likely to be required by the owners or by their heirs by native custom, within the period for which the land is to be alienated.

Note: C.I. 351. Ensure para 10(k) inserted. Particularly note that if those present state that they are willing to sell you are still required to list the owners absent. In this area under the customary pattern of land control it is obvious that clan leaders and/or family heads MUST be asked if they are willing to sell or lease the land in question. Your report must clearly indicate who are the clan leaders and/or family heads. I will not accept documents unless those who hold traditional authority over the land have been contacted and have stated they are willing to sell or lease. If these traditional custodians are absent the fact must be recorded. They will have to be contacted later, possibly by letter if they are absent from the Sub-District, to ensure that their authority is obtained on the documents before final submission is made - the documents are worthless without the traditional custodian's approval.

Note also that where minors or others with rights, but who do not have the power to sell or lease, are concerned, their willingness or otherwise should be indicated by their guardians or other customary representative. This is specifically important here - if the traditional custodian is a minor (his father having died), his uncle may present himself as the true custodian when in fact he is only representing the minor's interests until the minor reaches adulthood.

2. The report must clearly establish that those who claim to be the owners are in fact the true owners and they have the sole rights to sell or lease the land. To do this and to record that the ownership of the land is not disputed you are to incorporate a "DECLARATION OF RECOGNITION" into your investigation report. An example copy of this declaration is attached. Basically it is a declaration by clan, family heads, and others who own land nearby but who have no claim to the ownership of the land being investigated. These non-claimants declare: "that the individual(s), family(ies), or clan(s) who state they own the land are in fact recognised by these others as the true owners. That these other groups recognise the fact that the stated owners have the sole rights to dispose of the land."

From previous reports submitted I emphasise that for the owners only to declare themselves as owners is pointless and worthless. Evidence of ownership and recognition must be produced from those who have no claim to the land.

In the case of individual ownership (possibly for 35-4-9 Mr. J. Meikle's lease application Hula) the declaration should contain (1) a declaration by the individual's clansfolk and clan leader (if the leader is not the owners) that the clan recognises this individual's title, and (2) a declaration from other clan leaders that, at minimum if they do not know of or recognise the individual's claim, that his clan is recognised by them as the owners etc. of the land in question; All this could possibly be incorporated in one Declaration of Recognition.

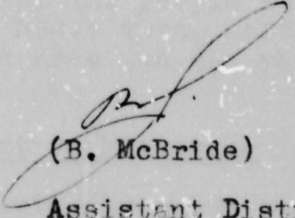
3. The Declaration of Custom itself to be completed by members of the land owning group to declare according to their custom who has the rights to transfer lease etc. That is, the clan or family members to declare which family, lineage or clan leaders have by custom the rights to negotiate. (Thus, again, it is imperative once this declaration is made that the ~~lää~~ leader is contacted to ensure that the transactions are correctly sanctioned).

4. In my view, where investigation reports for purchase or lease are concerned, genealogies are superfluous if both declarations are completed. (If the members wish payment to be made to individual members they would be important). However, even where Declaration of Custom is completed, all negotiations right up to payment should be conducted with the leaders in the presence of the clan or family members concerned. This ensures at all stages that no objections are raised and that everyone knows what is going on.

5. There are many minor points in relation to documents and plans: reference numbers, numbering of pages, initialling alterations; answers to questions in documents to be clear and specific; valuation prices for economic trees and so forth. These have now been fully discussed so I do not intend to go into greater detail here.

My recommendation is to start slowly with accuracy; speed and output of work will follow. Discuss any queries you may have with me before proceeding on patrol. Attached is a list of the land work to be actioned on this patrol.

Your patrol report in accordance with standing instructions will be required within a week from completion of the patrol.


(B. McBride)

Assistant District Commissioner

LAND MATTERS TO BE ACTIONED ON PATROL No.9 - 68/69

17

1. 35-4-9 C.138 Business Lease Mr. J. Meikle, Hula
(D.C. 35-3-3(1)). Initial investigation report by C.P.O. 6/2/69 not acceptable (worthless). Complete new report required. This report to be completed first.
2. 35-4-19 Education PTS Gabone
(D.C. 35-14-11). Reported as no longer in dispute. Investigation report or report for L.T.C.
3. 35-4-20 63/1279 Kemabolo PTS.
(D.C. 35-14-2). See District Commissioner's 35-14-2 of 19/9.68. You are to complete a new investigation over your own signature on this land. Note: the old plan is not up to standard.
4. 35-4-21 N.L.D. 464 Hula PTS (D.C. 35-14-3)
Lease expires 1979. Explain need for land to be purchased once again. Get a declaration from leaders that the brothers concerned only have right etc. (Declaration of Recognition). If owners not present ascertain if they have agreed to sell otherwise. If absent obtain address so that they may be located and asked.
5. 35-6-3 C.128 Proposed Land purchase
(D.C. 35-14-15). Contact Mr. Keto Babaka and the people of Baboka and Kamaili Villages who have advised they wish to sell to the Administration a large tract of land on the Hood Peninsular. Investigate and estimate by rough survey the size of the area. Describe the land. If the land (or a portion of it) is not in dispute obtain a Declaration of Recognition to this effect using the local name(s) for the land(s) concerned. If any of the land is in dispute submit details in a report.

Action here is to first contact the people who state they wish to sell, ascertain area etc.; then, most important, contact other villages in the area and see what they have to say about own etc.
6. 35-7-2 C.9. S.D.A. Application Matairuka
(D.C. 35-9-3(13)). Report previously submitted not satisfactory. More information required. On return from Hood Point to complete the report before terminating current patrol. You are to advise a week in advance so that advice may be sent to people concerned.
7. 35-7-6 C.87 L.M.S. (U.C.) near Hula
(D.C. 35-9-3(13)). Purchase first approved 1958 but no evidence of purchase as noted HQ and Lands files. Authority to re-investigate 25/7/67 and still outstanding. Extract photostat copies of 1958 report for your assistance and guidance. Compile new investigation report.

8. 35-7-12 65/2636 (024) Catholic Mission Gabone (16)

(D.C. 35-9-3(10)). See Discom's 35-9-3(10) of 6/6/68. First ascertain if the Catholic Mission still wish to go ahead with the proposed school project or not. If so, complete investigation report but in doing so ensure that the area required is restricted to the minimum actually required as the Director of Lands requested in his 66/2636 of 25/1/67.

9. 34-4-7 Land Claim "Barakai"

See letter dated 23/12/63 from the Public Solicitor. Plan to be produced and application submitted for action Lands Title Commission. This has got low priority for action.

10. 34-4-8 Land Claim Kaparoko

See letter 1964-34 of 30/5/68 from Executive Officer L.T.C. This is an important investigation as Education Department wants to purchase land for a school site. If the school site land is still disputed prepare plan and necessary papers for L.T.C.

11. 34-4-6 "Geveragoro"

Complete map and documents for L.T.C. See L.T.C. claim reference 1968/168 dated 11/12/68.

DO hereby agree and declare that

- (1) we own land adjacent and/or near to the land known aswhich land is situated at (near)..... Village in the Rigo Sub-District
- (2) we have no claim on the said land known as.....
- (3) to the best of our knowledge and belief no other groups or individual(s) have any claim to the said land known as.....
- (4) That to the best of our knowledge and belief this land known as.....is owned solely by the members of theclan(s)/family(lies)
- (5) to the best of our knowledge and belief clan(s)/(family(lies) has/have the sole rights to dispose of the said land known as.....

I, of an officer of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, do hereby certify that the contents of this Declaration were read over to the Interpreter..... of..... in thelanguage, a language which is understood by him and, so far as I could judge, the contents of this Declaration were in my presence interpreted by the abovementioned Interpreter into.....language which is understood by the signatories to this Declaration, and further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of this Declaration were understood by the signatories hereto.

Dated at this day of 19.....

Signature:
Designation:

APPENDIX 'A'

12

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday
7/5/69

0745 hours. Preparation for the patrol, read patrol instructions, land circulars and instruct instructions. Reading correspondence on land matters to be handled during the patrol.

Thursday
8/5/69

0745 hours in the morning a patrol consisted of Solomon Kila and myself left Kwikila station on a Administration truck and departed for Hula, Hood Point area and Baravaea areas. However, when we arrived at Kemabolo we found that road from there to Hula was was not accessable because of last night's heavy rain. The patrol was then dropped at Kemabolo.

While at Kemabolo enquiries ware made on the Kemabolo Primary 'T' School land.

Night was spent at Kemabolo

Friday
9/5/69

While awaiting a chance to proceed to Hula, we made enquiries about the School land. Owners were contacted and conducted a survey of the area.

1300 hours in the afternoon plotted the survey area.

Saturday
10/5/69

Still at Kemabolo compiled investigation report for the school land and at 0100 hours a L/Rover arrived. We then packed our patrol equipments and left for Hula, but L/Rover only took us as far as Kaparoko because the Hula road was still impassable.

The word a was left at Kemabolo that the patrol would be back sometime next week or so to complete the School land investigation.

We arrived at Kaparoko at 1315 hours. Counciller Alu Karai was away at Port-Moresby but we met some village elders and infromed them about the purpose of the patrol. There was a job to be done here but our main thought was to get across to Hula and work towards Kwikila. We departed for Hula at 1800 hours by Outboard Motor and arrived at 2015 hours.

As soon as we anchored Solomon Kila jumped off and made his way through the darkness in order to find Alu Renagi, a Counciller. After 15 minutes waiting, Solomon Kila returned with Alu Renagi. Alu greeted us and lead us to the Rest House. The purpose of the patrol was explained to him and other Councillers of the village.

Night was spent at Hula, ina Rest House.

Sunday
11/5/69

At Hula, observed, heavy rain in the evening. Spent a night in a Rest House.

Monday
12/5/69

At 0745 hours in company with Councillors Alu Renagi and Ligo Rage went to a usual gathering place where some 200 people were assembled and waiting for us. In this meeting 2 land matters were discussed 35-4-9 Business Lease Mr J. Meikle and 35-4-21 NLD 464 Primary 'T' School, Hula.

Investigation Report for the Business Lease for Mr J. Meikle' was completed.

The owners for the Primary 'T' School land were present in this meeting but stated that they would sell after the present Lease expires in 1979.

Night was spent at Hula in a Rest House.

Tuesday
13/5/69

AT Rest House typing the investigation report and plotting the survey plan of the area investigated. Words sent to Irupara, Babaga, Kamali and Makirupu villages.

AT 1600 to 1900 hours discussing discussions were held on land tenure with some land owners and Councillors.

Night was spent at Hula in a Rest House.

Wednesday
14/5/69

At 0745 hours self and Solomon Kila in company with Councillors Alu Renagi, Ligo-Rage, Vui Gima and a controller of Port-Moresby's Keki Market Alu - ? who was on leave, proceeded to Irupara Village. Party arrived at 1115 hours and met land owners and village elders in front of the Pastor's house.

Discussions were held on the land concern and all the land owners present in this meeting agreed to sell this said land to the Administration.

However, there are 5 adult owners who are absent in other Territory centres. Letters to be sent to each of these owners and find out their- whether they are willing to sell or not before the investigation is completed.

Party returned to Hula at 1730 hours. Spent a night at Hula in a Rest House.

Thursday

At 0730 hours self and Solomon Kila in company with some Carriers departed for Babaga, Kamali and Makirupu villages and at 1215 we arrived at Babaga. Discussion on this Proposed Land Purchase was held and after a short discussion owners stated that they would not sell this said land to the Administration. We then went on to Kamali and Makirupu with some other owners and Carriers for same purposes.

Owners were contacted here and they also stated that they would not sell. They said KETO BABAGA failed to see them when he approached the Administration for the sale of this land.

10

Thursday (con't)
15/5/69

Party returned to Hula at 2145 hours and spent a night at Hula in a Rest House. Raining in the night.

Friday
16/5/69

At Hula typing investigation reports and 1145 hours patrol hired a P.M.V. truck and departed for Kaparoko. However, truck slid unintentionally into a ditch and remained in this position for nearly 24 hours. At 1830 hours a local Land Rover arrived and pulled the truck out from the ditch. We then drove back to the Hula village. The Hula/Kaparoko road was reported impassible.

Night was again spent at Hula in a Rest House. Hula Road was closed.

Saturday
17/5/69

At 0800 hours patrol hired a Outboard Motor and went across to Kaparoko village. Here some of the land owners and the Counciller Alu Karai were away. Discussions on the School Land were held with them. some owners. We also talked about land tenure and land ownership.

Spent a night at Kaparoko in a Rest House.

Sunday
18/5/69

Observed at Kaparoko. Raining. Hula Road was still closed. Those who tried had never reached Hula village but spent nights on the road.

Spent a night at Kaparoko in a Rest House.

Monday
19/5/69

At Kaparoko, discussions were held on land ownership with the villagers. The lands they claimed were still under dispute with the people of Babaga and Goulupu villages.

The boundaries of the lands they claimed were surveyed and the necessary papers for Land Titles Commission have been completed by this office in March, 1965.

The Primary 'T' School land is within the subject matter of this application and it is still in dispute.

Awaiting action from Land Titles Commission.

Spent a night at Kaparoko in a Rest House.

Tuesday
20/5/69

At Kem Kaparoko waiting Transport to go to Kemabele and at 1100 hours we departed for Kemabele but because of road condition we arrived at 2100 hours.

Very tiring trip and could not do much. Spent a night in Pastor's House because there was no Rest House here.

9

Wednesday
21/5/69

At Kemabolo and with the help of Pastor GIO GIMU and Councillor held a meeting near the Church. The land owners for the school land and village elders took part in discussion of the land ownership.

The investigation for the school land was compiled and completed in this meeting.

People however, discuss about their land boundaries with that of a Tauruba's, Gabone's and Alomarupu's.

There was a fight broke out between the Kemabolo and Gabone people about their common boundary which ends in death.

Matter was referred to Demarcation Committee.

The people also claimed the Tauruba Primary 'T' School land at Tauruba village. The Necessary papers for the Land Titles Commission were completed.

Spent a night at Kemabolo village in a Pastor's house.

Thursday
Thursday
22/5/69

At Kemabolo typing the investigation report and ownership lists etc and plotting the survey plans.

At 19th hours completed typing the report.

Spent a night at Kemabolo in a Pastor's house. First truck struggled through from Hula to Kwikila.

Friday
23/5/69

At 0930 hours departed for Tauruba and arrived at 0900 hours. The representatives and village elders were called in a meeting and discussed land ownership. In this meeting we talked about the Primary 'T' School land.

Night was spent at Rest House.

Saturday
24/5/69

At Tauruba and about 0815 hours self and Solomon Kila in company with land owners and village elders went to School site and surveyed the area.

Survey was completed at 1300 hours. From 1400 to 1700 hours plotting the survey plan of the area.

This school land is in dispute with the people of Kemabolo village. The necessary papers for the Land Titles Commission were drawn up on behalf of the Tauruba people.

Night was spent at Tauruba in a Rest House.

Sunday
25/5/69

At Tauruba, observed.
Discussions were held on Tauruba land ownership.

The ancestors of the Tauruba people were originated from Lamana Goro (which is near Bigairuka village, Kemp Welch River) and moved or travelled westward and settled at Garamo Goro (near present Tauruba village).

The ancestors of Kemabolo also came from the same area and they also travelled westward and settled at Gini Makana (near present Tauruba village) However, they were the latest people and after quarrel between the two brothers, who were leaders of these two villages, the second brother broke away and formed a new village now known as Kemabolo.

They left and they have never come back and they lost all their land rights. They have never used the lands for many, many years until now.

Night was spent at Tauruba in a Rest House.

Monday
26/5/69

At 0745 hours self and Solomon Kila in company with land owners and village people went and cut a survey line of KAPE/SINIKWARANA land for Renagi Lega and Brothers, a tenure conversion application.

At 1630 hours returned to Tauruba village.
Spent a night at Tauruba in a Rest House.

Tuesday
27/5/69

At 0730 hours self and Solomon Kila and the with the same people again went to the same land cut survey lines and surveyed the area.

At 1300 hours the survey was completed and returned to Tauruba village at 1645 hours.

Spent a night at Tauruba in a Rest House.

Wednesday
28/5/69

At 0745 hours Solomon Kila in company with Councillor Vaula Alau and carriers departed for Gabene village.

Party arrived at 1130 hours and all the land owners were contacted and had a meeting. During this meeting some of the owners said that they wanted to sell the land but others said that they did not want to sell and some of them got up and angrily said that they wanted to lease the land for 120 years.

Meeting did not reach any agreement and the owners said that they wanted to see Catholic Mission Father at Boregains before doing anything further.

Party returned at 2100 hours.
Self was at Tauruba village plotting survey plans etc.

Night spent at Tauruba in a Rest House.

7

Thursday
29/5/69

At Tauruba village, typing and preparing necessary papers for the Land Titles Commission.

At 1300 hours plotting the survey plan of KAPE/GINIKWARANA land.

Night was spent at Tauruba in a Rest House.

Friday
30/5/69

At Tauruba village packing and at 1330 hours hired a truck (M.P.M.V.) and departed for Kwikila. Kwikila was reached at 1645 hours.

Tuesday
10/6/69

Patrol departed for Matairuka village on a per Administration truck at 1030 hours. Arrived at Matairuka at 1215 hours.

The purposes of the patrol was explained to the land owners and the village elders. When some owners returned from their gardens we talked about the land.

Night was spent at Matairuka in a Rest House.

Wednesday
11/6/69

At Matairuka and at 0830 hours we run a survey around the subject land. Investigation was completed. Patrol returned to Kwikila at 1830 hours.

END OF THE PATROL

6

Sub-District Office,
Kwikila,
Rigo Sub-District

20th June, 1969.

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

Your
PATROL REPORT - RIGO NO 9. 68/69 LAND WORK
OF 2nd MAY, 1969 REFERS.

Introduction

The main purpose of the patrol is to finalise and to complete long outstanding land purchase matters and to investigate and prepare necessary papers for the Land Titles Commission.

Location

The area covered by this patrol is south of Kwikila Township and it is part of lower Rigo Local Government Council area. All the villages visited are connected by Kwikila/Hula main road.

Refer patrol map attached.

Topography and Vegetation

Generally flat on the coast at Head Point areas. However, as from Kapareke towards Kwikila, the topography here is of a generally undulating nature, the vegetation mainly savannah with some very small patches of rain forest along small tributaries.

Native Affairs

Since the region is in the Council area, it conducts Tax and Census patrol in every 12 months. The attitude of the people towards the Administration is good.

The Councillors in each village are highly respected by their electors and they have given a patrol a valuable assistance.

Situation Or Progress Made On The Land Investigated

SDO 3544.99
Lands C.138
D.C. 35.3.3(1)

C. 138 Business Lease Mr Meikle Hula

Investigation Report completed and submitted to D.C.

SDO 35.4.19
DC 35.14.11
Lands C.91

C. 91 Education Primary 'T' School Tauruba

This particular land is still in dispute with the people of Kemabele. Necessary papers for the Land Titles Commission have been completed

SDO 35.4.20
DC 35.14.2.
Lands 63/1279

Kemabele Primary 'T' School - Gudale

Investigation report completed and submitted to D.C.

SDO 35-4-21

Hula Primary 'T' School - Hood Point.

DC 35-14-3

Lands NLD 464

The meeting was held at Hula village and the owners of the said land were in the meeting. In this meeting owners made it clear that they would sell the land after the present 'lease' expires in 1979.

They do not want to sell the land now.

SDO 35-6-3

Proposed Land Purchase

DC 35-14-15

Lands G.128

KEO BABAGA is now working at Port Moresby as a labourer. The clan leader and land controller or (TANO BIAGUNA) for his clan is IAMO GOLO. He stated that Keto Babaga failed to consult with him or his clan members when he first approached the Administration for the sale of this land.

During the meeting the owners stated that they do not want to sell this land.

SDO 35-7-2

G.9 Salvation Army Land - Matairuka

DC

Lands G.9

Investigation Report completed and submitted to DC.

SDO 35-7-6

United Church Land Irupara - Near Hula

DC 35-9-3(13)

Lands G.89

Investigation report for this land is not completed because of the following points ;;

- (a) Some of the owners were absent at various Territory centres and
- (b) The Declaration of Custom was not completed.

SDO 35-7-12

Catholic Mission - Gabone

DC 35-9-3(10)

Lands 65/2636

Representatives and the owners were contacted and during the discussion some owners wanted to sell the land and other owners said that they do not want to sell this land.

Meeting agreed to talk about this matter with some of the land owners who are working at Port Moresby. They said that they would advise this office for the result of their meeting in about a week time.

Representative of the Mission was contacted at Beregaina village but would not make any comment.

SDO 34-4-7

Land Claim - BARAKAI - GUNUGAU

DC

Lands

LTC

This is the large area of land and it involves other people's land too. The people of Ginigolo and Gunugau are disputing all their land with Sinaugero's, Motuan's and also with their same speaking villages Tauruba and Gabone and have never come to any agreement or a firm decision.

Land Demarcation Committee have settled a land dispute near old Rigo Government Station, and it is called MUGOGELE but since then all pegs have been removed by Ginigolo people and last week a fight broke out between Kemaia and Ginigolo people which ended in death.

I suggest we should let Land Titles Commission to handle this matter together with MUGOGELE dispute.

(4)

SDO 34-4-8 Land Claim Kapareke

DO 35-14-1

Lands LP.11/229

LTC 1964-54

This land is in dispute with Babaga and Goulupu villages. Necessary papers for the Land Titles Commission and the area of the lands claimed by these groups were completed by this office in 1967.

The matter is in the hands of Land Titles Commission.

Refer A.D.C. Kwikila's memorandum 35-48 of 8th April, 1967, to the District Commissioner.

The Kapareke Primary 'T' School is in the subject matter of this application..

SDO 34-4-6

Geveragere - Miana Mamata

DO

Lands

LTC

Investigation and survey of the area completed and submitted to Land Titles Commission on 5th June, 1969.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCELLORS AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Local Government Councilors are the leaders in the villages
Their words in the villages are the laws for the villages. Councilor
s gave the patrol a very good assistant.

APPENDIX 'D'

(2)

Solomon Kila . a T/ Assistant Field Officer.

This young Officer has showed a great efficiency through the patrol, he is very keen to learn and has carried out his duties very well.

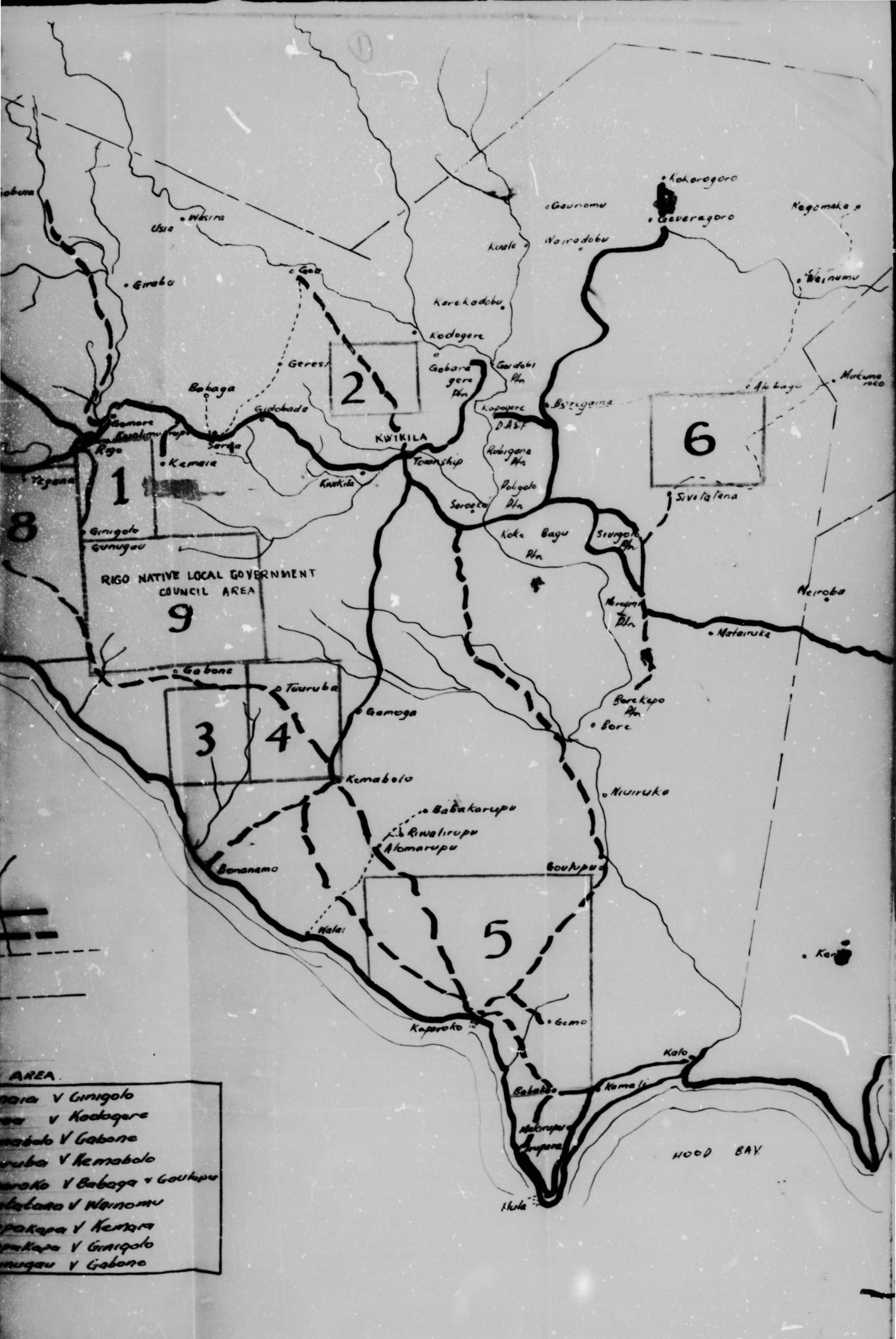
A good patrolling officer.



Scale: 2 miles to 1 inch

KEY
 All weather roads
 Dry weather roads
 Walking tracks
 Rest House
 Census Division Boundaries
 Re-traced by Solomon Kita. 25/6/69.

LAND DISPUTES - RIGO. AREA.		
1	MUGOGELE	Kemaria v Ginigolo
2	KAUGAFAEARA	Sarqa v Kodogere
3	GORUGELE	Kemabolo v Gabone
4	GELEBARA	Tauruba v Kemabolo
5	KAPAROKO lands	Kaporoko v Babaga v Goutupu
6	WAINOMU	Sivilatana v Wainomu
7	BULONA	Kapakapa v Kemaria
8	KAPAKAPA lands	Kapakapa v Ginigolo
9	GABONE lands	Gunugau v Gabone



- AREA.
- 1. Kemara
 - 2. Geresi
 - 3. Gabone
 - 4. Tauruba
 - 5. Kemabolo, Babakarupu, Rivalirupu, Alomarupu, Goulupu
 - 6. Sivatafana
 - 8. Ginigolo, Gunugau
 - 9. Kemabolo, Gabone, Tauruba, Kemabolo, Babaga, Goulupu

