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STATION: Kokoda

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TROL REPORTS - 1971

NORTHERN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971-72

KOKODA.

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-71-72	M.A.PRYKE	Wawonga Census Division
2-71-72	M.J.DILENA	Wawonga Census Division
3-71-72	R.KAVANA	Part Kokoda and part Hujara C/D.
4-71-72	G.F.MORITZ	Kekoda and Hujara Census Division
5-71-72	G.F.MORITZ	Wawonga Census Division
6-71-72	A.E.SIBBING	Kekoda Census Division
7-71-72	ERIC MCCORM	Wawonga Census Division (Part) Hujara Census Division
8-71-72	_____	Not used
9-71-72	J.L.BANBURY	Kanga-Kura-Simba
10-71-72	RAGA KAVANA	Hujara and Kekoda Census Division
11-71-72	R.KAVANA	Biage and Chirima
12-71-72	J.L.BANBURY	Wawonga Census Division
13-71-72	H.F.SABBEN	Biage and Chirima
14-71-72	A.PINGO	Wawonga and Hujara
15-71-72	_____	Not used
16-71-72	H.F.SABBEN	Portion upper Chirima C.D. All of Lower Chirima Census Division
17-71-72	J.L.BANBURY	Portion of the upper Chirima and all the lower Chirima Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHENE.....Report No.....KOKODA 1 of 1971/72.....

Patrol Conducted by.....M.A. Payne.....

Area Patrolled.....WAMAK census division.....

Patrol Accompanied by...../11/11/71.....Mr. Raga Kavasa T.P.O.

...../11/11/71.....2 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 6/7/1971 to 26/7/1971.....

Number of Days.....11.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/2/1969.....

Medical 5/5/1971.....

Map Reference.....Foumali : BUHA, Mellish : KOCODA.....

Objects of Patrol.....Area Study, Census, General Administration.....

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

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.....

.....

REPORT No. 1 of 1972

Report No. : 1 of 71/72.
Sub District : KONOYA.
District : Northern.
Council Area : ILIMO L.G.C.
Patrol Conducted By : H.A. Pryke.
Designation : A.D.O./A.D.O./A.D.O.
Area Patrolled : Mavangi census division
Personnel Accompanying Patrol : 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.
 Mr. Raga Kavana I.P.O.
Duration of Patrol : 6/7/71 to 16/7/71.
No. of days : 11.
Date and Duration of last D.D.A.
Patrol to the Area : February, 1969.
 11 days.
Objects of Patrol : Area Study
 Census
 General Administration.
Total Population of Area Patrolled : 1,592.
Map Reference : Fournal HUNA, Milinch
 KONOYA.
Village Population Register : Attached.
11/7/71 : 0800 depart HQ
 0830 arrive MUKU
 1000 arrive MUKU
 1040 arrive MUKU
 Census work, MUKU, MUKU, MUKU and collecting
 Area Study info.
 Meetings with people and teachers.
 Patrol sleeping HQ overnight.
12/7/71 : 0800 depart HQ
 0830 arrive MUKU
 1000 arrive MUKU
 1040 arrive MUKU
 Census work, MUKU, MUKU, MUKU and collecting
 Area Study info.
 Meetings with people and teachers.
 Patrol sleeping HQ overnight.
13/7/71 : 0800 depart HQ
 0830 arrive MUKU
 1000 arrive MUKU
 1040 arrive MUKU
 Census work, MUKU, MUKU, MUKU and collecting
 Area Study info.
 Meetings with people and teachers.
 Patrol sleeping HQ overnight.
14/7/71 : 0800 depart HQ
 0830 arrive MUKU
 1000 arrive MUKU
 1040 arrive MUKU
 Census work, MUKU, MUKU, MUKU and collecting
 Area Study info.
 Meetings with people and teachers.
 Patrol sleeping HQ overnight.

KOKODA PATROL No. 1 of 1971/72.

PATROL DIARY

- 6/7/71. 1030 dep. rt Kokoda
1155 arrive ASISI by vehicle
1200 depart ASISI on foot
1320 arrive SIORATA (track steep in places, but reasonable
-20 condition)
P.M. Talks with people
Patrol sleeping SIORATA overnight
- 7/7/71 0758 depart SIORATA
1310 arrive HAMANAIA (Wora) - hard walking, steep
climbs, track in fair
condition.
P.M. Talks with people
Patrol sleeping HAMANAIA overnight
- 8/7/71 Conducting census HAMANAIA
Poled, talks
P.M. Talks with people and gathering Area Study info.
Patrol sleeping HAMANAIA overnight.
- 9/7/71 Further Poled, talks HAMANAIA
1048 depart HAMANAIA
1217 MANAGURE
1305 EMO I
1312 EMO II
1325 EMO RIVER Mission Station.
P.M. Discussions with the people
Patrol sleeping EMO RIVER Mission overnight.
- 10/7/71 Census EMO, MANAGURE, EJARO at Mission Station
P.M. Obtaining info. Area Study, and further discus-
sions with the people
Patrol sleeping EMO R. Mission overnight.
- 11/7/71 SUNDAY.
Attg. patrol report and looking round area.
Patrol sleeping EMO RIVER overnight.
- 12/7/71 0855 depart EMO RIVER
0945 EJARO
1023 UJILG
1040 arrive ANOMA
Census ANOMA, KOVIO TEBEDI, UJILG and collecting
Area Study info.
Evening: Discussions with people and teachers.
Patrol sleeping ANOMA overnight.
- 13/7/71 Attg. notes for patrol report.
1107 depart ANOMA
1140 TEBEDI
1154 arrive TEBEDI airstrip
Airstrip inspected and measured.
1235 depart strip
1320 arrive ANOMA
P.M. & evening: Gathering info and taking notes for
patrol report.
Patrol sleeping ANOMA overnight.
- 14/7/71 0928 depart ANOMA
0933 arrive UJILG
0958 EJARO
1045 EMO RIVER
1115 EMO II
1225 MANAGURE
1415 HAMANAIA (WORA)
1510 depart WORA
1835 arrive SIORATA
Patrol sleeping SIORATA overnight.

15/7/71. Conducting census and gathering Area Study info. at SIORATA
Talks with people in the afternoon.
Evening: Attg. meeting of villagers and R.D.O.
Patrol sleeping SIORATA overnight

16/7/71. 0900 depart SIORATA
1020 arrive ASISI
10.5 depart ASISI
1100 arrive road-head awaiting car till 1210
1210 depart road-head
1300 arrive main road
1310 depart by vehicle, arriving Kokoda 1400.
PATROL STOOD DOWN.

It was explained to the people that the Council was made to them this, and if they supported it, it could act as a mouthpiece for them to Central Government thereby safeguarding their interests, and shall make further laws for the benefit of the area.

The Council members themselves do not hold vast meetings, and generally do not keep the village people informed of Council activities and discussions.

A recent arrest at 240, which was effected with the assistance of the councillor (resident at Kokoda), resulted in the councillor being afraid of going to 240 in case the people should attack him for his part in the arrest.

Some influential men were spoken to, and this situation has been rectified. Unfortunately, the councillor was not present while the patrol was in the area, being absent in favour of Council business.

There was talk of people refusing to pay tax to the Third Local Government Council this year. Their reasons were that the coffee price has gone down (only 1/2 of the time of the peak), that the price of rice has gone down (about 50%), and that the Council has not spent any money in the area.

In actual fact, the 112 head of cattle to be paid by the Council, and the 1000 head of pigs to be paid by the people were given by the Council. When asked for their views on this, the Council should provide, only one answer was forthcoming - a yes. The positive point of this was pointed out.

A road would greatly increase the productivity of the area. It was suggested that all villagers of the area should cooperate to build a road from the main road to the area. It was mentioned that the Council would probably supply, or at least subsidize, such material. It also was mentioned that a road construction unit could be made available to assist in digging out a road.

There are difficulties in building a road through this country. The present road is very steep and narrow, and a suitable road would require a lot of work. This work would also be a burden. The solution to the problem has been discussed, however, the initiative will have to come from the people. Especially since most of the inputs come from the Government, the chance of success will be small.

also refer (L) (11) of my book.

SITUATION REPORT

(A) POLITICAL.

(1) Local Government:

The aims of Local Government were understood to be the collection of taxes and provision of amenities. Councillors are believed to have the same powers as the old Village Councillors and Constables. However, the people said that the Councillor today is not nearly as effective as the old Village Constable at maintaining law and order and enforcing village and road maintenance, and many people advocated a return to the old system of the Village Policeman. They say that the reason for the success of the old system was the Government uniform, the sign of authority.

It was explained to the people that the Council was more than this, and if they supported it, it could act as a mouthpiece for them to Central Government thereby safeguarding their interests, and could make further laws for the benefit of the area.

The Councillors themselves do not hold Ward Meetings, and generally do not keep the village people informed of Council activities and discussions.

A recent arrest at ENO, which was effected with the assistance of the Councillor (resident at Namana), has resulted in the Councillor being afraid of going to ENO in case the people should attack him for his part in the arrest.

Some influential men were spoken to, and this situation has been rectified. Unfortunately, the Councillor was not present while the patrol was in the area, being absent in Kokoda on Council business.

There was talk of people refusing to pay tax to the Iline Local Government Council this year. Their reasons were that the coffee price has gone down (only 1¢ at the time of the patrol, though since then it has gone down another 5¢), and that the Council has not spent any money in the area.

In actual fact, the Aid Post Orderly at ENO is paid by the Council, and the lawn mowers at TEREBEDI and ENO airstrip were given by the Council. When asked for their ideas on what the Council should provide, only one answer was forthcoming - a road. The prohibitive price of this was pointed out.

A road would greatly increase the productivity of the area. It was suggested that all villagers of the area should cooperate to build a bridle path from ASISI, the road head. It was mentioned that the Council would probably supply, or at least subsidise pack animals. I also told them that Field Assistants may be able to be made available to assist in digging out a road.

There are difficulties involved in a bridle path through this country. The present track is too steep for pack animals, and a suitable road would require a lot of work. Maintenance would also be a burden. The reaction to the suggestion was quite favourable. However, the initiative will have to come from the people. Experience shows that if the impetus comes from Administration officers, the chances of success are small.

Also refer (L) (ii) of Area Study.

(ii) House of Assembly:

Refere (L) (1) of Area Study.

The people's understanding of the House of Assembly was extremely vague. They thought of it as a large committee which meets in Port Moresby to discuss various aspects of the Administration's work. The connection between the Administration and the House of Assembly is not known. It was also not known that the House had legislative and fiscal authority.

The people do not believe that the House has any real bearing on their lives. To themselves, they appear very isolated from Papua New Guinean progress. The Administration post at Kokoda brings the benefits of Agricultural extension and law and order, the S. A. mission gives them a school but the House of Assembly means nothing more than a group of 900 people with no interest in the Wavonga.

Democracy is meaningless to these people, as no matter which electorate they are included in, they will always be dominated by larger groups - at the moment, the Oraiva of the Penedetta area. The Wavonga have no confidence that the type of democracy obtaining in PNG after independence will respect minority rights.

These people do not want Self Government. They would prefer to remain under the present system, or if a change were necessary, they would like to be governed by Europeans or other expatriates in preference to Papuan and New Guineans. The reason for this is that they do not trust their own people. They believe they do not have the necessary knowledge to run the country, nor the integrity.

The above point of view is common throughout the Sub District, but particularly noticeable with minority groups, especially Biage and Kanga.

(iii) Land:

No land disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol.

Inquiries revealed, however, that there is a dispute over the boundary between SIKORATA and JAHANAYA land. Both groups have placed boundary markers at where they claim the boundary to be. There are no gardens or cash crops within the disputed area. The solution of this is not an urgent matter.

Land disputes are uncommon in the Wavonga group, but at SIKORATA it appears to be quite a problem. Some SIKORATA people have planted cash crops quite a long way from the village in the opposite direction to the road, because of disputes. This makes carrying of produce to market a much more difficult task.

There is no alienated land in the area.

(b) ECONOMY.

For a description of activities, numbers of trees etc., see Area Study (N).

The people are keen to progress economically and appear to be pursuing this energetically, more so than the Oraiva people. This may be due to the climate which is far cooler than the Oraiva valley. It is probably partly due to anxiety caused by their being a minority group. The number of trees planted is satisfactory.

Many of the cocoa trees planted at Sirorata years ago, have almost reached senility. This is much sooner than was expected, and it is thought by D.A.S.F. to be due to the strain on the trees caused by the various diseases they have had to contend with.

The Sirorata people have been advised by D.A.S.F. to start replanting a reasonable number of trees each year now, to compensate for the expected loss of production.

The price of Arabica coffee is of concern to all the people of the Wavonga valley at the moment. At the time of the patrol, the price was 14¢ per lb. at EMO, and 12¢ per lb. at PETEREDI, the difference being in airfreight. Since the patrol and at the time of writing this report, the price has slumped a further 5¢ per lb.

Explanations of the reasons for price variations were made by this patrol, and also by a D.A.S.F. patrol which was in the field at the same time as this patrol. Although the explanations were painstakingly given, the people feel that Iji Cooperative and the Administration are partly responsible for the depression. It is obvious that they have come to that conclusion. As the conclusion was not logically arrived at, it is impossible to combat it with logic.

The people have also been complaining that the buyers have been recording the wrong weight of coffee. This is obviously the deduction being made for the weight of the bag (approx. 2 lbs.) Their other complaint is that the buyers have been returning at the end of their buying patrol with some of the coffee money intact. They believe this money was intended for them and therefore is rightfully theirs. In actual fact, it is the unspent portion of their advance.

Explanations were made, however it was apparent that the people did not fully accept these, and there is still some ill feeling.

Trading and Marketing, AVAMA.

There are two trade stores in the vicinity of the PETEREDI airstrip. At the time of the patrol there were only clothes in stock, as there had been no charter for some months, and all food was sold out. The trade store owners are interested in utilizing the forward leg of coffee charters for freighting in store goods. This would be encouraged by D.A.S.F., who would then be able to increase the price paid to growers by sharing the cost of a charter with the store owners. This would not make a great difference, however, as the store owners would only be able to utilize about one charter in ten.

The growers of Avama, Tetobi, Kevie, and Ujilo, which are the villages near the PETEREDI airstrip, do not want Iji Cooperative to deduct the price of the charters from the buying price of coffee. They want the Coop. to pay the price which is paid on the main road, and freight the coffee to Papondetta at their own price. The reasons for this are not clear.

If they pursue this course of action, it would be good organizational experience for them, and also take a burden from D.A.S.F. However, I feel they do not have the acumen to carry it out. The organizing entails having sufficient for a load, getting word to the charter company at Papondetta, buying store goods at Papondetta and having them delivered to the aeroplane in time, payment of charter, and charging individual growers fairly to cover the cost of the charter.

This Department of D.A.S.F. could assist with advice, but it is obviously out of the question to supervise each operation.

Trading and Marketing - EMO.

As mentioned above, the Rural Development Assistant is resident at EMO beside the airstrip. People from NAMAHAIA, MANAGUBE, EMO, and EJARO bring their coffee to him.

The freight to the EMO strip is 5¢ per lb. The difference of 2¢ between this trip and TETHEEDI is due to the higher altitude of TETHEEDI, thereby restricting the lifting capacity of aircraft.

There are no Trade Stores at present operating at EMO.

It is intended to commence one. One of the main aims of the store will be to defray costs of the coffee charters.

The EMO people are content with LJI deducting cost of charters from the price paid to the growers. LJI will debit the trade store for half the number of charters it uses, and make refunds to growers.

Sirokata.

At present, the Sirokata people carry wet bean to the road head at Asivi, a carrying time of 2 - 2 1/2 hours.

They mentioned to the Rural Development Officer during the patrol that they intend to put up their own small fermentary. The main advantage of this is that the dried bean is only about 40% of the weight of the wet bean.

The organizer will be David LAKENDO of Sirokata (see notes (-) (b) Area Study. The people intend to contribute a few dollars each to a fund to build a small fermentary.

(c) SOCIAL.

Refer Section (C) of Area Study for information on social groups.

The main point of interest is the enmity between Anglicans of Namania, Managube, EMO, and Ejaro, and the S.D.A. of the other villages. There appears to be little actual hostility, but a good deal of petty jealousy, back biting, and lack of cooperation.

Schools.

There is only one school in the area, the Primary "T" school at Avoma. This was previously an S.D.A. Mission School, but now comes under the Education Department.

Details:

2 teachers

Two standards only taught, I and II

Total attendance 46.

There are only 49 children in the 6 - 10 age group in the four surrounding villages, so this seems to be very good attendance.

Previously, there was an Anglican school at EMO, but it was recently closed. This school catered for all Anglican children of the Division, apart from Sirokata. There are 74 children in the 6 - 10 age group in these villages.

The school at Avoma still retains its S.D.A. flavour. Both teachers are S.D.A., and they are paid by the Mission not by the Administration. Religious beliefs prevent the Anglicans sending their children there. There is also the distance involved, for instance Managube is 2 1/2 hours walking time from Avoma, and Namania is over 4 hours.

The matter of a school for the Anglican people should be taken up by the Councillor at a Council Meeting for a recommendation to the District Education Board. It is almost certain, however, that there will be insufficient teachers for several years to staff a school in an area of such small population.

If a school was to be built, MANAGUBE would be the most centrally place for it, although EMO, having an airstrip, Aid Post, water, and cleared land would be the best choice.

Aid Post.

There is only one Aid Post in the area, that is at EMO beside the airstrip.

The S.D.A. adherents regard this as an Anglican institution and therefore use it only in emergencies. They complain that the Orderly should complain-to- patrol to their villages. I told them that this is not his function.

Mamanais people complained that the A.P.O. was often absent during the week when they went for treatment. I was unable to check on this, but suggested to the Councillor, who is resident at Mamanais, that he should keep a record of dates and times that the A.P.O. is reported as being absent from duty. He can then bring the matter up at a Council Meeting and request that the Orderly be disciplined.

Law and Order:

The crime rate for the area appears to be normal.

Maintenance of villages and roads under Council Rules leaves a lot to be desired. Under the Rule, the Councillors are responsible for prosecutions. The Councillors do not do this, except for one exception. They do not wish to lose popularity.

The reintroduction of the Village Policeman would certainly improve the situation. All village people were very much in favour of the reintroduction.

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AREA STUDY

WAWONGA CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Wawonga Census Division consists of the valley of the upper Luwasi River, plus the Gwakaiva village of SIKOMWA.

The inhabited portion of the census division ranges between 2,000 ft. and 3,000 ft above sea level. The climate is temperate. Rainfall figures are not available. The average rainfall at Yokoda is 141 inches per year; it is not known how much this would vary from the Wawonga.

Apart from food gardens and coffee gardens, the whole of the area is covered by forest.

(b) Access is by foot track from Asisi village in the Hujara Census Division. The first village, Siorata (Gwakaiva) is 1½ hours walk from Asisi; the next village, and first true Wawonga village, is 5 hours walk from Siorata.

There are two category "B" aerodromes in the census division, Iwo (also known as Wawonga), and Tetebedi.

(c) The people have been under Administration contact since about 1900. They have been in the Iliro Local Government Council since 1957. The people are generally favourably disposed towards the Administration. They are an energetic people and have planted quite a lot of coffee. Because of the transport and organisational difficulties, this does not show them a great return.

No cargo cults or other movements are known at this stage.

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APPENDIX

(3) ~~CONTENTS OF APPENDIX~~

- (a) Refer attached village population registers. Refer list of visible and definite pregnancies at Appendix "B". This will be used as the basis for calculating the Neo Natal Mortality Rate by the next annual patrol.
- (b) All villages are linked by tracks.
- (c) No comment necessary.

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APPENDIX

(c) Language Families

See table at (a) above.

The people of ALUMATA speak the ujera dialect of the Brokpaiva language.

The true uvanga villages speak three languages, all of which are part of the SOLOMON family of languages.

MAKALA and WATUB speak MAK. They are able to understand the language of the MAK people in the ujera division of the Brokpaiva sub-district.

MO and JAKO are part of the SHAI language group.

WIKO, WAKA, WYLO, and WUHI speak Mountain Polari.

(d) Relationships between Social Groups

The relationships between the social groups in the table at (c) above are apparently quite amicable and give no cause for concern. Underlying this amiability, however, there are two causes for concern: /of

(1) C. A. v. Anglicans - The C. A. villagers of Wona, Utobi, Uvivo and Ujilo against the Anglicans at MAKALA, WATUB, WAKO, and WUHI. There is a mutual distrust and jealousy between the two groups.

(2) ALUMATA v. SHAI - The boundary of the land belonging to these two groups is disputed.

(e) Relationships with Groups outside the Area

The people of Wona maintain very traditional, trading, and marriage ties with the uvanga people in the MAK and WUHI areas. The language of the two groups is mutually understandable.

The people of WAKO and WUHI appear to have few ties with people outside the uvanga.

The Wona, Utobi, and Uvivo people have strong ties and have a language with the Mountain Polari people of the Central district, and the WIKO people of the WIKO district, an offshoot of the Polari. Some of the traditional ties (trading ties) have broken down under the influence of the C. A. division, but it is the division which they share in common. Many of the C. A. missionaries at Wona in the past have been from this area.

WAKO's people marry with MAK and WUHI people of the adjoining ujera census division. They appear to have no ties with the MAK people.

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(1) Name of Person	(2) Village	(3) Name of Person	(4) Name of Village
John
...
...
...
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Leadership is over land, ceremonial occasions, and various village matters.

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AMA/AMA

(b) List of details of leaders with assumed leadership:

JOHN KUMAR / KUMAR

Age: About 45.

Married with 3 children.

Literate in Hindi. His elder brother is leader of the AMAI clan, but is away at Bombay at present. John is the leader in his brother's absence. However he also has acquired leadership in agricultural matters.

History:

1953 - 54 worked at PMA Plantation near Sakinaka as a labourer.

1955 - 56

He has had several trips to Port Moresby and held odd labouring jobs since then.

At present agricultural committee, and a Church (C.M.S.) clerk.

He is the leader of the new cattle project at PMA.

KUMAR / KUMAR

Village: Moresby.

Age: About 30.

Married with three children.

Literate in Hindi, has a little schooling.

1956 labourer at PMA Plantation.

1959 - 60 at Moresby as labourer at Port Moresby.

He has been in the village since 1962, during which time he has served as an agricultural committee for some time.

1971 became Director of PMA Cooperative Pty. Ltd.

KUMAR / KUMAR

Village: Moresby.

Age: About 32.

Married, 2 wives, 5 children.

Literate in Hindi.

Worked at PMA Plantation as a labourer for 7 years, gained rudimentary knowledge of mechanics and reasonable knowledge of farming methods.

1966 to 1968 Local Government Councillor for his ward.

At present Director of PMA Cooperative.

KUMAR / KUMAR

Village: Moresby.

Age: About 35, married 4 children.

Worked at PMA Plantation together with Kumara's children as an overseer.

A vigorous person interested in economic development.

At present in Agricultural Committee.

KUMAR / KUMAR

Village: Moresby.

Age: 42.

Married 7 children.

Standard 3 education. Previously Assistant Teacher at the Anglican

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AMBAWIKI

Mission school.
Councillor for 7 years.
Chairman of Ambawaikiki Education Committee.
Appears to be the village leader in economic matters.

None of the above leaders is a traditional leader, although
NANA/TANBANI is next in line for leadership.

(12) The traditional leaders still have their sphere of influence, mainly
in the matter of law and ceremony, but also in a few matters
concerning the villagers in their day to day existence. It is not known
where the influence of the "modern" leader starts, and that of the traditional
leader finishes, or where they overlap, and whether there is conflict.

The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(13) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(14) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(15) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(16) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(17) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(18) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

(19) The traditional system having been discarded by U. S. A. villagers to
a greater extent than elsewhere, the traditional leadership would have
experienced a corresponding breakdown.

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experienced a corresponding breakdown.

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AGRICULTURE

(a) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(i) Traditional System of Land Tenure and Inheritance:

- (1) Land is inherited under the patrilineal system. Individuals have rights to clan land by virtue of patrilineally determined membership of the clan.
- (ii) Clan leaders give permission to members to use portions of the land. A clan member can establish a strong claim to a piece of land if he, his father, father's brother, or paternal grandfather, previously cleared that land, or in the case of that land never having been cleared, if one of the above has cleared adjacent land adjacent to it.
- (iii) Women only get rights if there are no male descendants.
- (iv) In the above case, female descendants who trace descent through a male descent line, will have preference over those who claim through a female descent line.
- (v) The question of individual rights to land did not arise until the advent of cash crops.

(b) Allotted Land:

There is no allotted land in the census division.

(c) Cash Crops:

Cash crops are extensively grown (see (a) (d) b. 10).

From

1,000 coffee trees at 20, and

1,000 cocoa trees at 100, all cash crops are planted on

an individual basis.

In the census period, when the wish to plant coffee will be given to his clan leader, or even to his mother's clan leader, depending on where the suitable land is (this usually occurs in the forest).

There is little land shortage in the census period.

Miranda also has no land shortage, but there are far more difficulties amongst these people. For this reason, many people have planted cash crops 4 to 5 miles further from the road head than the village itself.

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ACCA STATE

(7) LIBRARY

(a)

School	Level	Male	Female	Total
Acqua Primary "A"	I	14	17	31
	II	8	7	15
		22	24	46

This is the only school in the area. It was previously a mission school, but is now a registered administration school. The salaries, however, are paid by the mission.

(b) Number of Literate Adults

Acqua	40
Juro	9
Ac	19
Kovio	4
Kanaguba	1
Kausala	8
Ujilo	9
Kirorata	17
Ketobi	11

TOTAL: 127

(c) Persons with Form 2 or Higher Living in the Area:

July, 1971 - Nil.

(d) Persons with Higher Education since Form 2, July, 1971.

Name	Level	Institution
Kausala	III	Expendia High School

(e) Interest in Mass Media:

There is some interest in news bulletins, but as far as could be ascertained, no-one in the area gets newspapers or magazines regularly, even from administration news sheets. All news is received by some of those from Councilors and others who travel regularly to the District Headquarters, and from radios.

Distribution of radios is as follows:

Acqua	4	Ujilo	111
Juro	111	Kirorata	3
Ac	2	Ketobi	3
Kovio	2		
Kanaguba	-		
Kausala	1		

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ARMA STUDY

(C) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) European Artifacts, Use of European Artifacts:

(i) Most houses are reasonably large and well constructed. Apart from nails, all materials used are bush materials. Walls, and often floors, are of solid timber.

(ii) Council rule requires all houses to have a toilet and a rubbish pit. The rule is not very well policed, however most houses did have toilets these were not inspected.

(iii) Nearly all people have European type clothes, but do not use them all the time.

(iv) European artifacts commonly used are cooking and eating utensils, cutting implements, buckets, brooms, knives, lamps, and tools, especially hammers, axes, and axes.

(b) Local Diet and Use of Introduced Products:

Hard, sweet potato, corn, green leaves, melons, fruits and nuts, and a little grass are the most common foods.

A lot of citrus fruits are grown in the swamp villages. The oranges appear to be an imported variety.

Onion is the most commonly used introduced food.

English potatoes are also included in the diet, but not to a great extent.

A little tinned fish and meat is sold in the trade stores from time to time, but it is not always in stock. Most families eat little tinned food.

(c) Community Centers and Organizations:

There are no community centers or organizations. The men like sport, and play a little soccer. There are suitable areas for soccer, but the shortage of equipment is the main drawback.

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AREA BIBLE

(E) MISCELLANEOUS

(a) S.S.A. are ANGLO Indians in the Orange Coast Division.

KOVIO (part only)
TETHEI
UJILO

Anglican: EMO
JARO
MAMACUBE
MAMANATA
SIRORATA
Part KOVIO

There is no open hostility between adherents of these two missions although there is an underlying current of jealousy and mutual suspicion.

(b) (1) Services:

Anglican Mission at Sirorata and two have two daily services given by evangelists. The Parish Priest, stationed at Kiwo, makes periodic visits.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Awona has twice daily services.

(ii) Mission Personnel:

S.S.A. - 1 Pastor at Awona
3 teachers

Anglican - EMO has 1 evangelist
SIRORATA has 1 evangelist.

(c) Attitude to the Missions and Influence.

The people cooperate well with the missions.

The S.S.A. Mission has more influence over its adherents than the Anglican mission, though on a percentage basis, 61% of the population is Anglican, 39% Adventist.

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ANNA MOUNT.

(1) NON-INDIENES.

(a) 1931 There are no non-Indians in the Wawonga Census Division.

There are no existing roads in the census division.

The roadstead is an ACINI. ACINI is linked to the main road by a low standard wheel track road. This road will be upgraded to an all-weather road if Rural Development funds are allocated as requested.

Designated Roads:

ACINI to WAWONGA

An aerial survey has been done, and alternative routes have been investigated.

The following is based on the route taken by the present walking track.

The route can be divided into 3 sections as follows:

- 1. ACINI to WAWONGA Creek 2,400 metres
- 2. WAWONGA Creek to WAWONGA Creek 1,600 metres
- 3. WAWONGA Creek to WAWONGA 2,400 metres

Section 1 : Roadway flat, only 3 sets of sections, each of less than 10 metres, and a gradient of 5% (suitable for road development).

Sections 2 & 3 : The present road is very steep and it would be necessary to do a lot of work to reach reasonable standards.

Wawonga : Wawonga Creek in Wawonga.
Wawonga Creek requires bridging.

Estimated Cost :	Section 1	:	\$ 7,000
	Section 2	:	7,000
	Section 3	:	14,000
	Wawonga bridge	:	11,000
			38,000

Justifications	1. Population Wawonga	:	277
	2. Area (Wawonga District)	:	10,000
	3. Actual cash crop	:	10,000
	Value	:	10,000
	4. Provide parties access to Wawonga, approx. population 1,100.		

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AREA STUDY.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads:

There are no existing roads in the census division.

The road-head is at ASINI. ASINI is linked to the main Popond-tu-Kokoda road by a low standard 4 wheel drive road. This road will be upgraded to an all-weather road if Rural Development funds are allocated as requested.

Proposed Roads:

ASINI to SIORATA.

No detailed survey has been done, and alternative routes have not been investigated.

The following is based on the route taken by the present walking track.

The route can be divided into 3 sections as follows:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------|
| A. | ASINI to SOMERO Creek | 2,600 metres |
| B. | SOMERO Creek to IFONGI Creek | 1,600 metres |
| C. | IFONGI Creek to SIORATA | 2,400 metres |

Section A : Reasonably flat, only 3 sub sections, each of less than 50 metres, exceed gradient of 5° (maximum recommended for Rural Development roads).

Sections B & C : The present route is very steep and it would be necessary to do a lot of earthwork to reach reasonable standards.

Bridging : SOMERO Creek is fordable.
IFONGI Creek requires bridging.

Estimated Cost :

Section A	Carries out	\$ 7,000
Section B	Carries out	\$ 7,000
Section C	Carries out	\$ 14,000
Ifongi Bridge	Carries out	\$ 10,000
	Total	\$ 38,000.

Justification:

- Population Siorata : 277
- Cash Crops Siorata : Coffee 32,000
- Annual cash crop : Cocoa 39,243
Value : \$2,500
- Provide partial access to Wasonga proper, population 1,315.

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Alternative : **Bridle path.**

This would be adequate for present needs.

The \$35,000 would be better spent paying labourers to construct a bridle path through to the Wasonga proper and safe steel cable foot bridges in place of the present cane bridges.

The Firorats people are capable of building a bridle path without any assistance apart from elementary surveying assistance which could be provided by D.S.A. Field Assistants.

Other Remarks : The Iliso Council will have to decide how many vehicular roads they can afford to maintain. With only two tractors and trailers to carry out all Council work, their resources are being strained at the moment. It is unlikely that the Council will be able to increase the amount of equipment over the next few years.

(b) Soil:

Not applicable.

(c) Air:

(i) Tetohedi Airstrip.

Dimensions : 1,330 ft. x 100 ft.
Category "D".
One Way strip.
Direction of alignment : 16° Magnetic.
Markers : Satisfactory.
Unserviceability crosses: Satisfactory.
Windsock : Fittings satisfactory.
Hook needs replacement.
Surface : Sandy loam reasonably well grassed, well drained and firm.
Maintenance : Carried out by villagers. Cutting by motor mower.

(ii) Iliso (Wasonga) Airstrip.

Dimensions : 1,435 ft. x 100 ft.
Category : "D".
One Way strip.
Alignment : 38°
Markers : Nil
Unserviceability crosses: Nil.
Windsock : Badly discoloured.
Surface : Thinly grassed over clayey soil. Grass cuttings not removed regularly. Mulchy.

Gradient:

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the Original

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Maintenance : Carried out by villagers. Cutting by motor mower.
Location : Lat. 09° 08' S Long. 148° 01' E.
Reporting : Nil.
Land : Village land - no lease.
U.C.A. Authorization: Instrument of Authorization dated 9/6/64, current until rescinded.

Authorized to 'Private' operations only.

(d) RIVERS:

There are no navigable rivers.

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(I) TECHNICAL AND CULTRICAL SKILLS.

(A) There are no tradesmen or other skilled people living in the area.

Only a handful of individuals from the whole area had even a slight grasp of the basics of knowledge. No-body had a good understanding.

The people showed an interest in the political education lectures which were given to them on the subject, particularly of those, whose some good questions were asked. The lack of knowledge is the direct result of lack of schooling in the area. The interest evoked in the lectures was mirrored in the Sign of the Nevada Census Division. However, the majority of the people do not appear as enthusiastic as the U. S. A. and this is noticeable in their attitude to, and interest in ideas, particularly at the political education lectures.

(B) Local Government

Working under local Government (Village Local Government Council) since 1947 (Nevada since 1958), the people have a reasonable working knowledge of elections, process for tax, purpose of local Government etc, but there are misconceptions regarding the functions of Councillors and are often regarded as low professional officers, or mediators of disputes. This is shared by the Councillors themselves. Most Councillors do not hold ward meetings, and are not available in villages and give assistance to some extent for duties to carry out village work, such as businesses, house building etc.

Councillors are expected under Council rules to bring recommendations for various officers, and do not do so. They do not wish to bring their own names to the attention of the people, but in some cases are prepared to give their assistance to the village.

Attitude to local Government is very parochial. If people do not see something in their own village they think they are paying tax for nothing. There is no appreciation of the benefits of belonging to a Council, which can act as a stepping stone for the people to the central government, which can help for the good of the area, and can provide funds etc. which will assist the economy of the area.

There are talks, especially at home, but also at the village meetings of the village groups of refusal to pay taxes this year as a protest for the Council's failure to provide services. It is not likely that these matters will be settled.

(C) Daily work in the village

The dominating social unit is the village. The village factors are kinship and the village. The U. S. A. villages of Nevada, Nevada, and Utah are especially close-knit and it appears to be their wish to which is responsible for this. Their history goes back to a minority

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(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(i) Political Understanding:

Only a handful of individuals from the whole area had even a slight grasp of the House of Assembly. No-body had a good understanding.

The people showed an interest in the Political Education lectures which were given to them on the patrol, particularly at Awoma, where some good questions were asked. The lack of knowledge is due almost entirely to lack of patrolling in the area. The interest evinced in the lectures was mindful of the Biage of the Kokoda Census Division. However, the Anglican people of the Kawonga do not appear as energetic as the S.D.A. and this is noticeable in their attitudes to, and interest in ideas, noticeable at the Political Education lectures.

(ii) Local Government:

Having been under Local Government (Iliio Local Government Council) since 1967 (Sirorata since 1958), the people have a reasonable working knowledge of elections, reasons for tax, purpose of Local Government etc, but there are misconceptions regarding the functions of Councillors who are often regarded as law enforcement officers, or mediators of disputes. This is shared by the Councillors themselves. Most Councillors do not hold Ward Meetings, and they do mediate in disputes and give punishments to some persons for failure to carry out village work, road maintenance, house building etc.

Councillors are empowered under Council rules to bring prosecutions for various offences, but do not do so. They do not wish to bring their constituents to Courts of law, but in some cases are prepared to give them punishment in the village.

Attitude to Local Government is very parochial. If people cannot see something in their own village they think they are paying tax for nothing. There is no appreciation of the benefits of belonging to a Council, which can act as a spokesman for the people to the central government, which can enact laws for the good of the area, and can provide roads etc. which will uplift the economy of the area.

There was talk, especially at Awoma, but also at the Anglican villages of the Kawonga proper of refusal to pay taxes this year as a protest for the Council's failure to provide amenities. It is not likely that these threats will be carried out.

(iii) Unity and Fragmentation:

The functioning social unit is the village. The unifying factors are kinship and the missions. The S.D.A. villages of Awoma, Tetebi, Kovie and Ujile are especially close-knit and it appears to be their mission which is responsible for this. Their Mission puts them in a minority

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AREA STUDY.

This causes some anxiety which is released as energy and drive. There is a similar situation at KANOA village in the Kokoda census division. There, the minority situation is caused by language and tribal differences, and they are a fairly isolated group of only 28 people. Their energy is proverbial in the area.

The village of Kovic consists of two hamlets (UANGA, P.A.), and GIDA (Anglican). It is not known what produced the schism. Relations appear to be amicable, and the two groups cooperate in community tasks.

(iv) Causes of Resentment Likely to Unify:

The causes of resentment in the area are

(i) Lack of a road - they believe this should be provided by the Council.

(ii) Coffee prices - they lay the blame for the fluctuating prices on the Administration and Iji Cooperative.

Explanations were made on both these matters and they seemed to have some effect.

It is unlikely that these issues could become unifying factors.

(v) Attitude to Non-Indigenous:

There appears to be no resentment towards Europeans.

The people have fairly limited experience of Europeans as there are none in the area.

During political education talks, the people said they were very much in favour of Australia retaining control of the country for many years.

Relations between the people and the patrol were cordial throughout the duration of the patrol.

(vi) People who have Travelled Overseas:

Nobody from the area has travelled overseas.

(d) Local Production:

Due to lack of transport, there is no market gardening in the area. Cooperative fields such as tomatoes, English potatoes, and onions, grow in the lower valley. (In all villages except Kikanda.)

It would be possible to grow English potatoes, onions, and cabbage for the Kikanda market, six English tons per acre (3 1/2 per lb.), but it would be better at this stage to concentrate on the coffee marketing.

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AREA STUDY.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Economic Trees:

Village	Number of Trees		Cocoa	
	Arabica Coffee	Robusta Coffee	Nature	Imm.
Awona	16,094	2,324		
Njuro	11,761	8		
Eno	22,091	3,172		
Kovio	4,468			
Managabe	13,468	3,590		
Famansa	22,087	7,061		
Ujilo	5,172	250		
Sirorata			10,000	12,000
Tetohi	8,431	604		
Totals:	103,567	16,932	10,000	12,000

(b) Production of Trees:

	Weight	Value
(1) Cocoa	17,920 lbs.	\$ 896
(11) Coffee Arabica	35,840 lbs.	\$ 7,168
Robusta	20,000 lbs.	\$ 1,613
Total:		\$ 9,677.

(c) Potential Production:

(1) Cocoa	56,000 lbs.	\$ 2,800.
(11) Coffee Arabica	74,000 lbs.	\$14,800.
Robusta	20,000 lbs.	\$ 1,600.
Total:		\$21,200.

(d) Market Gardening:

Owing to lack of transport, there is no market gardening in the area. Temperate foods such as tomatoes, English potatoes, and onions, grow in the Sawonga valley. (i.e. all villages except Sirorata.)

It would be feasible to grow English potatoes, onions, and cabbages for the Popondetta market, air freighting them out (5¢ per lb.), but it would be better at this stage to concentrate on the coffee marketing.

There has been no difficulty in getting tax obligations. All taxpayers have paid their tax for the year 1970/71.

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ANEA STUDY.

(e) Cash Earnings from All Sources:

(i) Wage labour (Aid Post Orderly) :	\$ 500.00
(ii) Workers sending money home:	\$ 300.00
(iii) Carriers:	\$ 250.00
(iv) Return from Cash Crops:	\$ 2,677.00
	<u>Total: \$310,727.00</u>

(f) Cooperatives:

IJI COOPERATIVE is the only Cooperative functioning in the area. It is solely a produce marketing Cooperative.

The people complain that :

- (i) there has been no uniformity in buying procedure. This appears to have been settled now by D.A.S.F. stationing an officer in the area.
- (ii) buyer is cheating. This appears to have been a misunderstanding. The buyer has to deduct the weight of the bag from the paying weight of the beans. The sellers thought that he was cheating on weights.
They also believe that when he returned to Kokoda still with some of his buying money unspent, he was taking back money which was intended for the growers. In actual fact, it was the unspent portion of his buying advance.
- (iii) Fluctuation of prices - explanations were made concerning this by both this patrol, and a D.A.S.F. patrol which was in the area for the first few days of this patrol. Explanations, though well delivered, are thought to have had only limited success. People appear to accept the explanations, but they still hold the Administration and IJI Cooperative in some way responsible.

The IJI COOPERATIVE buys all coffee and cocoa from the Sub District. The total share capital is \$18,000.

(g) Entrepreneurs:

There are no outstanding entrepreneurs at this stage.

(h) Savings Bank Accounts:

Refer Appendix "a".

(i) Ability to pay Tax:

There has been no difficulty in meeting tax obligations. All taxpayers have paid their tax for the year 1970/71.

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AREA STUDY

(j) Average per capita Income Figure:

(1) Total Estimated Income of Area:	\$ 10,727.
Total Population of Area:	1,592.
Average per capita income figure:	<u>\$6.74.</u>

(k) Marketing Facilities:

A Rural Development Assistant is stationed at IBO. He buys coffee at the current ruling price paid by IJI Cooperative, less an airfreight charge of 3¢ per lb. at IBO, and 7¢ per lb. at Totok. He buys on behalf of the Cooperative. The Cooperative charters the planes.

(l) Ways to Increase Area Income:

There is no way of increasing wage earnings.

(m) Possibilities of Increasing Non-Coffee Activities:

There was talk of growing chillies. The 1968 crop from the S. S. S. K. K. K.

Chillies would undoubtedly grow well in the area, but there is no outlet for them.

It is thought better to concentrate on the coffee yield. The marketing procedure is running well, and when considered separate vegetables and chillies, landman should other high value/weight ratio crops.

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AREA STUDY.

(B) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Availability of Arable Land:

There is sufficient arable land for increased plantings of tree crops.

(b) Market Gardening:

There is a market for potatoes, onions, cabbages, and lettuces at POPONDETTA, but with 5¢ to 7¢ per lb. freight, and the amount of organization required, it is not feasible until the people develops the organizing ability.

(c) Ways to Increase Wage Earnings:

There is no way of increasing wage earnings.

(d) Possibilities of Introducing New Activities:

There was talk at Avona of growing chillies. The idea came from the S.D.A. Mission.

Chillies would undoubtedly grow well in the area, but there is no outlet for them.

It is thought better to concentrate on the coffee until the marketing procedure is running well, and then consider temperate vegetables and chillies, Cardamon, etc. and other high value/weight ratio crops.

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ARMA STUDY

(c) ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Refer (L) (11). Administration influences the lives of these people to a large extent, it is unobtrusive. Most people's contact is limited to one or two days per year when patrols visit the area.

The people mainly think of the Administration as protection against potential enemies, and they think this may include a national government. They value their guaranteed freedom under the present Government and are loath to see any change in Government.

They do not see any value in elections. For such a small group, the vote has no weight. At the present time, their number when they have not seen, means nothing to them.

They trust Australian officers where they would not trust their own. They say that their own people are incapable of running the Government, and it is better for someone who can, to do so. They have a definite mistrust of nationals from other areas holding jobs which give them authority.

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AREA STUDY.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Although the Administration influences the lives of these people to a large extent, it is unobtrusive. Most people's contact is limited to one or two days per year when patrols visit the area.

The people mainly think of the Administration as protection against potential enemies, and they think this may include a national government. They value their guaranteed freedom under the present Government and are loth to see any change in Government.

They do not see any value in elections. For such a small group, the vote has no weight. At the present time, their number when they have not seen, means nothing to them.

They trust Australian officers where they would not trust their own. They say that their own people are incapable of running the Government, and it is better for someone who can, to do so. They have a definite mistrust of nationals from other areas holding jobs which gives them authority.

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AREA STUDY.

(c) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES and FACILITIES.

The only accommodation in the area is the village Rest House. These are situated at:

SIRORATA
HAMANAIA
EMO
AWONA.

There are no other facilities or services.

No.	Name	Address
019871	IRAI	
019872	"	
18180	A.S.V. 123	
18181	"	
18182	"	
18183	"	
18184	"	
18185	"	
18186	"	
18187	"	
019878	IRAI	
019879	IRAI	
020111	S. SAKAMU	
18188	AMARA S.F. 12345	
18189	"	
18190	"	
18191	"	
18192	"	
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18338	"	
18339	"	
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AREA STUDY

APPENDIX "A".

The purpose of this appendix is to enable following officers to update this area study more accurately.

If all the following passbooks are sighted by following patrols and any new ones added to the list, the list should become accurate over a few years.

These books with a balance of less than 20¢ are not recorded.

I have not shown individual amounts against each passbook, as this could be regarded as invasion of privacy.

Bank Branch A/c No. Name

ANOMA

EJABO

Bank	Branch	A/c No.	Name
NSW	Pt. M.	019871	INAI II
		019866	"
		019872	ISOU
		18386	J.T.V'ERE
		18420	H. t.f. IDUA
		18418	EGORO
		18260	MUI
		18267	MUI t.f.VUAI
		019870	IRAI
		019879	IERI
		020411	G.WAMARU
		18289	ARIARA t.f. AIGIRE
		18286	ARIARA
		18291	ARIARA t.f.VOMI
		18284	T.MUJUINA
		18345	MUJUINA t.f.GAGO
		020772	MLJUINA BAYINORE
		18283	MLJUINA t.f. SARE
		18279	Mary Gloria
		020373	May WJBO
		020364	RIBAU t.f.ABO
		020365	RIBAU t.f.SISISI
		021511	RIBAU 1111
		18280	MUJUINA Titus t.f. Fabian
		020367	RIBAU t.f.J.URUHE
		020366	RIBAU t.f. BEBE
		021664	GEMA
		020347	ROTI t.f. ATIAGA
		020441	JAJIAMA
		020426	AGA I
		021713	Vernon VENIO
		18237	ABESI
		18270	Mark Wallave t.f. IJORAUI

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-2-

Bank	Branch	A/c No.	Name
<u>BARO (contd.)</u>			
NSW	Pt. Mcresby	030795	ABESI t.f. Hilda JAVUARA
		030799	BUABO KABARO
		020371	IVAIME JIWA
		18421	BANA
CSB	"	043768	POGA INIVE
NSW		038235	RINIA SURIMO
		18407	OIBE t.f. INU
		021665	Florence GABA
		019869	LARO
EMO	Ft. M.	037577	DOKI OIBE
CSB		014009	GASO OMO
		043398	ISORAI NEME
		037598	BUBURA KEUBE
		020762	NEMABO UGA
		020761	SONANA WUAIHO
		020760	MANARI DUPAIMO
		038333	BARNA SIANGA
		038334	DIDAI NANAGA
		038331	LEKO DUKA
NSW	"	18410	OIBE t.f. ROERA
		18411	" " JAVIRE
		020382	MAIDOKI
		18263	MUHUANA t.f. MANAU
		18413	OIBE t.f. KE'OU
		18403	" " IRA'UA
		18407	" " LAMERAME
		18259	LEMA t.f. AnnHilda
		020381	MARO
		019848	GEI
		18229	Robinson VIRO
		18232	" t.f. Maureen
		020234	" AOI
		18234	" Rageda
		019030	James GWIRI
		18230	SONANA t.f. SIGAINI
		019617	CUGURU
		012312	UORO
		18244	SAIO Cleophas
		030775	" t.f. OME
		18246	" " RAHNI
		18269	S. OIRI BIRE
		36350	D. BARO t.f. Mothers Union Emo River
		18311	Gideon URLAVARI
		019813	MANA
		019814	EMO
		019811	BEORO
		020225	VARABU

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-3-

Bank	Branch	A/c No.	Name
EMO contd.			
NSW	P.M.	18401	Didymus INABASE t.f. Bonita
		18277	Didymus INABASE
		18399	ODUA Magdalene
		18403	Didymus t.f. SIORIE
		022054	Joyce HARAGA
		18404	KA'IRE
		18319	Moses ISORAI
		18320	" t.f. SOIRI
		18412	Osborne-EMORI OIBE t.f. MONI
		18282	Osborne EMORI
		18299	" t.f. "athaniel
		18282	Joyce SEGURU
		18298	LAU'IRI t.f. E'ORI
		021505	AINI
		18297	LAU'IRA t.f. JIUNI
		18290	LAU'IRA
		18238	Kipling NEIAMBO t.f. Gibling
		18383	RAKU
		18385	RIRIE
		18360	GUARA Rosie
		18372	REKO
		020375	Kipling NEIMABO t.f. SISI
		18295	Joseph UWORO
		020448	Margaret VESIO
		18314	GIROVA
		18347	J.B. RIGG
		020421	J. SIBERE
		020342	Michael ITA t.f. IJOI
		18342	Michael IJA
		020387	USARI
		020343	M. IJA t.f. George King
		18316	URLJE t.f. NUB
		18350	Lama SIGORE
		18240	URLJE
		017024	Philip BUBUARA
		18285	" t.f. KAPU
		021553	SERI
		022788	NENE
		18258	LENA VIRE
		019820	BOUK
		18248	KRE
		18243	Evan BORIKI
		18238	SOMANA t.f. HAMIHO
		020404	SOMANA
		019808	REDI
		18336	SOIMIVA
		020479	EBIA
		0198087	JIBARA
		unreadable	LEBI
		020434	S. PENUNU
		18271	Walter t.f. Mavis SORENI
		020412	Margaret IVOU

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-4-

Bank	Branch	A/c No.	Name
<u>KMO contd.</u>			
NSW	P.M.	18349 030778 017033 18261 18227 020471 024310 18287 18318 020422	I'A Evangeline Walter NANIO t.f. NAVIARE Walter NANIO SONAMA t.f. Siron OJE J.L. MANARI WARUI NAIBE LIMEVI NANA ARORU'E
<u>KOVIO</u>			
NSW	P.M.	034969	MAPAROI NEKI
<u>MANAGUBE</u>			
CSB NSW	P.M.	39670 18355 018375 020430 18375 18308 020428 020429 020427 020418 019819 020435 020420 020433 020408 018374 020406 020415 18356 18325 109831 18378 18380	MERA IEI VGECE AMI AMI t.f. SAMI HAGARA MAGURU t.f. RORE AMI t.f. GAGOA AMI t.f. GARIBO AMI t.f. NIPEVA Elizabeth t.f. ARIRUANA " t.f. KOVE MANE MADAKE AMARA AIWA AMI t.f. MAIDJ WAWAI KOIA DUBUBE GAGIRE t.f. UIRA DORA TOBO KAIVA JAJABO

MANAGUBE

18384
18385
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030793
021513
021514
019822

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the Original

-5-

Bank	Branch	A/c No.	Name
MAMANAIA			
NSW	P.M.	18339	Samson SAVANU
		18340	SIRARA Mary
		020560	WAOBIA t.f. IVORO
		020401	WAOBIA
		020403	LAURA
		18337	SIKA
		020340	" t.f. JOJA
		18338	A'AMA
		021497	SIKA t.f. URI
		18358	WAIKUMA
		027309	PAPIO JONOGUMA
		020414	M. Magdelene t.f. PORO
		18329	JOIBO
		020368	JUAIBO t.f. BETI
		030789	BRUSH JOIBO t.f. Rose WAVINE
		030790	" t.f. MONORAI
		18330	PUTO'O
		18392	LASI
	Samarai	009830	NOWELLA BETH ENUPO
	P.M.	020447	Virgil NOMINI
		020402	KUARA
		020363	I'AI'IKARA t.f. IATURE
		030794	" TARI
		020361	I'AI'IKARA
		021500	IAPURA t.f. GIPINI
		030788	" " KODAVE
		021498	" " OE-OVA
		021499	IAPUA
		021501	PANOVE
		18424	MUSA
		18268	LAUBE t.f. VANA
		022774	MISA t.f. SIKA
CSB	P.M.	86545	MAMANAIA VILLAGE ACCOUNT
NSW	"	020443	KOJORI t.f. MUTERI
		020445	" " PAJISI
		020442	KOJORI
		020446	IINUANA
		020444	KOJORI t.f. JO'O
		184184	MJINI'E
		18415	Mary WIN
		18307	LAUNA t.f. EROMUI
		18363	" " HOVA
		18364	" " ARANI
		18365	" " MIANI
		18366	" " ANIHI
		18369	JAJAMA
		18322	MUSA
		030793	LAUNA t.f. Martin
		021513	KEDINA
		021514	HAUVA
		019820	UJIVA

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Bank	Branch	A/c No.	Name
MANANAIA contd.			
NSW	P.M.	030791	UJIWA
		019821	UKE'EI
		020349	ARORI t.f. GURAUURU
		020351	" " PAFUA'A
		020355	" " OWEMI
		020350	" " I-0
		18328	API
		022787	WIRE
		18317	ARORI
		030792	" t.f. AETIHA
SIROKATA			
CSB	P.M.	?	Donald ARIHA TEMAE
		022583	HIARI MA'AI
		043672	Mrs. Gilda May WAKEI
NSW		018723	Valentine ARNO t.f. AROFA
		042329	G.M.PARKER t.f. St. Peter's Sirokata
		043323	G. Wakei t.f. B. Wakei
		043321	Mary Jill WAKEI
		043324	G. WAKSI t.f. Robert W.
		043322	" " J. WAKEI
TETEPI			
UJILQ			
TETEPI			
UJILQ			
TOTAL DEPOSITS =			\$969.26. - July, 1971

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AREA STUDY

APPENDIX "B"

VISIBLE AND DEFINITE PREGNANCIES

The purpose of this appendix is to enable following officers to compile a NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE, as per Standing Instructions Chapter K, para. 18.

Village	Name of Woman
AWONA	LANOVE ABI MUNAHU GURUMO
EJARO	BEVI AGARI WAIMARU EVEVO
EMO	NIAN AMA MOREIRA UNIARI JUGA BIORO SONANA BARI'I URUHE URIBO BITE
KOVIO	INEI INADEI VAVEIGI JEKA TENIA IAGUVEI WUJFRI GUGUVI KULJA OEKA
MANAGUBE	JORAI-I MASIHA USERI MASIHA SARE ONI AMAPAHA JORIVA DUWUBI KEIOVI PITIEI SAVARE
NAMANAI	FUTOI OIALAVA ENUFU WAGBIA RUAJA MIJENA
SIRORATA	IMBE HANGO HORENA KOMU DOITE KOMO DIFI KOMO ELSIE ETOA IJARI GOROWARI SIPERI GODAVEI MAITE JONAKOMA
TETEBI	AGERE ACILI SIGORE WANUMU TOBAI SOLAVI
UJILO	GEBARU GEBARU MATOBE SAIARU

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AREA STUDY

APPENDIX "C"

TRADE STORES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Licenses</u>	<u>LTTN No.</u>	<u>Date of Expiry.</u>
AWOMA	LAI'I SIKOII	A66239	30/6/72
NAMAMAIA	LAINI KOTAVE	A66201	30/6/71
TETEBI	BETUI NOAKA	A66219	30/6/72.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Report No. 2 of 778

Patrol Conducted by M. J. HILSON

Area Patrolled WANKI COUNTRY DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Nil

Duration—From 23/7/1971 to 27/7/1971

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/7/1971

Medical 5/5/1971

Map Reference WANKI COUNTRY DISTRICT

Objects of Patrol Local Government

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/10/1971

[Signature]
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
.....
.....
.....

39-1-7

Office of Local Government,
P.O. Box 132,
POPONDETTA ... Northern District.

19th October, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA


PATROL REPORT KOKODA NO. 2 OF 1971-72

A report submitted by Mr. M. Dilena, Assistant Patrol Officer, covering a short patrol to the Wawonga Census Division is attached hereto.

Mr. Dilena took advantage of an administration aircraft charter to fly into Emo. He visited villages in the headwaters of the Kumusi River and then walked down the valley to the Kokoda-Popondetta road.

The report is sketchy and somewhat lacking in substance. Mr. Dilena has apparently been able to access the situation, but he has not really elaborated on the frustrations, problems and aspirations of the people. If the report had have been written at a time when Mr. Dilena did not have the personal problems that he has had over the past few weeks, I am sure the result would have been far more informative. Mr. Dilena has not offered any reason for the delay in submission of the report.


P. J. Thomas
District Local Government Officer


c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
KOKODA

c.c. Council Adviser,
Ilimo Council,
KOKODA

pula

MIGRATION

In

M F N

AIMS OF PATROL

1. To hold meetings throughout the Wavonga census division with the aim of determining the general knowledge, aims, pretensions and complaints of the people in the regard to Local Government, and in particular to their council.

2. To orientate myself with the Wavonga area.

3. To hold film slide shows, with the accent on local government.

15-7-71

20-7-71

23-7-71

25-7-71

27-7-71

End of patrol.

PATROL DIARY

- 23-7-71 Inspected villages, assisting to assemble lawnmower, discussion with people, preparing slide equipment.
Evening meeting with Eno people on Local Government.
Slept at Eno.
- 24-7-71 Walked to Avema, discussion with people, inspected village and school. Evening meeting and discussion on Local Government.
Slept at Avema.
- 25-7-71 Walked to Eno, discussion with Evangelist, walked to Mumanija.
Evening meeting and discussion on Local Government.
Slept at Mumanija.
- 26-7-71 Walked to Sirerata, met incoming tax team, discussion with villagers. Attended tax collection. Late evening discussion on Local Government.
Slept at Sirerata.
- 27-7-71 Walked to Agis, discussion with Councillor Emmanuel and village Toyota to Kohoda.

End of Patrol.

SITUATION REPORT

Political

A. Local Government

The Nasanga Census Division is all within the Iline Local Government

area. It is composed of:

Ward 19 - Awana, Tetebedi, Ufalo, Kovic.

The councillor is Mr. Enegi Nobe.

Ward 18 - Namanaija, Managube, Ejare. Ene.

The councillor is Mr. Virgil Womenu.

Ward 16 - Sirerata.

(portion only) The councillor is Mr. Emmanuel Ogemene.

Although the Iline L.G.C. has been functioning for 13 years (cont. 1958)

the Nasanga was only incorporated into the council in 1968.

Rel. Ward 19 is predominately S.D.A. with the exception of Kovic village which is non-christian.

Wards 16 and 18 are predominately Anglican. However there is a very small S.D.A. group near Asini.

Overnight meetings during the patrol were held at Wa Awana, Ene, Namanaija and Sirerata villages. It was observed in all villages that

1/ The villagers were confused and uninformed as to the function and purpose of the council. The councillors, and committees main functions were misunderstood, both being confused with the village constable role.

The councillors themselves, possibly with exception of Emmanuel (an Grolaiva) also seemed to be confused as to their functions. Many people did not know what the purpose of council meetings was and ^{why} they were held. Most had little or no idea of where their tax money went.

In all the meetings time was taken to explain as simply as possible

- a/ What a council was ie its function and purpose.
- b/ The roles of Councillors and committeemen.
- c/ Why taxes were collected, and where they were to be spent (ie all in the Iline Council Area ~~to~~ to central government, Australia etc).

2/ Most villagers favored the council because they hoped that it would provide a vehicular road, outlet for their coffee.

✓ It was generally considered unfair that the Wawonga people should be required to pay the same amount of tax, as the Orakaiva peoples who lived in a more accessible part of the council area. It being stated repeatedly that the Orakaiva had plenty of cash crops near to the main road whilst the Wawonga only had coffee and great problems in getting it to market.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS.

Auama - expresses concern over the tax rate because,

- a/ They were a long distance from markets, making it very difficult to carry any of their coffee out.
- b/ The Telebedi airstrip is small, quite high, this limiting the load potential of the aeroplane. Therefore air charter rates were extremely high.
- c/ Because the people are S.D.A. they could not supplement their income by the sale of pigs.

It would appear that these are reasonable grievances. The people are industrious and hard working. I.E. Recently in order to start a cattle project these people walked 2 cows from Iline to Auama, over very mountainous terrain, recutting track where necessary - a remarkable feat.

Das - Asked whether it would be possible to extend the Wawonga airstrip. This is thought possible but would solve the problem since the Cessna 206, a Porter can take off with maximum loads at present, and no bigger planes can be anticipated landing here because it is a one way strip.

Wawonga - Expresses disappointment, and even anger when told that a vehicular outlet road was impossible. However expressed a willingness to assist in any bridle path development. These people are however becoming rather sceptical of the council, and desire action.

Sirorata - Very happy that the N.D.W. road from the Kamei to Arisi would be built this year and asked if there were any

possibility of it being continued on to Sirerata. They expressed a willingness to assist with village labour. It was discovered that wire cable had been supplied by the council for the Sirerata foot bridge several years ago. However no advice or assistance had been given by the council, and so there is still only a cane bridge. Steps are being taken by the council to finish the job.

PROJECTS

1/ Roads - It is quite apparent after walking the route, that the construction of a vehicular road from Sirerata into the Wawonga is out of the question. The terrain is extremely mountainous, and even if the project was possible, which I doubt; costs would be astronomical. In discussions with the A.D.C. Kokoda, D.A.S.F. and myself, it is our consensus of opinion that the only practical solution appears to be the building of a bridle path from Sirerata.

1/ a vehicular road to Sirerata-

2/ the development of a bridle path from Sirerata-
Mananija- Enc- Awona, for the use of mules or pack horses.

2.2. Although there are two airstrips in the Wawonga, both appear to have limitations.

1/ Wawonga Airstrip - lies in a steep sided curved valley, and although it could be lengthened to some extent, could not be upgraded sufficiently to allow bigger aircraft.

2/ Tebebedi Airstrip - is very high- limiting the loading of aircraft, and is buffeted continuously by strong cross winds.

2.3. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Due to the brevity of the patrol little discussion on central government occurred. However my impression was that the people had only a very vague understanding of central government. Generally the villagers know the name of the House, but of his function and purpose little appeared to be known. It would appear that because of the peoples isolation central government affects their lives little, if at all, and so correspondingly their interest is minimal. There is however some interest in furthering their knowledge

of the outside world, as can be gauged by their disappointment when the film slide shows had to be cancelled due to break down of the generator.

2. ECONOMICS

The cash income of the Havonga is derived from 3 sources -

- a) coffee- the only cash crop.
- b) cash sent by wage earning relatives in the lowlands.
- c) occasional sale of pigs.

During my patrol many questions were asked about coffee prices, economy etc. There had been recent drops in the coffee prices. A very simple explanation of fluctuation of world coffee prices was given. Naturally the villagers were more than a little concerned. Many times at various villages I was asked " Why is it that the price of coffee has dropped, but the council taxes have risen?" Coffee at the moment is

1. Purchased by IGI Co-operative, and Mr. Curtis, Poyondeta, and flown out by charter. Charter costs lower the price per pound received.

or

2. Carried out by hand requiring 2-3 days walking over extremely difficult terrain. It is hoped that in the foreseeable future bridge paths will be constructed, which should boost the economy. The construction of these paths bridge paths would result in much good will to the council and central government (If they were involved with 3.D.F.)

Trade Store. - With the assistance of the A.D.C. Kateda a fairly large trade store is being set up at Iho. Goods are to be flown in on coffee charter aircraft, thus defraying partial costs of the charter.

3. SOCIAL

At Iho, because of the brevity and nature of the patrol, there was little chance to study social problems, etc. However it was noted that

- a) an education problem does exist at Iho and surrounding area's. Although there is a S.D.A. Primary school at Awana it is not used at all by any of the Anglean area's (to Iho), even though the S.D.A. school is quite willing to accept Anglean pupils.
- The reasons appear to be -

✓ The Anglean Evangelist at Iho is the under the impression that there is some possibility that a school will be opened at Iho. This appears extremely unlikely because of teacher shortage and population.

2) Religious, ^{SCAUS} appears to be involved.

b) The Awoma people (S.D.A.) rarely, if ever, use the aid post at Eno labouring under the delusion that it is an Anglican unit, or solely for Anglican usage.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain carriers, throughout the Wawonga, at normal rates, and as can be noted from this patrol, usually higher payments are required in order to obtain them.

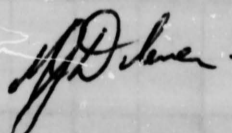
This I consider understandable because of the very mountainous terrain.

CONCLUSION

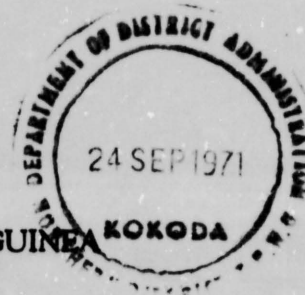
A brief patrol was carried out in the Wawonga Census Division, and it was noted that,

1. There was little knowledge and understanding of local government in the area.
2. The Wawonga people consider that little has been done by the council in the area.
3. Disappointment was shown generally when the people were told that there was no likelihood of obtaining a vehicular road in the area. However interest was shown in the possibility of constructing a bridle path and using pack animals.
4. Because a fault in the generator no slide shows were held. However meetings were held at Awoma, Eno, Mamamaja, and Sirurata, and valuable knowledge was obtained by the adviser in understanding the problems of the Wawonga people, and the terrain of the area.

I am strongly in favour of instituting further and continual local government patrols into this area, in order to increase these peoples understanding of the council.



H.S. Dilema.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHERN.....Report No. KOKODA No.3 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by.....R.KAVAJA, Trainee Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Part KOKODA and part HUJARA Census Divisions, Ilimo L.G.C.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

 Natives.....Nil.....

Duration—From.....16 / 8 / 1971.....to.....19 / 8 / 1971.....

 Number of Days.....4.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....October / 1969.....

 Medical / / 19.....

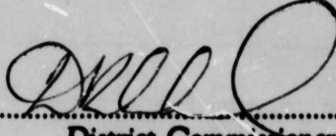
Map Reference.....Attached sketch map.....

Objects of Patrol.....Upgrading Kepara Sengi Road.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20 / 9 / 1971


.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-2-2

MAP/MAP

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

14th August, 1971.

Mr. T.P.O. K...
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, KOKODA PATROL No. 3 of 1971/72.

You are to depart Kokoda Station on 16/8/71 for Seng Road to assist the people with advice on upgrading of the Kopara Seng road. Lecturers will be made available if needed.

The details of work required have been mentioned to you verbally.

You can make your own arrangements for sleeping. Either take out a tent or sleep in one of the houses in the village.

You will return on 20/8/71 and you will submit a Patrol Report. This will consist of:

1. Patrol Diary
2. Situation Report, including a report on the progress of the road, and
3. Patrol Map.

For presentation of the above you should refer to the relevant sections of Departmental Standing Instructions.

The presentation of the Situation Report will be a good exercise in reporting. While you are working with the people, try to gauge their attitudes. You should be able to do this to some extent especially in relation to economic development and self help, as this is the project you will be engaged upon.

(M.A. Pryke)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-2-2

Sub District Office,
KOKODA,
Northern District.

14th September, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

KOKODA PATROL No. 3 of 1971/72.

Report Number	; Kokoda No. 3 of 1971/72.
Sub District	; Kokoda.
District	; Northern.
Council/Non Council Area	; Council Area, Ilimo L.G.C.
Patrol Conducted By	; R. Kavana, T.P.O.
Area Patrolled	; Part Kokoda and Hajara C. Division
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	; Nil.
Duration of Patrol	; From 16/8/71 to 19/8/71. 4 Days.
Objects of Patrol	; Upgrading Heparu Sengi Road.
Map Reference	; As per Attached.

R. Kavana
(R. Kavana.)
Trainee Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Kokoda No.3 of 1971/72

Monday, 14th September, 1971.

0745 Office Duties at Kokoda.
0850 Departed Kokoda for Kepara by Toyota.
0930 Arrived at Kepara dropped my gear
and drove straight to Sengi Road.
1000 Call the Roll.
1210 Departed Kepara for Kokoda by ~~Tractor~~
Tractor to inform the A.D.C. about tractor
1405 Departed Kokoda for Kepara by Toyota.
1615 Finish Work.
Evening talks with interested people.
Patrol slept overnight at Kepara.

Tuesday, 17th September, 1971.

0750 Roll Call and work commenced.
1200 Lunch.
1300 Roll Call and continue with bush cutting
1625 Finish Work.
Evening talks with interested people.
Patrol slept overnight at Kepara.

Wednesday, 18th September, 1971.

0745 Roll Call and work commenced.
1200 Lunch.
1300 Roll Call and divide the people into
two groups, some to do bush cutting and
others to load gravel.
1630 Finish Work, and departed Kepara for
Kokoda by tractor to see A.D.C. about fuel
required on the road.
2030 Departed Kokoda for Kepara by Toyota.
Patrol slept overnight at Kepara.

Thursday, 19th September, 1971.

0730 Roll Call and work commenced.
1200 Lunch.
1300 Council Tax.
1410 Roll Call and commenced work.
1515 Meeting organised by A.D.C.
1610 Finish Work and informed the Sengi
people that they'll be working again in
two weeks time.
1630 Departed Kepara by tractor for Kokoda
Patrol stood down.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of the patrol was to supervise and assist the villagers to upgrade the road from KEPARA MISSION STATION to SENGI. Unfortunately the actual work put forward was not completed as far as SENGI village but the work will still be carried out in future until it is completely finished and is good for four wheel drive trucks and tractors.

This was my second patrol in this SUB DISTRICT but the first to go on my own. To submit my first report to start with, I have observed only little during this four days patrol and I have included it in my SITUATION REPORT below.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

The area patrolled is part KOKODA and part ~~WAKA~~ HAJARA GENSUS DIVISIONS AND IS in ILIMO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL area. Council Lucien Arao of Kepara village who represent the people of four villages in Ilimo Local Government Council is very helpful man. It appears to me that the Councillor did have great influence over his people. This is probably because of his good leadership and the people began to see the benefits of him and tend to take great interest and respect of him.

Councillor Lucien Arao is an intelligent man with standard four Mission Education with some reasonable thoughts in ways of running the AUTHEMBO PASTORAL SYNDICATE which comprises cattle project and Trade Store.

With help from Councillor Lucien Arao who spent his time making arrangements and organizing meetings, the work started off ~~smoothly~~ alright with no trouble and everyone working on the road before I got there, and this is something that the Council must be aware of.

Although no troubles arose during the course of my patrol. The only ~~of~~ incident occurred when the Council Clerk got there to collect Council Tax. This happened when the Council Clerk approached the people in a way that few ~~young~~ people reckon he should not do, and some began to take action as a result one man was charged in Court using obscene language.

It appears to me that the people I have been in contact with had very good understanding of the activities happening in the Ilimo Local Government Council. They also know how the Council operates and the Functions of the Council. This mainly comes from the effort of the Councillor Lucien Arao.

ECONOMIC.

The economy of the area patrolled is fairly progressive and the people are very keen growing cocoa and like to grow it as it is the only main crop they earn their money.. Generally speaking the people always are worried about the cocoa prices and tend to listen to the radio to find out themselves about the cocoa prices and in the World Market and are very concerned about it.

There were a few complaints against the Council regarding Council Tax. People from Kepara, Kamendo and Sengi said that they have been paying the tax for so many years and yet the Council has not helped them in any way and they wonder where the Council is using their money. They reckon that the money they are paying the tax should be spent on the things they want like improving the Mission School at Kepara, road and on other things or projects they might come across in future.

They also complained that they were not pleased with the Council Tax rate which they believed has been put up every year. They said that \$8.00 is still too much and some people just could not afford to pay this much. They argued that cocoa is their only source of income. They are very worried for the prices of cocoa is unstable and sometimes just drops suddenly.

They fear that if there is a drop in price, that with the high tax rate and school fees some of them would find they would be unable to pay their commitments.

REPORT ON ROAD.

The Sengi people who are so worried about this road and have requested it for quite a while were happy to have this road been upgraded. On the other hand Kepara and Kamondo people who worked on the road because part of the land is owned by these two villages were not happy to work and complained that it would be better for only Sengi people to work on upgrading the Kepara Sengi road.

The people argued that the purpose of upgrading this road is for Sengi peoples benefit therefore only the Sengi people should work on it but not the other two villages. The Sengi people were against this idea and said, they would not work on other peoples land because if they do and spoil their cocoa trees, gardens or other plants grown and later asked Sengi people for payments of damages done. They feared that they just could not do it and don't like this to happen, which would only mean that this will bring hatred and often spoil their village to village relationship.

The distance of Kepara Sengi road I guess is approximately 2 1/2 miles. The actual distance of the work I have done was only a mile from Kepara. This work involves cutting the bushes at a distance of 60 feet from each side of the road. This took two days, collecting stones and leading gravel to fill up the potholes and levelling the road which also took two days.

The work done by the people during my four days patrol was terrific and the people put up a good performance and co-operated with me during the period I contacted them.

R. Kavana
(R. Kavana)
Trainee Patrol Officer.

Kokoda File Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN. Report No. KOKODA 4 of 1971/72.

Patrol Conducted by G.F. Moritz.

Area Patrolled KOKODA and HUIJARA C.D.'s.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 2 members R.P. & N.G.C. (only one at a time)

Duration—From 30./8./1971 to 10./9./1971

Number of Days 10.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

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

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

Map Reference Fourmil : HUNA, Milinch : KOKODA.

Objects of Patrol Upgrading of Kepara - Sengi road.

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 \$.....

67-2-2

MAP/MAP

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

27th August 1971

Mr. G.F. Moxitu A.P.O.,
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS KOKODA PATROL No. 4 of 1971/72.

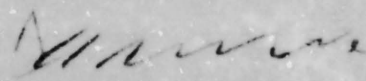
You are to depart on patrol on 30/8/71 to Sengi to assist the people with further upgrading of the Kepera - Sengi Road. You are to remain in the field until the job is finished, but returning to the Station each Friday afternoon, and going back to the job on the Monday morning.

Details of the work has already been discussed with you. I will visit you in the field regularly and discuss further.

On completion of the patrol you are to submit a Patrol Report to me within 14 days of the completion of the patrol. The Report will comprise:

1. Patrol Diary
2. Situation Report (This will include a report on the physical progress of the road)
3. Patrol map.

The Situation Report should mainly be concerned with the people's attitude to economic development and self help projects. Refer to the relevant section of Departmental Standing Instructions for presentation of the Report.



(M.A. Pryke)
Assistant District Commissioner

Report No. : KOKODA 4 of 71/72.
 Sub District : KOKODA.
 District : Northern.
 Council Area : ILIMO L.G.C.
 Patrol Conducted By : G.F.Moritz.
 Designation : A.P.O.
 Area Patrolled : KOKODA and Hujara C.D.'s.
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol : 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.
 (only one at a time)
 2 tractor drivers; 1 ^{TRANSPORT} D.D.A.
 * 1 ILIMO Council.
 Duration of Patrol : 30/8/71 to 3/9/71.
 6/9/71 to 10/9/71.
 Number of Days : 10 days; of which 8 days
 slept out.
 Date and Duration of last
 D.D.A. Patrol to the Area : 16/8/71 to 20/8/71.
 Objects of Patrol : Upgrading KEPARA SENGI road,
 from river up.
 Map Reference : Fourmill BUNA, Milinch
 KOKODA.

KOKODA PATROL No. 4 of 1971/72.

PATROL DIARY

30/8/71. 1000 depart KOKODA
1100 arrive SENGI by Toyota
1100 talk on roads
1215 set up camp
1320 started work on road
1630 finished work for day

When I arrived nobody was working on the road, they had been instructed earlier to start that morning. They had Tuesday in which to have cocoa ready for sale, but apparently forgot to get it ready the week before. I arrange for some to get all of cocoa, the rest working on the road. Which was also satisfactory to them.

Patrol slept at camp.

31/8/71. 0745 talk on roads and cocoa sale
0815 organised people working on roads
1200 stopped for lunch
1300 resumed work on roads
1515 stopped work due to heavy rain for day

Though work finished early, road showed real signs of progress. Work force was split up into various groups cutting grass and trees back, laying gravel wheel tracks and digging drains.

Patrol slept at camp.

1/9/71. 0730 people started arriving
0820 started work on roads
1230 stopped for lunch
1300 resumed work, one trailer broke down
1630 finished work for day

Even though one trailer broke down, work went smoothly. Trees now cleared 1/3 of a mile from river towards camp and Sengi. All grass up to camp; 3/4 of a mile from river. Drains and gravel laid just over 1/4 of a mile from river.

Patrol slept at camp.

2/9/71. 0615 people started arriving
0800 started work on road
1200 stopped for lunch
1245 resumed work on road
1615 finished work for day

The work pattern followed the same as before, using two tractors again.

Patrol slept at camp.

3/9/71. 0700 people started arriving
0745 started work on road
1200 stopped for lunch
1245 resumed work on road
1615 finished work for that week
1615 talk on progress of road, and work next week.
1625 left for KOKODA by Toyota.
1710 arrived KOKODA.

In afternoon, used blade on tractor for first time to help dig trenches.

At this stage all trees had been cleared up to camp, and clearing of trees had started on the other side. All grass had been cut to the village; 1 and 3/4 of a mile from river to SENGI. Gravel and drains had been laid and dug almost up to the camp. Some gravelling and drains started on other side of camp; towards SENGI.

Patrol slept at KOKODA.

(2)

6/9/71. 1000 depart KOKODA
1045 arrived camp (SENGI) by Toyota
1050 checked on work progress
1200 stopped for lunch
1230 resumed work on road
1315 left road work to go with ADC KOKODA to inspect
KEPARA KANANDARA and PELAI roads for future up grading.
1615 arrived back at camp
1630 finished work for day

Patrol slept at camp.

7/9/71. 0700 people started arriving
0800 started work on road
1200 stopped for lunch
1300 resumed work on road
1620 finished work for day

Work went slow in afternoon as heavy rain fell during lunch, and we had occasional light showers in the afternoon.

Clearing of trees on SENGI side of camp was just over half complete. All drains were now complete up to camp, and work on SENGI side of camp well under way.

Patrol slept at camp.

8/9/71. 0730 people started arriving
0800 started work on road
1200 stopped for lunch
1245 resumed work on road
1630 finished work for day

The laying of gravel was complete up to camp, and was almost complete on the SENGI side now. Only a few odd trees to be cut down on either side of camp, that were still casting a shadow on the road early in the morning.

Patrol slept at camp.

9/9/71. 0645 left camp
0700 arrived SENGI by tractor
0710 gave talk on roads
0745 started work on road
1200 stopped for lunch
1245 resumed work on road
1615 finished work for day
1630 left camp
1645 arrived SENGI by foot
1700 general talk to village people
1800 ADC KOKODA arrived
1830 left SENGI with ADC KOKODA
1840 arrived camp by Toyota

All work on road was now complete with the exception of a few drains to be extended, and a final layer of gravel in places

Patrol slept at camp.

10/9/71. 0730 people started arriving
0800 started work on road
1200 stopped for lunch
1300 packed up camp
1345 sent tractors back to KOKODA
1610 left for KOKODA
1700 arrived KOKODA by Toyota.

The up grading of this section of road was now complete. The road now with good drainage, gravel wheel tracks and trees cleared right back, should allow vehicle use all year round. Not only for 4 wheel drive and tractors, but for large vehicles and trucks.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

KOKODA PATROL No. 4 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT

(a) POLITICAL

(i) Local Government:

The people accepted Local Government as an institution that provided services such as Aid Posts, better drinking facilities, e.g. wells, schools and improvement of roads. It did not see the Council as a body which was concerned with economic development.

When it was explained to them that the Council was concerned with economic development and that the Council would in some cases sponsor or even manage projects for the people, they showed a greater interest in the Council.

I only came across one complaint the people had concerning the Ilimo Council; namely the manner in which the Council Clerk behaved when he came to collect taxes. The situation evolved when a man was unable to pay the full amount of tax due. I feel that in the initial stages where the Local Government Councils are trying hard to get full co-operation with the people, that they should go out of their way a little to try and improve relationships with the people.

(ii) House of Assembly:

I found that the little knowledge these people had on political matters, was restricted to Local Government within their own area. This is a little bit surprising as a Political Education Patrol was carried out in the area a year ago. The people indicated that they were satisfied with the present Government, and they feel their participation at these Political Educational meetings would not affect the present situation. So did not attend.

This attitude is an unhealthy one if they are to help participate in the development of their own country. When it was explained to them the rate of progress the country was developing at, and that Self Government was not far away, they began to show an immediate interest. They were worried about an early Self Government. I explained to them, for this reason alone they should take a greater interest in the development of their own country.

(iii) National Day:

When they were informed that the following Monday, 13/9/71, was National Day and the significance of the day, little appreciation of this occasion was shown. However when told that the Australian flag would now be replaced for their own, they were upset. They explained that while the Australian Government was looking after them, they felt it was wrong to fly there their own flag.

It is my opinion that the reason for preferring the Australian flag is that they see this change, as a step closer to Self Government.

(b) ECONOMIC.

(i) Village Cash Crop Extention:

The main cash crop is cocoa. This is planted extensively throughout the area. The people are regularly increasing the number of cocoa trees; while there a reasonable amount of this replanting went on after they had finished work on the road for the day. The condition of the trees was quite good.

The B.F.S. of KOKODA informed me that: one, not all the trees are healthy, two, the people were not harvesting all the cocoa, and three, a much higher yield would be obtain by spraying the infected trees.

It would seem that the people are replanting to replace trees that would soon be past their full production cycle, to make up production harvest of those they do not pick, and that they are expecting a better price for their at a later stage.

cocoa

(ii) Other:

Cattle is another economic activity that these people are enthusiastically carrying out. The people seem pleased with the idea of breeding and fattening of cattle; they work long and hard hours getting themselves established.

These cattle projects will supplement cocoa which at the moment is not yielding a high return.

(c) SOCIAL.

(i) Education:

The children here are limited to a standard 4 school. This is because there is not a large enough intake every year. There are enough young people who are eligible to go each year, but it appears that their parents do not encourage them enough for them to attend. This problem is not just restricted to Sengi but the surrounding villages as well, as all the villages in the immediate vicinity attend the one school at Kepera. This means that if a child wishes to complete form 6, he has to make his own arrangements at KOKODA to do so. This higher education will then permit the student to attend Vocational School. Where valuable training such as farm management is taught. At present only one boy from Sengi has manage to do this, and is at present at a Vocational School doing farm management.

(iii) Services:

The Ijimo Council has undertaken a project to improve the water supply used by the people for drinking purposes .

(d) CONCLUSION

(i) Road:

This Patrol was virtually a continuation of one started by Trainee Patrol Officer, R. Kava, and had as it's sole purpose the upgrading of the Kepera-Sengi Road.

At the completion of R.Kava's Patrol the first half of the road had been completed; with trees cleared back from the road for twenty yards on either side, some drains had been dug and gravelling started.

Before either Patrol set out, the road was a continuous path of large muddy holes passable in rainy weather only to tractors, which on several occasions through out this period would become stuck.

The road is now an all weather road passable to all vehicle use except when the river is in flood. The road has good drainage on either side, trees cut back all the way, and there are wide gravel tracks along the flat areas to ensure good traction in heavy rainy periods.

(ii) Recommendation For Further Upgrading:

Bridging only is required. Two bridges about forty feet long over the Kaile Creek.

I believe these could be constructed quite cheaply from locally obtainable materials, and/ or from an existing wooden bridge at Divine River along the Kokoda Popondetta road. This bridge is now not in use and the beams of this bridge would prove invaluable as they are still quite strong, and would last longer than most native materials. If we could use this bridge we would require help ~~in~~ to dismantle it, and then transferring it to the proposed site. The bridge could be built using village labour and with D.D.A. and Council supervision and assistance.

(iii) Awareness:

The people are basically unaware of the political situation out of their immediate area other than Local Government. I feel that there is a strong need for a constant Political Education Team to Patrol these areas, to rectify these basic needs, of the people. This would then enable them, with a better knowledge of Government affairs, to have a more active interest in all Government matters.

(iv) Attitudes Towards Self Help Projects:

The people worked willingly and enthusiastically. They expressed their satisfaction with the work, the way they were working as a unit, and the assistance given by D.D.A. and the Council. The final result was also a source of satisfaction to them as well as a labour saving amenity.

One can conclude from the manner in which these people worked and the satisfaction they showed at it's successful completion:

- 1) the people have the energy and determination to develop economically.
- 2) self help projects will work in this area when the people can see the end result as advantageous to them.

(v) Education:

I feel that it would be in the interest of the people in this area if they could be called to a meeting, held by the Council and Headmaster of the Kokoda, to point out to them, that if they do not encourage or send their children to school, then:

- 1) the children will not get the higher education of standard 6 that they require, to go to Vocational School.
- 2) that if school attendance drop

-4-

any more, that not only will the annual intake be restricted to every two years, but the school could loose a teacher as it already has.

Once a teacher is transferred from a school it is extremely hard to get a replacement teacher when he may be later needed.




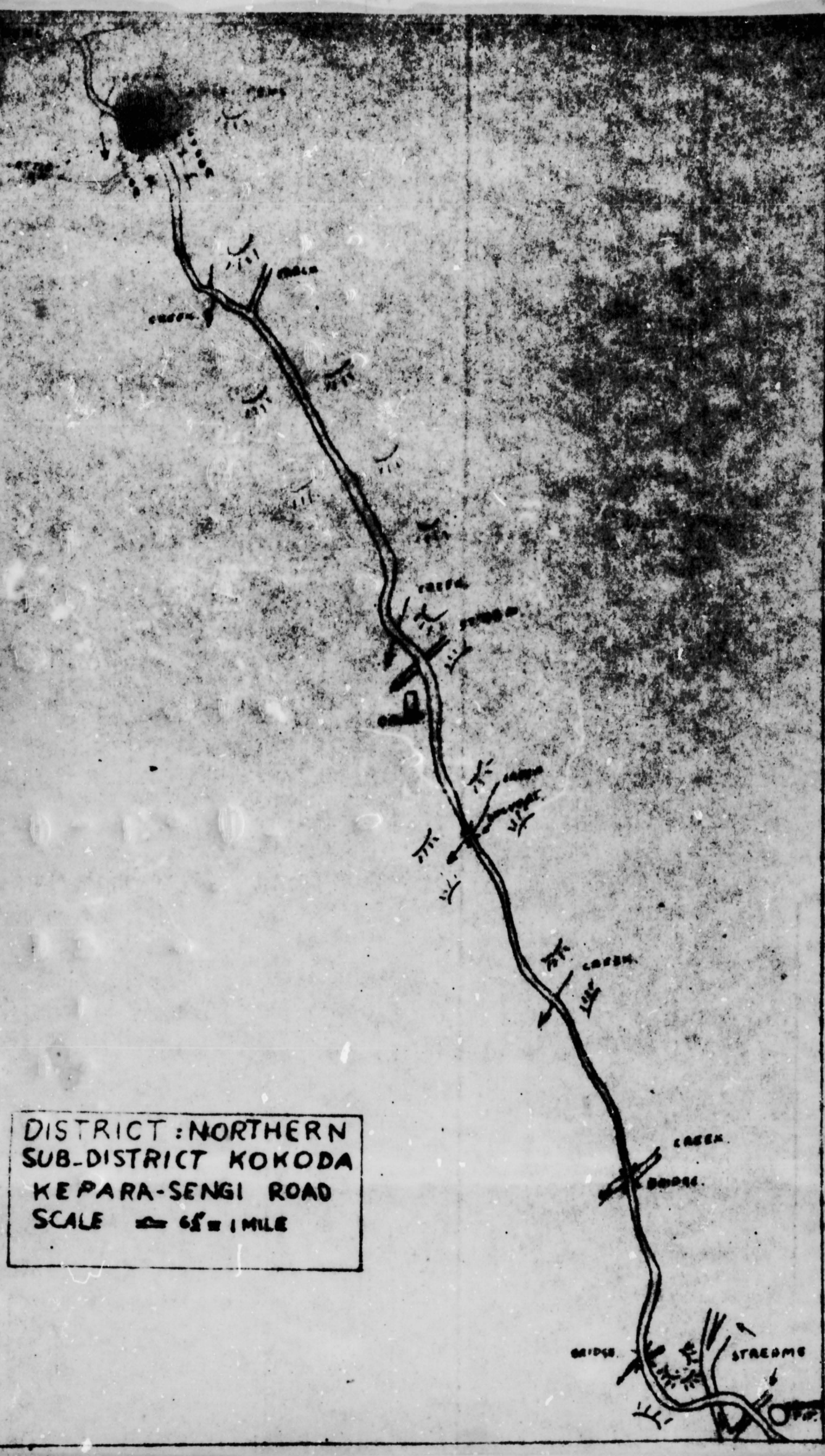
(G.F. Meritt)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

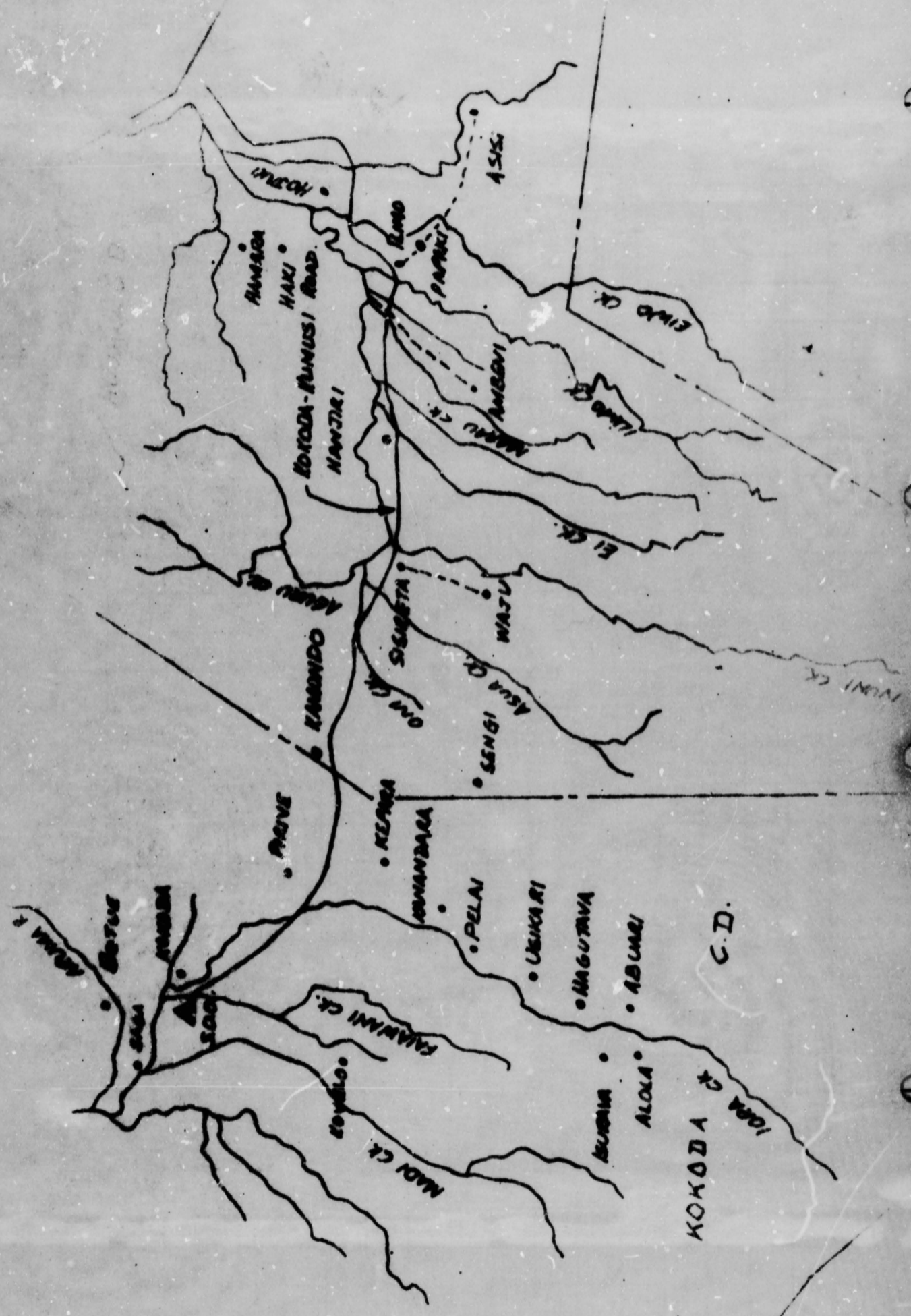
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GRATIC

F 1

DISTRICT: NORTHERN
SUB-DISTRICT KOKODA
KEPARA-SENGI ROAD
SCALE  6 1/2 MILE





C.D.

Kokoda S.I.O. copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. KOKODA 5 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by G.F. Moritz

Area Patrolled Wawonga Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Nil

Duration—From 25 / 9 / 1971 to 29 / 9 / 1971

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23 / 7 / 1971

Medical ... / ... / 19

Map Reference Fourmil Port Moresby

Objects of Patrol Assistance to Wawonga people in setting up a trade store

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

Report No. : KOKODA 5 of 71/72.
Sub District : KOKODA.
District : Northern.
Council Area : ILIMO L.G.C.
Patrol Conducted By : G.F. Moritz.
Designation : A.P.O.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol : Nil.
Duration of Patrol : 25/9/71 to 29/9/71.
Number of Days : 5.
Date and Duration of last D.D.A. Patrol to the Area : 23/7/71 to 27/7/71.
Objects of Patrol : Assistance to Wawonga people in setting up a trade store.
Map Reference : Fourmill PORT MORESEBY.
Village Population Register : Not enclosed.

- (a) supply a service to the area, e.g. trade store
- (b) investigate possibility of flying out local produce (cabbages and English Potatoes)
- (c) business investment for share holders
- (d) utilize forward log of coffee charter aircraft

Summary of Observations

The class commenced trading on 25/9/71. Takings to 27/9/71 were \$173-00. This amount could have been much higher but for shortage of goods.

Aircraft are the main drawback. Requiries are at the moment being made to ascertain whether aircraft other than Pilatus Porters can take a payload into the airstrip. Pilatus Porters are not often available in the District.

There are possibilities that the two airstrips (1431 by 1000) may be able to be lengthened, increasing the capacity of smaller aircraft which at the moment are unsatisfactory.

(e) Nil

(f) Nil

At the present time there is no school operating in the area. There are 10 to 15 live in the area but by the Anglican Mission there, but this is too small. The people showed great concern about the lack of schooling and felt a teacher should be provided. I said that I would investigate the matter for them.

KOKODA PATROL No. 5 of 1971/72/

INTRODUCTION:

This was a special purpose Patrol. Namely, to assist the Wawonga people set up a trade store.

I found myself working long and hard hours so that the store could run smoothly and efficiently without much paper work being required. This enabled the store keeper who had little knowledge or experience of running a trade store, to do so in a satisfactory manner.

I would have liked to have stayed in the area longer, but as the store keeper had a meeting at Kokoda on Tuesday, I was forced to leave the area early.

SITUATION REPORT

(b) ECONOMIC

(1) Trade Store:

Details of the store are as follows: the number of share holders, fifteen, capital outlay was five hundred and eighty eight dollars, and purpose of project:

- (a) supply a service to the area, e.g. Trade store
- (b) investigate possibility of flying out local produce (cabbages and English Potatoes)
- (c) business investment for share holders
- (d) utilise forward leg of coffee charter aircraft.

Assessment of Potential:

The store commenced trading on 26/9/71. Takings to 4/10/71 were \$372-60. This amount could have been much higher but for shortage of goods.

Aircraft are the main drawback. Enquiries are at the present being made to ascertain whether aircraft other than Pilatus Porter can take a payload into Emo Airstrip. Pilatus Porters are not often available in the District.

There are possibilities that the Emo Airstrip (1430' by 100') may be able to be lengthened, increasing the payloads of smaller aircrafts which at the moment are uneconomical.

(c) SOCIAL

(1) Education:

At the present there is not a school operating in the area. There use to be one at Emo River run by the Anglican Mission there, but this is now closed. The people showed their concern about the lack of schooling and felt a teacher should be provided. I told them I would investigate the matter for them.

KOKODA PATROL No. 5 of 1971/72.

PATROL DIARY

25/9/71. 0730 depart KOKODA by Toyota
0900 arrive POPONDITTA Air-strip
0920 depart POPONDITTA by plane
0937 arrive Emo River
0945 started work in store
1900 finished work for day
SLEPT at Emo River.

26/9/71. SUNDAY

0900 started work in store
1000 plane arrived with more stores items
1800 finished work for day
SLEPT at Emo River.

27/9/71. 0730 started work in store
1300 supervised work of store keeper
1800 finished work for day
1900 to 2100 talks with various people
SLEPT at Emo River.

28/9/71. 0730 talk to village people
0745 depart Emo River on foot
0750 arrive Emo 2.
0800 arrive Emo 3.
0845 arrive Managube
1100 arrive Namanaia (WORA)
1145 depart Namanaia
1715 arrive Sirorata

From Namanaia to Sirorata heavy rain fell making
the trip between these places extremely difficult.

SLEPT at Sirorata.

29/9/71. 0730 depart Sirorata
0845 arrive Assisi
0915 arrive Biwo by Toyota
0930 left Biwo
1030 arrived KOKODA by Toyota


PATROL STOOD DOWN.

CONCLUSION.

(1) Store:

The potential of the store is extremely good. This is reflected by, one, a high return in the first week of operation, two, that people are coming to the store from as far away as three hours walk away to buy goods, three, that a higher turn over could have occurred except that most items were out of stock within the first few days of trading.

Whether or not it is practical to fly out local produce such as cabbages and English potatoes to places as Popondetta and Fort Moresby is not known as yet. It is hoped that in the future if a longer airstrip is operational, and that smaller planes can carry full loads in and out, that local produce will be an economic venture in flying it out.



(G.F. Moritz)
Assistant Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **Northern** Report No. **6** - 71/72

Patrol Conducted by **A.S. Sibbing A.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **Kakada Gansu Division Hards 1 - 6 (inc.)**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **No**

Natives **E. Kenas (Polling Clk); M. Soseru (interpreter)**

Duration—From **15/11/1971** to **24/11/1971** (broken period)

Number of Days **9 - (3 days camped out)**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **5/2/1971**

Medical **—/—/19—**

Map Reference **Attached**

Objects of Patrol **Council elections**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	\$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	\$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

67-1-1

MAP/MAP

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

15th December, 1971.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
PUPONDETTA.

COMMITTEE KOKODA PATROL No. 6/71-72.

Attached hereto in triplicate, please find Kokoda Patrol Report No. 6/71-72, by A.E. Sibbing, Assistant Patrol Officer.

It consists of:

- (i) Patrol Jacket
- (ii) Patrol Diary
- (iii) Situation Report
- (iv) Patrol Map
- (v) Camping Allowance O.L.I.M.

There is no cover sheet.

As no information of the Situation Report type was collected, a Situation Report should not have been submitted. The brief information which constitutes the Report is not of the type required.

Submission of the Diary, map, cover sheet, with reference made to the Election Report, would have sufficed. The latter mentioned under "Law and Order" could have been made the subject of a letter to myself, with a copy included in the Report. This is all set out clearly at p. 11 para. 5 of the Departmental Standing Instructions.

Conduct of the Patrol:

It is noted that Mr. Sibbing was absent from polling at SAVAKIA village on 20/11/71.

Prior to absenting himself, Mr. Sibbing informed me he would be absent. I told him he would have to get permission from the D.L.G.O. Apparently permission was not given prior to the elections.

Mr. Sibbing should have insisted that Mr. Kennis return the tax monies to the taxpayers of Karukaru (see para. D. of the Report). The tax referred to has since been taken up on Ilimo Council Receipt Nos. B44716, B44717, B44718.

(M.A. Fryke)

Assistant District Commissioner

6

Diary Kokoda Patrol No. 5-71/72

- 15.11.71 a.m. Patrol preparations.
p.m. To Kokoda to commence patrol.
Slept at Kokoda Station.
- 16.11.71 a.m. Information, books and details re patrol
at Kokoda Station.
p.m. To Komo bridge by vehicle and from there
2 hours walk to Kanga.
Camped overnight in Kanga.
- 17.11.71 a.m. Walked to Karukaru in 7 hours.
p.m. Arrived and camped overnight.
- 18.11.71 a.m. Elections at Karukaru, where Asimba and
Keroge assembled. Ward 1 completed.
Returned to Kanga.
p.m. Arrived and camped overnight in Kanga.
- 19.11.71 a.m. Election at Kanga.
Return to Komo bridge. Vehicle to Kokoda Station.
p.m. Return to Pepondetta.
- 20.11.71 a.m. Saturday observed.
p.m. Mr. Kenas conducted Savaia election.
- 21.11.71 Sunday observed.
- 22.11.71 a.m. Left Pepondetta by vehicle for Kevalo, where
elections were held. Ward 2 completed.
p.m. Elections at Kokoda Station and Plantation.
Ward 4 completed.
Slept at Kokoda Station.
- 23.11.71 a.m. Elections at Saga for Saga, Kokoda villages
and Botuwe blocks.
p.m. Election at Pirive. Ward 5 completed.
Election at Mamba. Ward 3 completed.
Slept at Kokoda Station.
- 24.11.71 a.m. Unopposed election for Ward 6 at Kepara.
Ward 6 completed.
Return to Pepondetta. Patrol completed.
p.m. Report to Local Government Office, store gear etc.

Walter Gill Nakoda from Kokoda Station. Married with 4 sons and
1 daughter. Age 55 years. Standard 5 education. No convictions.
Occupation Clerical Assistant D.O. He has been Councillor in '67/'69.

John Peter Akiba from Peponeta - Married with no children.
Age 51 years. He is the Mission priest. Also Councillor '69/'71.

London Area from Kepara. Married with 2 sons and 3 daughters.
Age 38 years. Standard 4 education. No convictions.
Occupation cattle driver. Also Councillor '69/'71.

Sub District Office,
KOKODA,
Northern District,
26 th November 1971.

Patrol no. 6 - 1971/72

Situation Report

Introduction

The object of this patrol was to carry out Council elections for the first 6 wards of the Iline council area.

A Popondetta High School student was engaged to act as interpreter.

The little spare time during this patrol was spent socially with the people, rather than subject the people to the usual Government talks.

After reading recent report no. 10 - 1970/71, which describes the area extensively and in view of recent ideas about report writing, this report only covers the Council elections and anything, which may be of new value reporting.

A. Political

1. Council elections

The village interest in the elections was impressive, indicated by the 72.5 % of voters of the total number of voters available. In contrast this figure was only 6.7 % for Kokoda Station, Kokoda Plantation and the Mamba Estates.

2. New Local Government Councillors

Ward 1:

Iworo Ise from Asimba - Married (2 wives) with 2 sons. Age 29 years. Education none. Convictions in jail twice for tax default and adultery. Occupation cattle farmer.

Ward 2:

Morris Benson from Savaia - Married with no children. Age 23 years. Form 3 education. No convictions. Occupation clerical assistant DASP.

Ward 3:

Frank Embara from Mamba - Married with 4 sons and 1 daughter. 22 yrs Standard 3 education. No convictions. Occupation driver.

Ward 4:

Walter Gill Kekede from Kokoda Station. Married with 4 sons and 7 daughters. Age 55 years. Standard 5 education. No convictions. Occupation Clerical Assistant DDA. He has been Councillor in '67/'69.

Ward 5:

Simon Peter Awoda from Saga Mission - Married with no children. Age 51 years. He is the Mission priest. Also Councillor '69/'71.

Ward 6:

Lucian Arzo from Kepera. Married with 2 sons and 3 daughters. Age 28 years. Standard 4 education. No convictions. Occupation cattle farmer. Also Councillor '69/'71.

B. Kachama

General rural development.

The area produces cocoa, coffee and rubber. The cattle industry is growing fast. The Kanga people in particular are very industrious in rubber production.

C. Social

1. Education

The following schools provide education for the area:
Kevale Primary School
Kekoda " " "
Asimba Primary Mission School (unofficial)

2. Health

Many cases of goitre were observed in Kevale, Kekoda, Pirive and Kamunde villages.

3. Law and Order

A few complaints were heard in Karukaru. One of these was a case of incest, which has been referred to the ADC of Kekoda.

D. Miscellaneous

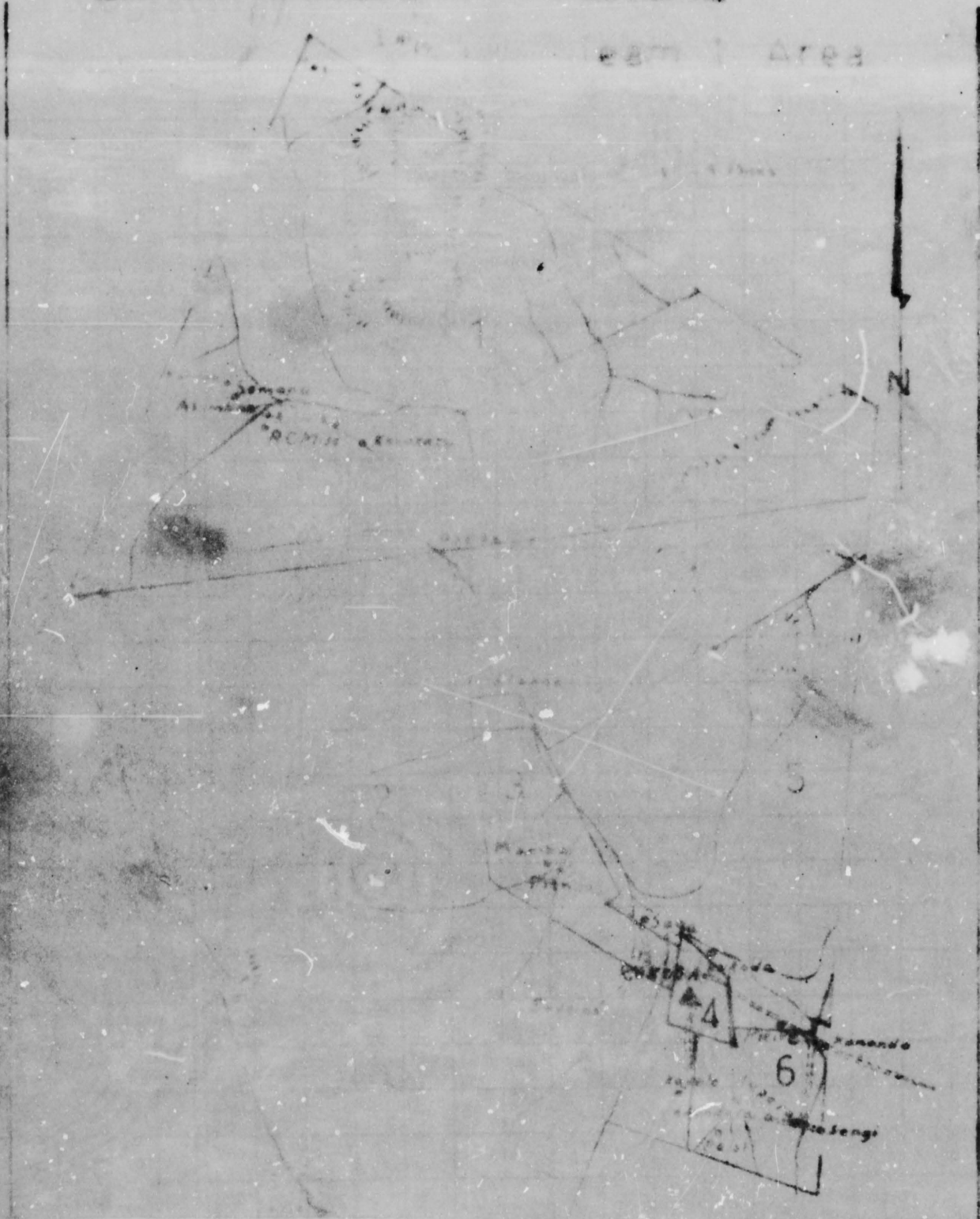
I had to reprimand Mr. B. Kenas, council clerk, for accepting Council Tax money from 3 people in Karukaru without giving a receipt. These people should always carry a receipt book on them whilst on patrol.

The object of this patrol was carried out successfully.

A.E. Sibbing

A.E. Sibbing
Assistant Patrol Officer

ILIMO COUNCIL ELECTIONS



Poor Copy of
the Original



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...NORTHERN.....Report No....KOKODA PATROL No 7 1971/72.

Patrol Conducted by...ERIC MCCRUM P.O.....

Area Patrolled...WAWONGA CENSUS DIV. HUIJARA CENSUS DIV. PART.....

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

Natives...MR RONALD KIVINI.....

Duration--From...18 / 11 / 1971 to 24 / 11 / 1971...

Number of Days...SEVEN (7).....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol...TO CONDUCT ILOMO COUNCIL ELECTION FOR WARDS 16, 18, 19.

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

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

KOKODA PATROL NO. OF 1971/72

DIARY TEAM 3

Thursday Nov. 18th. 1971

Left Popondetta airstrip, by plane for Emo Airstrip 11.20. Arrived Emo Airstrip 11.35. Left most of patrol gear at Emo. Walked to Awoma 12.15. Arrived 1345. Set up camp at Awoma Rest House. Left for Tetebedi 1415. Arrived 1450. Discussed voting procedures for Friday 19th November. Returned to Awoma 1545. Inspected School (S.D.A) 48 children in Standards 1 and 2. Discussions with S.D.A Pastor Paul on area. Slept Awoma.

Friday Nov. 19th. 1971

Left Awoma 0645 walked to Kovio. Arrived 0815. Called for Nominations for Ward 19. 3 Candidates. Began voting 0830 finished 0945. Walked Deau. Began voting 1000. Finished 1020. Walked Tetebedi, arrived 1040. Voting finished 1150. Walked to Awoma arrived 1225. Lunch. Voting began 1345. Numi people assembled at Awoma. Voting finished 1545. Counting finished 1620. Councillor Isegi elected. Slept Awoma.

Saturday Nov. 20th. 1971

Left Awoma 0545. Arrived Ijaro 0615. Walked to Emo and returned 0810. Breakfast Ijaro. Nominations for ward 18 called for at 0900. Three candidates. Voting began 0915. Finished 1020. Walked to Rumara arrived 1145. Voting began 1200 finished 1330. Left Rumara for Managube 1350. Arrived Managube 1505. Voting finished 1540. Walked to Wara. Arrived 1740. Heavy rain. Set up camp at Wara. Slept Wara.

Sunday Nov. 21st. 1971

Rested at Wara.

Monday Nov. 22nd. 1971

Voting began at Wara 0700. Voting finished 0825. Left Wara 0845 for Sirorata. Arrived at Kumusi River 1230. Arrived at Sirorata 1310. Set up camp. Visited Hopeta village 1400. Returned 1600. Slept Sirorata.

Tuesday Nov. 23rd. 1971

Called for nominations for Ward 16 0700. Six candidates. Voting began Hopeta village 0720 finished 0930. Left Sirorata 1000. Walked to Asisi. Arrived 1115. Lunch. Sorape, Evasusu and Bothu assembled at Asisi. Voting began 1225 finished 1430. Councillor Immanuel elected. Visited Bothu in the afternoon. Slept Asisi.

Wednesday Nov. 24th. 1971

Left Asisi 0550. Walked to Evasusu. Arrived 0640. Breakfast. Walked to Manasife Fig Project, thence to Bothu, thence Sorape. Returned to Asisi 0830. Left Asisi for Eivo 0850, thence to Kumusi Bridge, arrived 1030. By vehicle to Popondetta. Arrived 1645. End of Patrol.

SITUATION REPORT

WAWONGA CENSUS DIVISION
HUNJARA CENSUS DIVISION (PART)

INTRODUCTION

Ilimo Local Government Council used Three teams to hold General Elections for the whole of its area. This report is that of team 3, which conducted Elections in Wards 16, 18 and 19 of the Wawonga Census Division. The team comprised Mr. Eric McCrum, Patrol Officer, and Mr. Ronald Kivini of Wawa village (Wawonga Census Division). As team 3 spent 6 days in the area, full appreciation of the situation could not be experienced, nor fully discussion upon required topics be conducted. However, the report hereunder, can be accessed from the aspect that a Form 4 High School student, one who comes from the area, and is extremely familiar with the locale, the language and the pattern of thinking, has assisted the writer to compile the following data. However, ideas and impressions expressed in this writing are those of the writer.

POLITICAL

Lengthy discussions were held in four villages, viz: Wawa, Wora, Siorata and Asisi. From these meetings the general impressions of the following Political topics were obtained.

1. Local Government: General acceptance of the Local Government is the impression received from all villages. However, some dissatisfaction in return for their tax is felt. Only Council projects are operative in their area villagers are proud of the fact of projects occurring on or near their land.
2. Councillors: As expressed by the voting, most villagers are satisfied with the work and service afforded by the Councillors as all were re-elected. The general discussions (at the four formerly mentioned villages) showed that Council problems were being presented honestly to the villagers by the Councillors.
3. House of Assembly Members: General disappointment with the House of Assembly representatives. The lack of filtering back to the villages of Papua New Guinea policy and general discussion from the House of Assembly via its members, is strongly advised. Villagers have said they would chase any sitting member from their area, should they come to canvass the area. Villagers are very disillusioned at the promises made and not fulfilled by the Members of the House of Assembly. The traditional way of group discussion and community participation, is still wanted by the villagers, but house of assembly members are not supplying this basic requirement. Surreptitious dealings and unfulfilled promises are not likely to be made at village group meetings which are to be repeated regularly. Lack of involvement with political decisions made by House of Assembly members, is not appreciated nor trusted by villagers. So much can be done without their knowledge or approval that decisions made in the House of Assembly breed doubt and mistrust of the sitting members by the villagers.
4. Political Education: No direct education has been conducted in this Census Division, although Patrols visiting the area have passed on Political Education information by way of talks.
5. Papua New Guinea Unity: Great concern was expressed at all villages where lengthy discussions were held on the problem of unity. No one could establish any basis upon which unity could be established. People lived in a closely knit village bounded by their land boundaries. Their tribal group and their land is all they are prepared to defend, and the idea of the whole of Papua New Guinea belonging to them is both erroneous, and a concept based upon idealistic ideas.

The only possession they have is their land, and that which is upon it. Custom, life and duty all reinforce this truth, so how can their land belong to others, or, conversely, others' land belong to them? They identify themselves as their village group or tribal groups, bound by language, land and marriage. The extended ideas of land ownership is foreign to them, unless threats, from either internal or external sources, threaten to undermine the general pattern of land ownership. They will then act as a unit, not because their land is being threatened but because the whole pattern of land ownership is threatened thereby involving all the island's inhabitants. However, once the threat is removed or diminished, the unity concept will immediately revert to individual land ownership, with the concept of the country as a whole, not only forgotten, but not even remembered as a possibility.

The older people regard themselves as Papuans and the 'others' from the 'otherside' as New Guineans. Woe betide the people who try to call Papua New Guinea, New Guinea Papua, or just New Guinea. Papua should be mentioned first as it always has been. A trivial point but never the less strongly felt by the villagers. Should a New Guinean be elected President or Prime Minister, it will not be long before his head will roll. Also should a Papuan be elected the same fate awaits him. They all expressed tribulations at their inability to see an avenue of unity and they have no solution to the problem.

PLANTING

Cash Crops: The Southern Sawonga from Wera to Koviio have extensive coffee arabica gardens. Some of the slope where the gardens are located are extremely steep and much trouble would be experienced in clearing, clearing and picking. On the average, the crops areas visited were pruned correctly, with about 50% cleared. Only two arabica gardens were seen where the cherries were not picked. People were in the process of picking cherries, and clearing beneath the trees. No pruning was witnessed. About nine gardens seen had allowed the shoot growth above the pruned branches to grow to nearly 3 ft., however most gardens had removed all pruning shoots. Two coffee machines were seen, neither being worked at the time. The steep terrain in which the gardens are located and tortuous routes of the intervillage tracks, create an extremely difficult carrying problem. The only way of removing the cash crop produce from the area are to the two limited airstrips at Atebebi and Bmo, and to the buying centre at near Asisi.

From Sirorata north coffee robusta and cocoa gardens are numerous with cocoa replacing coffee. Most of the cocoa gardens visited were well kept and generally well sited. Some on hill-slopes of excessive slope, had extensive shrubbery cluttering the ground under the trees. Many trees near Asisi had die-back and looked poorly, but were subjected to the mass of grass and shrubbery beneath.

Sorafe, Bothu and Evasusu have large Land Tenure Conversion blocks; Sorafe 20, Bothu 20 and Evasusu 28. Each block is of 20 acres area. The blocks began about 1969 under the people's own volition and the Evasusu blocks have been extending since. From August to 1st acres of cocoa have been planted on each of the blocks.

Markets: With the removal of the Pilatus Porter aircraft from Pounsetta, little cash crop produce can be lifted out of the area. The small Cessna has a limited load, which makes it uneconomical to Charter. The crop production will reduce significantly because of this factor, as the people are reluctant to carry heavy cash crop produce through such hilly country to alternative market points. It is essential for development in this particular region that service similar to that of the Pilatus Porter be maintained. If this service fails to be supplied, the productivity of this high potential area, will drop. At present Iji Co-operative buy most of the produce from the area.

Road access to Asisi and Bairope is available at present, with a proposed road to the three villages of Borapa, Evasusu and Bothu planned in the near future. This will assist those villages already with services. However the villages in the wawonga will once again be neglected and production will drop still further.

Extension work: Talk and discussion in the villages indicated that the people intend reducing the production in their fields due to limited markets and drop in world coffee prices. There is evidence that several villages, Awoma, Muni, Wora and Rumera are still planting new coffee crops. The situation was explained to them that reduction of cash crops reduces the economy of the area, and less money will be available for developing the area. What effect these discussions had will be measured by future patrols, who can see whether additional crops have been planted, and whether production is increasing significantly. New plantings are being carried out throughout the wawonga.

Cattle: It was a great surprise to see three heifers and one bull at Tetebedi hillslopes. After having walked from Ezo airstrip through Muni, Awoma and Tetebedi, it appeared almost impossible for cattle to have walked there. Later having walked from Rumera, through Manegube, Wera, Sirorata to Asisi, it appeared more impossible. However, these cattle were walked from Asisi to Tetebedi. Special tracks were cut most of the way especially to handle the cattle. Side rails were constructed on steep slopes, new paths were cut and special bridging prepared. These cattle were tamed in holding paddocks before the walk but they must have been rope handled over some of the slopes, for in places humans are forced to use hands to assist climbing and descending.

At Asisi, two established cattle projects are under way, each of about 50 acres in area. The fencing is in good condition, and grass is growing well. Cattle appeared in good condition. Kokode stock are in these projects, and the people have put in shares to buy the cattle. However cocoa and coffee in this area appears to be neglected in some areas. Additional areas are being grassed, right to the bank of the Kumusi River. It was explained to them, that improvement may appear in the future.

School Garden: At Awoma, the S.D.A. Mission School has an area of approximately 1 1/2 acres under cultivation. Orderly rows of taro, sugar cane, and pineapples cover half of the area, and sweet potato the remainder. School children work for a short period each day on the weeding and the gardens are a credit to the Mission teachers. This method of having the school self-sufficient food wise is a principle that could well be adopted by all P.M.S. schools. Some evidence of garden ordoliness was seen in some gardens, where instead of the unplanned spacing and arrangement, regular rows could be seen, and semibalance of planning was evident.

Physiology: Many of the people I saw seemed to be of the number of people all through the area, from Wera east to Kevio, who were of short stature, with thin build and features were small, with a predominance of pygmy sized females. In the villages, the contrast of the short and normal size was most noticeable. A race of short people appear to be growing in the Manegube and Wera villages alongside the normal sized race. It may be a factor, that shorter people are better adapted to a high hill condition, as is shown in higher hills.

Religion: Many of the wawonga villages, with perhaps the exception of Muni, have numerous individuals and families in the villages who have been converted to Christianity. This fact is very clearly shown in the villages of Muni, Wera, Sirorata, and Asisi. Some of the people I saw were of the yellow pigmented skinned type, which is common to the north and are almost orange in color. Many of the people I saw were of the black pigmented people, which is common to the south, including the black pigmented people of the wawonga.

SOCIAL

Education: The S.D.A. Mission has two teacher school at Awoma, Standard 1 and 2 with 48 children. Children from Koriro, Duau, Tetebedi, Awoma, Muni, and Ijaro attend. There is another Anglican Mission school at Emo of one class only Standard 1, but apparently unofficially open. The other school that serves the area is at Ewo and children from as far away as Sirorata attend. Children leave Sirorata at 0600 hours to walk to Ewo. Their time of return was not found. Ewo has six standards and children from Evasusu, Bothu, Sorope and Asisi attend.

There is a definite need for a school within the Emo area to cope with the children from Rumara Managube and Wora. District Education Board have approached the Ilimo Council in regards to this matter, but their recommendations were not accepted by the Council.

As with many areas of the Northern District, this area in particular, the Wawonga is without service. All villages near Emo, Managube and Wora are requesting a school in their area. They were requested to discuss the matter with all villages concerned, and agree upon site location, with walking times and village sizes to be the determining factors. This information was to be passed on to the Councillor to report at the meeting of the Ilimo Council.

Children at Awoma School are a very happy group, their school is kept tidy and their gardens are a pleasure to visit. Both the teachers, Timothy and Kuru, are extremely friendly and helpful.

HEALTH

Thyroid Problems: As was found in the Managlase area, many people in these villages have enlarged thyroid glands. Only two males were seen with enlarged thyroid glands but 17 females were noted. Only two of the females with swollen thyroids were childless, the remainder had one or more children. The worst affected villages were Wora, Ijaro and Awoma. Iodised salt was explained to them, and some improvement may appear in the future.

Teeth: This is the only area so far visited in the Northern District where tooth decay was obvious. Awoma, Ijaro and Rumara were the worst affected villages. Whole sections of teeth had decayed away and in many mouths, 3 or 4 teeth were decayed. As these villages are mostly under S.D.A. Mission influence, where betel nut chewing is not encouraged, I cannot pinpoint any reason for the area's weak teeth. No special foods are eaten, although the absence of meat may be a contributing factor.

Anthropology: Pygmy Size people: I was amazed at the number of people all through the Wawonga, from Wora seen to Kivio, who were of almost pygmy size. Both males and females were small, with a predominance of pygmy sized females. In the villages the contrast of the short and normal size was noticeable. A race of short people appear to be growing in the Managube and Wora villages alongside the normal sized race. It may be a factor, that shorter people are more suited to steep hilly conditions, as is shown in highland tribes.

Colour: The whole of the Wawonga villages, with perhaps the exception of Sirorata, have numerous individuals and families in the village that have yellowish pigmented skin. This factor is probably identical to the situation in the Managlase, and adjoining Census division, which also has yellow pigmented skinned people in its area. Babies up to one month old are almost orange in colour. Hair of these yellow pigmented skinned people is more ginger than the normal, resembling the bleached hair done as beautifying aids.

Sorcery: A case was heard and discussed at Wora relating to a forbidden area in the hills. Years ago, the inhabitants found that eating the meat of the cuscus (Warura) and tree Kangaroo (Kuwoni) from this area brought about irregular pregnancies and other ailments. This area was put out of bounds by the people, and no hunting was allowed in that area. One man, whose wife was pregnant hunted in the area with a friend, and shared the meat caught with their wives. The pregnant wife had a long term pregnancy and the husband was accusing the owner of the land with sorcery, or allied powers. Because these people hunted in an area, held as a forbidden area no blame could be applied to the land owner just because he owns the land. This sort of abstract applied sorcery, was a most unusual trend of thinking, however the accusations were later withdrawn. This area is still forbidden to all hunting.

Missions: The S.D.A. Mission at Awoma appears to have the villages from Koviio to Ijaro in their influence. The apparent happiness of the people of this area, is a pleasing state, considering the services that this area does not receive. Several villagers from Wora are living apart at another village site close to Sirorata, and these are S.D.A. adherents. One family at Sirorata is S.D.A. and has built his house downstream from Sirorata village. A very large S.D.A. church has been recently opened at Tetebedi.

Efficient gardening methods appears to be one trait in which these people have success. Church services were held at Awoma on Thursday and Friday and these lasted 80 minutes. Pastor Paul who visited this area in 1958 was on his second visit, and this probably contributed to the fact of high attendance at the services.

A new church (Anglican) is being built at Emo air-strip, and the framework has been erected. People from Wora (5 hours walk away) would travel to Emo church for services. Now a church has been built at Wora. Sirorata has a resident evangelist who holds regular services. These are not well attended.

Miscellaneous

Rivers: During the trip all the rivers from the Owalama Range to Kumusi River Bridge were marked and recorded. It is significant that the three language groups, although physically close to one another, often pronounce the river names quite differently. (EG. The Kumusi is called NYAHA by the Wora people and INABA by the Sirorata people. Wora and Sirorata are adjoining villages. See Patrol map for details.

Village Names: Koviio village has two satellites, Koviio 2 and Duau. Duau is the largest of the three and most Koviio people are moving to Duau. Ujiro village has been abandoned and a new village Muni has been built higher up the slopes. Emo village is mostly deserted, and resettlement has been at the adjoining village called Rumara. Namanaia has been abandoned for 8 years and the new village is Wora, sited on the next northerly ridge. Sirorata has a twin village Hopeta located north of Sirorata, and on the Kumusi banks. Evasusu has shifted to a new site 300 metres north west of the old village site.

Of interest, is the garden area of Warabira which was a food-supply-drop-area during the war. Numerous helmets, boynets and food cartons are still in the area. Carved in stone near Warabira are some of the names of the soldiers present during the war. People left Warabira soon after the war and settled at Namanaia. Thence to Wora. A spring opened by blasting during the war, and which supplies fresh water, is considered by the Wora people to be a secret place, to be used only in emergencies. This spring is located west of Warabira, is overgrown with secondary regrowth.

Legends From Wora, two legends were obtained from the people. One related to the first person (a child INA-E) who died and who left

his various marks in and about the Kumusi river. The second referred to the story of the starting of the Kumusi River and ended at a large stone, shaped like a pig, in the Chirima Valley.

From Sirorata, a legend relating to a hill, Birura on the opposite (eastern) banks of the Kumusi to their village. This legend related to a group of people, the Songe, who, legend has it, had no mouths. The story relates how their mouths were opened and includes several physical features in the near vicinity.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was thoroughly enjoyed by the writer, who is indebted to Mr. Ronald Kivini for the information he supplied and the constant barrage of questions he was asked and to which he supplied the answers. Mr. Kivini showed himself to be extremely helpful and thoughtful during the Patrol.

Eric M. Kivini

A DC Kokoda



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ~~the Northern Districts~~ Report No ⁹⁻ 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by Banbury John L. A.P.O.

Area Patrolled Kanga- Kura Kura Asimba

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. R. Weber, D.A.S.F., Kokoda
Senior Const. Jaima, Police, Kokoda
Natives Charles, D.A.S.F. Labourer, "
Joseph, D.A.S.F. Labourer, Kokoda

Duration—From 24 / 1 / 1972 to 28 / 1 / 1972

Number of Days Four and one half days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15 / 11 / 1971

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Buna Fournil

Objects of Patrol To examine the area for future Council projects, and to familiarise myself with the area.

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

67-1-1

18/2
file

Division of District Administration,
Popondetta, Northern District.
15th February, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

KOKODA PATROL REPORT NO. 9 OF 1971/72

1. I attach in duplicate relevant sections of the above report. It does not conform to standards laid down in your 67-1-0 of 25th November 1971 but Mr. Banbury is an Assistant Patrol Officer recently (November 1971) posted to this District. I also attach a copy of a covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Kokoda which covers most aspects of the report satisfactorily.

2. Apart from minor inconsistencies - KURANNA should have been rendered WARUKARU (see Village Directory 1968 edition) - Mr. Banbury has presented a useful report. It is hoped that Mr. Banbury can spend a lot of time in the field helping to improve the Council's image in the relatively more isolated sections of the Sub-District.

3. Other points for comment are:-

Tapping standards at Kanga are not out of the ordinary as employment either at Mamba or Kokoda plantations as tappers has been the lot at one time or another, of practically every male in the village;

I wonder if the Sairope man who complained at the Taxpayers meeting has children attending school or has ever been treated by the Council Aid Post orderly at Sairope?


If cattle become established in the "further" villages they could be "walked" to market at Mamba;

There is provision for Tax Review Committees to remit all or part of the tax to those who are under a disability. The suggestion of having separate tax rates is not a new one.

The problem of communication with Karakaru and Asinba will always be with us as a motor road to these places cannot be justified and would be too difficult for Rural Development funds.

Mamba hospital is primarily an Aid Post run by Mamba Estates for their employees as they have to under the Employment Ordinance.


4. Forwarded for your information and advice please.


M.J. Denohy
a/District Commissioner

Encls.

→ c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,

KOKODA.



Minute to Assistant District Commissioner, Kokoda.

Please ensure that patrolling officers adhere to recognised spellings of census entities as they appear in the latest Village Directory. Also advise Mr. Banbury that F.O.Js accompanying patrol reports must only refer to the report - viz Page one of the Secretary's 67-1-0 of 25th November 1971.

Mr. Banbury's claim for COA is returned for completion - no signature of Claimant.



M.J. Denshy
a/District Commissioner

DIARY.

- 24.1.72 Left Kohoda at 0950 by Administration vehicle. Arrived at Komo River at 1000 hours. Walked from Komo River to Kanga arriving there at 1230 hours. Slept at Kanga.
- 25.1.72. Left Kanga at 0745 hours. Arrived in Kura Kura 1500 hours. Slept at Kura Kura.
- 26.1.72. Left Kura Kura at 0900 hours. Arrived at Asimba 1030 hours. Left Asimba at 1430 hours. Arrived at Kura Kura 1540 hours. Slept at Kura Kura.
- 27.1.72. Left Kura Kura at 0545 hours. Arrived Kanga at 1440 hours. Slept at Kanga.
- 28.1.72. Left Kanga at 0845 hours. Arrived at Komo River at 1120 hours. Taken by Administration vehicle to Kohoda, arriving there at 1140 hours.

Purpose of the Petrol.

(a) To familiarise myself with the Kura Kura-Asimba area and the people within it.

(b) To explain the functions of the Ilimo Local Government Council and to ascertain the people's views of its performance.

In my short time with the Council as its Administrative Adviser, I have been made aware of certain elements of dissatisfaction present, amongst the people, in regard to its performance. Many people have complained, both at the recent Taxpayers Meetings and in general, that the more remote villages have received little or nothing for the taxes they've been paying year after year.

These grievances have manifested to the stage where relations between the Council and its Taxpayers could become strained enough to impede its future functions. This situation has not deteriorated to serious

proportions as yet, but the signs are there. For example, the Council is \$2,500 short of its estimated tax revenue for the 1971/72 financial year. Another instance is shown by the words of a man at the meeting at Salrope, "I have been paying tax for fourteen years, over \$100, and I have seen nothing for this. Next year I will not pay tax to the Council. Instead I will send all the tax money from my village to the District Commissioner, Mr. Marsh, and ask him to do something for us."

In the light of these and similar complaints, I decided to undertake a limited patrol to one of these areas and ascertain for myself if they were justified. If they proved so I intended to find out what steps the Council could take to improve the situation, and consequently its image.

Kanga.

This village is only two hours walk from Kamba Plantation and cannot be considered isolated. The people here are very industrious, having large gardens and well tended rubber stands. They are now in the process of preparing 25 acres of land for a proposed cattle project.

The climate here was not unduly hostile towards the Council. This is basically for two reasons: (1) the Council proposes to put a road through to Kanga in the near future, as soon as P.W.D. erects a bridge over the Komo River; (2) the Kanga people are financially

comfortable and find the tax rate does not seriously overburden them. They have all paid their taxes this year.

The people at Kanga had few complaints and fully agreed to provide the "voluntary" labour needed to build the road to their village.

Kura Kura.

The atmosphere here was in complete contrast to that of Kanga. Many of the people had not paid their tax. There were two reasons given for this. First they didn't have the money. Second, they stated that even if they had the necessary finance, they wouldn't pay it as the Council had neglected them completely.

The Kura Kura people have no cash crops. They are ten hours walk from Kakoda, over rugged terrain, so even should they have goods to

sell, it would be virtually impossible for them to market them in sizeable quantities. However they have not been indolent in their attempts to find some means of becoming financial. Approximately ten acres have been cleared for cattle. Problems have arisen here because they are not eligible for a Rural Development Bank loan and, therefore, are unable to stock their property. Apparently a loan can only be given if the grazing area is within three hours walk of a road. This is necessary, as it allows a veterinarian reasonable access should he be needed.

At present the only stock they possess are a few cross breeds supplied to them by the Catholic Fathers at Iongai Mission.

When I asked them what they thought the Council could do for them their answers implied that, whatever they requested, would be ignored. I stressed that I could make no promises, but would present their case at the next Council meeting and see what could be done.

Asimba

Here I found the villagers to be in a fairly reasonable position. The Catholic Fathers from Iongai Mission have established a church and a school there. There is also an aid post and a well established cattle project of 26 head.

The Asimba men complained that the tax rate was too high and they, like the Kura Kura people, had received little from the Council. I told them I would present their complaints and suggestions to the full Council at the next meeting on the 8th and 9th of February.

This concluded my investigations and the discussions, which I held with the people of these villages helped to make the situation a little clearer. I feel the end results of these talks were twofold:

(a) many of the people are willing to support the Council for another year and will then decide if they will continue to give their support,

(b) a hard core minority mostly older men, believe the present situation will continue. As one man put it, "We are only thought of as 'bush kakas' and are not important to the Councillors, so why should we pay taxes for nothing."

Therefore it is up to the Council to effect a reconciliation with these people as soon as possible. Some of the following steps may assist to do this:

1. Lower the tax rate for all villages which are more than four hours walk from a road.
2. To give priority to these villages in the coming financial year.
3. To provide them with materials, which can be transported over difficult terrain by carriers.

3.

4. To provide them with other aid such as the assistance of Council carpenters in building projects etc.

5. To conduct an extensive education programme and to keep them abreast of Council affairs.

In this way, hopefully, the Council will be able to establish and maintain confidence in the eyes of its constituents. The Council must continue to keep good faith with its people, so that they are constantly made to feel an important and integral part of it.

General.

In all the villages I found them to be woefully uninformed about the Council and its functions. Unfortunately, in the limited time available, I was unable to give anything more than a cursory outline in explanation. I hope to be able to attend more fully to this later in the year.

Agriculture.

Accompanying the patrol was Mr. Ross Weber, D.A.S.F. Kokoda. His knowledgeable assistance and advice was much appreciated by the people in all three villages.

(a) Kanga.

These people have extremely large gardens, which typifies the industriousness they show in all activities. Mr. Weber was very impressed with their stands of rubber and complimented them on their standard of tapping.

As mentioned earlier in the report a cattle project is in the offing and a Rural Development Bank loan is "only a formality", according to Mr. Weber.

(b) Kura Kura.

No cash crops but will be experimenting with the planting of chillies. These prospects should improve once the road is constructed through to Kanga. However, without a loan, their cattle project will be struggling.

(c) Asinku.

Due to the assistance given by the Iengai Mission, a growing cattle herd is developing and now numbers 26 head. These are cross breeds and Mr. Weber impressed upon them the need to add a stud bull within the next two or three years.

Education.

(a) Kanga.

The children attended Kokoda School in the past, walking down on Mondays and returning on Fridays. However, this proved unsatisfactory as many of them were running home midweek complaining of a lack of food. As yet I have been unable to ascertain whether this true or not.

The Kanga people promised that, once the road is built, they will send their children back to school.

Kura Kura.
Some of the children go to the Mission School at Asimba, but there is not enough dormitory space for all those of school age. I said I would approach the Council about supplying building materials to increase the size of the dormitory.

Asimba.
Here there is a well run Mission School from which some of the Asimba boys have progressed to secondary schools in the Central District.

Health.
(a) Kanga.
There is no aid post at Kanga, nor is there one in the near vicinity. The hospital at Kamba is two hours walk, and although handy in the case of an emergency it cannot provide the regular service that an aid post can. To cover this contingency I propose to ask the Council if they could send one of their orderlies to Kanga once every two months.

All the people, particularly the children, appear to be in good health. There is an ample supply of food and the village area is kept very clean.

(b) Kura Kura.
These people are cared for by the aid post orderly from Asimba. However, many of the children appeared to be underfed, or their diet contains too much carbohydrates and not enough protein.

(c) Asimba.
There is an aid post here and most of the people appeared in a healthy state. However, three men had chronic coughs and I asked the orderly to take them to the Popondetta Hospital for chest X-rays as soon as possible.

Iska.
Only one incident came to our attention. A young man from Kura Kura, named Asak, complained that his wife Inak had left him five months previously and had returned to her village, Asimba. He believed she was living with another boy from the same village.

Inak, her brother and the boy in question came to Kura Kura, where Senior Constable Juma and I questioned the parties involved. When it became that no immediate solution could be resolved, we sent the Asimba people home and had Asak accompany us back to Kokoda. The A.D.C. Mr. Sabin then made further enquiries and all the people involved will come to Kokoda to arrange a settlement.

Senior Constable Juma.
At all times this police officer was most helpful and attentive to his duties. His organization of orderlies saved me time and allowed Mr. Weber and myself to leave earlier on the day's walk than would otherwise have been possible. He spoke with the people at each village at great length and listened to their problems. His lively personality helped to make the patrol a pleasant one.

Conclusion.
Our reception in each village was most cordial and friendly. The people appreciative of the advice offered, particularly that given by Mr. Weber.

ulat

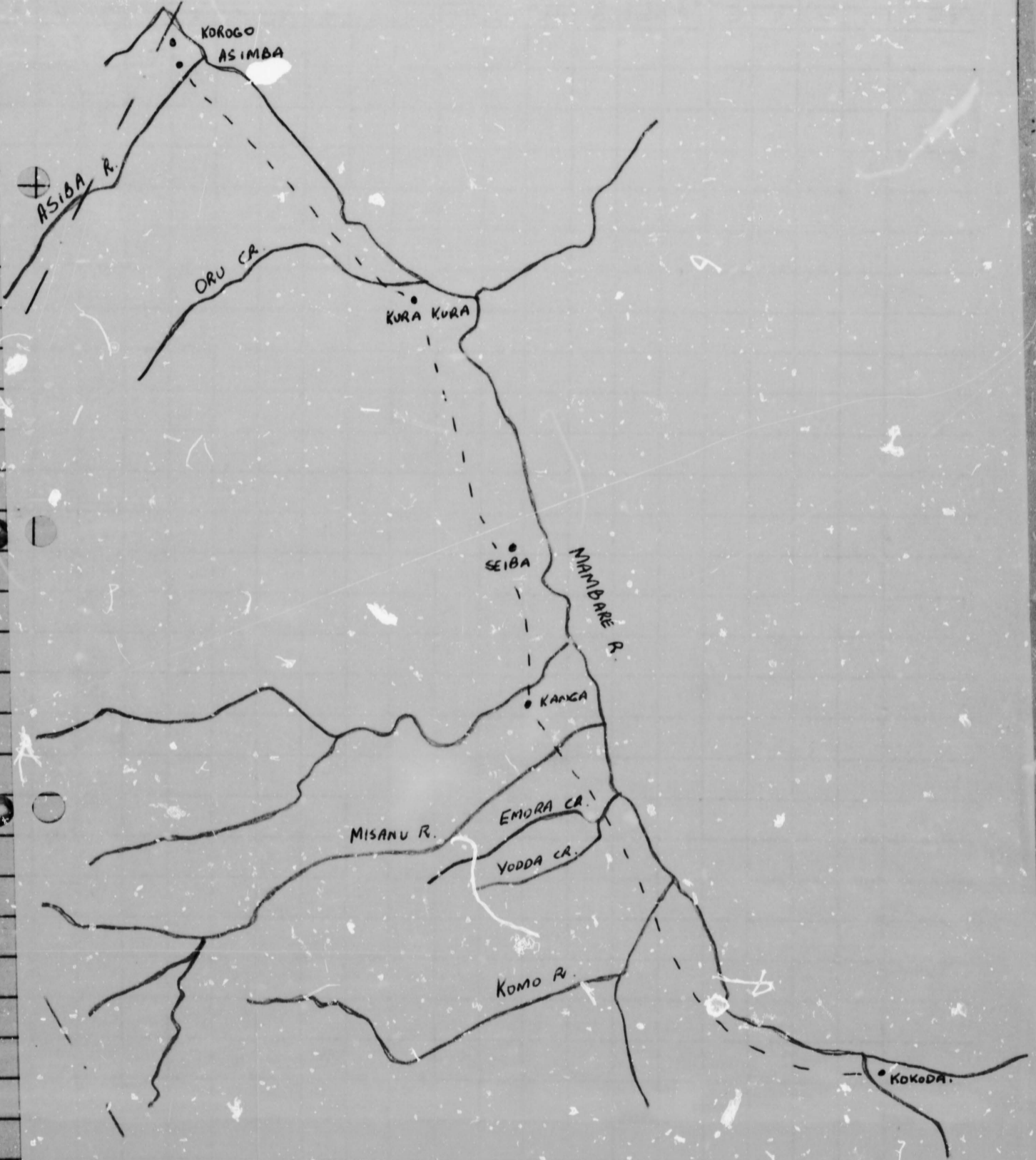
ORATION

in O

F M



NORTH



SCALE 1" = 2.15 MILES.

--- ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 10 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by RAGA KAVANA (T.P.O.)

Area Patrolled HUJABA & KOKODA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From / / 19 to / / 19

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference FOURMIL BUNA AND MILLINCH KOKODA

Objects of Patrol FEEDER ROADS SURVEY

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

67-1-1

S.D.O. Kokoda,
Northern District.
19th May 1972

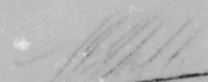
The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT 10 - 1971/72 - FEEDER ROAD SURVEY.

From the Secretary, Division of District Administration, 67-1-0 of the 24th February 1972, it appears that a copy of this type of report is not required at District Office level, however, as it is a training report and will be the basis for R.D.F. Submission in the future, it is felt that you should have a copy for your records.

Mr Karima's report is short and to the point, it will be valuable in assessing requirements for R.D.F. programmes over the next few years. The maps, though not enclosed, (there are only one copy of each so far), are of particularly good quality. Copies of same will be forwarded when the final R.D.F. Submission is made to you.

For your information.


(H.F. Sabben)

Asst. District Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Name RAGA KAVANA (T.P.O.).

Station KOKODA.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—A6826/500 pads.—11.68.

Date	Para No.	
14/3/72	248	0800 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to Survey XXXX BOZUE and SAVAIA ROADS and finished at about 1600 hours.
15/3/72	249	0800 hours depart by Toyota to Survey Pirive and Kokoda Roads and finished at about 1230 hours.
16/3/72	251	0800 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to Survey Highway Kepara Kanandara and Pelai and finished at about 1615 hours.
21/3/72	254	0800 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to Survey Ombisusu and Sairope Roads and finished at about 1600 hours.
23/3/72	256	1115 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to finish surveying Sairope Road and finished at about 1600 hours.
12/4/72	267	0745 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to survey Kovelok Road and finished at about 1300 hours.
13/4/72	268	0700 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to survey Kapara Sengi Road and finished at about 1400 hours.
22/4/72	283	1000 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to survey Ambeni Road and finished at about 1330 hours.
23/4/72	284	0800 hours depart Kokoda by Toyota to survey Waju and Haki Roads and finished at about 1245 hours.

PATROL SETTLE DOWN.

(R. Kavana)

Trainee Patrol Officer

To be made out in triplicate.
 ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.
 DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.
 TRIP.: Officers file.

Total Field Days
 recorded this Folio =

PATROL 9.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 1971/72.

STATION.. KOKODA..... OFFICER COMPILING.. RAGA. KAVANA....
DISTRICT.. ^NNORTHERN..... SUB-DISTRICT..... KOKODA.....
CENSUS DIVISION. HUIJARA & KOKODA... L.G. COUNCIL..... ILIMO.....

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

Subject... FEEDER ROADS SURVEY.

(For further pages use foolscap blanks).

Introduction:

The main purpose of this Patrol is to Survey all feeder roads in the Sub District and to make comments on them and also on all stream crossings and to submit a report for Rural Development Funds. What I observed during the course of my Patrol is included in my Report below.

Kepara-Senzi Road:

The road approximately 3 1/2 miles long with only a little gravel ~~put~~ was put on only in some areas but not the entire road. The condition of the road is good only in dry weather, drains are in poor condition and new ones to dig, a few bridges made with bush materials are also in poor conditions. The road is not maintained as the grass grew between one and two feet tall.

Kaere Creek 1.

Thez creek about ^{twelve} ~~ten~~ feet wide. The average depth is about one and the half feet, when flooded it rises to ~~at~~ about four feet with about one foot embankment.

Kaere Creek 2.

The creek about ten wide. The average depth is ~~about~~ only two feet, when flooded it rises to at about four feet with six inches embankment.

Kaere Creek 3.

The creek about twenty feet wide. The average depth is only five inches, when flooded it rises to at about ~~th~~ three feet. There is a good deposit of gravel to be used when working on this road. I guess the amount ~~of~~ gravel at the creek could be enough to use to put on the entire road.

Raise Stream:

The stream four feet wide and the avcrage depth is about three inches, When flooded the water rises to at about three feet with six inches embankment.

Penagoro Stream:

The stream ten feet wide and the average depth is about ten inches. The stream when flooded the water rises to at about four feet.

require new ones to dig the bridge and with bank materials are very poor and starting to rot. The bank is not maintained as the grass on and along it grew to about two feet tall, and the road itself requires maintaining and upgrading.

Lava Creek:

Lava creek about twelve feet wide. The average depth is about ten inches, when flooded it rises to about two feet with three inches subsidence.

Main Stream:

The stream about nine feet wide. The average depth is about ten inches, when flooded it rises to about three feet with three inches subsidence.

Lava Creek:

Lava creek about ten feet wide. The average depth is about ten inches, and when flooded rises to about two feet with two inches subsidence.



Highway-Kepara-Kanandara-Pelai Road:

The road approximately five miles long with no gravel. The condition of the road is good only in dry weather, drains are in poor condition and require new ones to dig, a few bridges made with bush materials are very poor and starting to rot. The road is not maintained as the grass on and along it grew to about two feet tall, and the road itself require maintaining and upgrading.

Iora Creek:

Iora creek about twelve feet wide. The average depth is about ten inches, when flooded it rises to about two feet with three inches embankment.

Maise Stream:

The stream about nine feet wide. The average depth is about ten inches, when flooded it rises to about three feet with three inches embankment.

Lavara Creek:

Lavara creek about ten feet wide. The average depth is about ten inches, and when flooded rises to about two feet with two inches embankment.

Highway Kovelc Road:

Kovelc road approximately six miles long with no gravel. The condition of the road is poor, poor drainage, a few potholes and also a few potholes made with bush materials are in very poor condition and are starting to rot. The road is not well looked after as the grass on and along the road grew to at about three feet tall. The regrowth of the bushes is a problem all along the road itself.

Aksi Creek:

The creek only six feet wide. The average depth is about nine inches. The creek when flooded rises to about three feet.

Bili Creek:

Bili creek twelve feet wide. The average depth is about nine inches. The creek when flooded rises to about three feet.

Io Creek:

Io creek fourteen feet wide and the average depth is about one foot. The creek when its flooded rises to about three feet.

Faiwani Creek:

The creek approximately twenty-five feet wide and the average depth is about two feet. The creek when its flooded rises to about four feet with only about seven inches embankment.

There is a good deposit of gravel to be used when improving the road. The amount of gravel at the creek I believed is not enough to cover the entire road, but just enough ~~to~~ to fill the potholes.

Savaia Road:

The road approximately two miles long and the condition of it is good ~~only~~ only as far as Fala creek, then no gravel after passing the creek. The road is good in both dry and wet condition to drive on except at stream crossings, drains are poor and require new ones to dig along the road. Only about a hundred yards from the village a drain cut through the centre of the road and makes it difficult to drive on it.

Fala Creek:

The creek approximately thirty feet wide. The average depth is about one and the half feet. The creek when flooded rises to about five feet with about ten inches embankment.

Faramax Creek:

Farama creek about nine feet wide and the average depth is about one foot. The creek when flooded rises to about two feet with two inches embankment.

Toboro Creek:

The creek only six feet wide and the average depth is about six inches. The creek when flooded rises to about two feet with three inches embankment.

N.B: There are about four creeks not listed above have bridges made of bush materials are starting to get rot.

Botue Road:

The road didn't actually go to Botue village. Truck road goes as far as Mambare river only about one and the half mile ~~m~~ long. The condition of the road ~~the~~ is good only when it is dry. No ^{of} gravel was put on the road, drains are in poor condition and require new drains all along the road.

Mamba River:

Mamabare river about forty feet wide .The average depth is not known as the writer got there when the river was flooded but I guess is about four feet. The river when flooded rises I ~~guess~~ I guess is about ~~seven~~ seven or eight feet., with two feet embankment.

The ~~bridge~~ ^{river} at present is only crossed by a Footbridge and takes only ~~the~~ three people to cross at a time, and if only a new bridge be built I gather there will be a good through ~~xxxxx~~ excess road leading to Botue village.

Ombisusu Road:

The road about four miles long. The condition of the road ~~it~~ is poor, no gravel, drains in poor condition, road wet and slippery and branches hanging above. Road is not used very often only on special reasons. The road is not looked after as the grass all along the road grew to about five feet tall.

Ambeni Road:

The road about three miles long with no gravel, poor drainage bushes not cut and cleared, and branches hanging above. Like the otherx roads it is only used ~~for~~ in dry weather and ~~it~~ not too good in ~~the~~ wet weather, and is also not maintained.

Sairope Road:

Sairope road is the best among all the other roads. It has gravel put on it but in some areas the condition is poor. Drains are in poor condition and new ones to go to improve the road. The upgrading on this road was previously done by Public Works and no further comments is required at this stage.

Waju Road:

Waju road about two miles long is good only in dry weather. Drains are in poor conditions. About 200 yards from the main road the road is well gravelled and the rest is without gravel.

Iagu Creek:

The creek eight feet wide and the average depth is about eight inches. The creek when flooded rises to about ~~half~~ one and the half foot with about ten inches embankment.

Iagu Creek 2:

The second creek about eleven feet wide. The average depth is about six inches. The creek when flooded rises to about one foot.

Haki Road:

The road approximately four miles long with no gravel, poor drainage and the condition of the road itself is poor. The road is only used by tractors and four wheel drive vehicles.

Pija Creek:

The creek about twenty-four feet wide and the average depth is about ten inches. The creek when flooded rises to about three and the half foot.

Divuni Creek:

Divuni creek approximately fifty feet wide and the depth is about two feet. The creek when flooded rises to about three feet. If only a bridge be built across Divuni creek, I gather there will be a chance of having a good excess road through Haki village.

Pirive Road:

The road about one and the half mile long with little bit of gravel was put on it; Drains are in poor condition and required to be cleaned and new ones to dig. Gravel on the road is often washed away when the area received heavy rain.

Umata Creek:

The creek about nine feet wide and the average depth is about one foot. The creek when flooded rises to about two feet with about four inches embankment.

Umata Creek 2:

Umata creek no. 2 about nine feet wide and the average depth is about one foot. The creek when flooded rises to about two feet with about six inches embankment.

Kokeda Road:

Kokeda road about half a mile long and is the shortest road in the area. The condition of the road is good mostly has kunai grass grown all along it. Drains are in poor condition and required to be cleaned and new drains to dig.

W. D. O.

T. D. O.

SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Station.....**Kokoda**.....Officer Compiling.....**R. R. Kavana.**
 District.....**Northern**.....Subdistrict.....**Kokoda**
 Census Division.....**Hajara & Kokoda C.D.**.....L.G. Council.....**Ilimo**

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

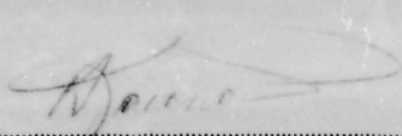
(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:.....**Feeder Road Survey.**.....**1. Attitudes towards the Patrol.**

Nearly in all villages visited the people wondered when they saw the Patrol coming into the village with chains and compass. The people told the Patrol that this sort of work was done in the area for the past few years and yet nothing is done on their road. Only in some villages the people complaint that this was probably the fourth or fifth fifth times to Survey their roads and wanted to know why i'm doing it again, because they have seen the Survey Teams going in and out of these roads.

The people were told the purpose I'M Surveying these roads is because the District Commissioner had asked for it and to know the road situation at Kokoda so that how much is required for Kokoda Sib District when the Funds are made available for future Rural Projects. They were told that this does not mean that money will come in a month or two or meant that all the roads surveyed will be upgraded but only a few will be, that is only if the Funds are available for the Project and will take long for what is planned.

Sgd:..........Date:.....**17/4/72**.....

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Northern Report No. 11 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. Kavana (Trainee Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled Biage and Chirima

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. H. F. Sabben (A. D. C.)

Natives

Duration—From 19/2/1972 to 4/3/1972

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27/1/1972

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol House of Assembly Election

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

(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 11-71/72 OBJECT OF PATROL: H.A. ELECTIONS
DISTRICT: NORTHERN STATION: KOKODA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: H.P. SABBEN SUB-DISTRICT: KOKODA
AREA PATROLLED: BIAGE & OHRIMA DESIGNATION: R.KAVANA (T.P.O.) WRITER
DURATION OF PATROL: FOURTEEN PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: A.B.C.
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 27/1/72 NUMBER OF DAYS: 5
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: " TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA:
MAP REFERENCE: BUKA WILINCH, KOKODA MOUNCIL COUNCIL AREA: ILIMO
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: SOHE

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach
FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS TO PARA 214 - 237 (incl)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, NIL ()
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, ATTACHED ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, E-A ()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - , NIL ()
PATROL MAP, NI ()

DATE: 29 3/19 72

.....
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach
AREA STUDY ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - ()
..... ()
.....
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESMENT OF
PATROL & REPORT
ABOVE AVERAGE
AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner.

67-1-1

KONODA.
Northern District.
20th March 1972

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDUPA.


PATROL REPORT 11 -1971/72

Attached please find two copies of the above numbered
Patrol Report.

Nothing occurred or was found to warrant a Situation
Report.

Mr R. KAVANA's report indicates that he has good
observation ability and a good knowledge of what is required of him in
the way of reports on field activity. The grammar and spelling require
a bit more concentration.

For your information.


(H. F. Sabben)
Asst. District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No 21, 22, 23, 24.

Name. Raga Kavana (T.P.O.)

Station. Kokoda.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—A6826/500 pads—11.68.

Date	Para No.	
19.2.72	214	0800 hours Felling conducted at Kokoda Station and finished at 1800 hours.
20.2.72	215	Sunday observed at Station.
21.2.72	216	0800 hours Felling conducted at Kamondo village and finished at 1800 hours.
22.2.72	217	0800 hours Felling conducted at Fivive and Sengi villages and finished at 1800 hours.
23.2.72	219	Felling at Kopara postpara.
24.2.72	220	0800 hours Felling conducted at Kopara, Kanandara and Kailo finished at 2 1800 hours.
25.2.72	223	Felling at Nagitawa, Abuari, Alola and Isurava finished at at about 1800 hours.
26.2.72	227	Felling at Iku Kovele village and finished at about 1700 hours.
27.2.72	228	Sunday observed at Station.
28.2.72	229	NO Felling conducted as Mr. Sabben went to Popondetta for official reasons.
29.2.72	232	Felling at Kanga village.
1.3.72	233	No Felling conducted a long walk from Kanga to Karu-Karu Patrol rested.
2.3.72	234	Felling at Aginba and Karu-Karu.
3.3.72	235	NO Felling whole day walk from Karu-Karu to Kemo River.
4.3.72	237	Felling conducted at Manaba Estate and Finished at 1800 hours.

PATROL SETTLE DOWN

R. Kavana
(R. KAVANA)

T.P.O

Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

To be made out in Triplicate.
ORIG.: D.D.C. and A.D.C. to forward to D.C.
DUP.: Other officers to A.D.C.
TRIP.: Officers file.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-71/72.

STATION... **KOKODA** OFFICER COMPILING... **RAGA KAVANA**
 DISTRICT... **NORTHERN** SUB-DISTRICT... **KOKODA**
 CENSUS DIVISION... **BIAGE & CHIRIMA**, L.G. COUNCIL... **ILIMO**

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

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks).
~~Subject.....~~ **THIRD HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION.....**

Introduction.

The main purpose of this Patrol is to conduct a Third House of Assembly Election for Sohe Ba Open and Northern Regional. This is the report of Mobile Team No.1 comprised of A.D.C. Mr. Sabben a Presiding Officer, T.P.O. Mr. Kavana Assistant Presiding Officer and also the reporting Officer for the Patrol, a cook and a scrutineer.

As team one was delayed two days for some official purposes the Patrol did not spend much time it would have in lengthy discussion with all the people.

House of Assembly.

The villages of the area patrolled knew nothing of all development within the House. They only have a few basic facts regarding the House of Assembly but have very low understanding of the activities happening in the House itself. They have no knowledge on how the House operates, its functions, structure and the mechanic of the House. The people showed great interest in talks given by A.D.C. Mr. Sabben in connection with the House and how important it would be for the Members whom they had voted for during his term in the House as Parliamentarian.

Self Government.

The people heard and discusses it themselves what Self-Government is. To them Self-Government meant that all Europeans will return to their countries taking everything such as trucks, aeroplane, gun and so on, and only the 2 Papuans New Guineans would remain in the Territory with full control. They feared and believed it is true and would happen.

Election.

Before the Team M moved out ,there were campaigns conducted by the Candidates.The Candidates visited various villages in Seme Open preparing their people for the coming House of Assembly Election.

The notices were put up showing when the Election will be and where,Also messages were sent to all villages,informing the people to prepare to vote when the patrol arrived in the village.The people I understood were well informed,however had forgot or couldn't bother to vote.

Female Interest.

Nearly in all villages patrolled men showed great interest and listen very carefully to what has been said to them. Women in particular were not so interested in voting.They sit in small groups and tell stories rather than to listen to what has been said. When coming to the Polling Booth to tick off their names from the book they began to giggle and start scratching their heads without knowing what to do.These I gather is mainly caused by lack of knowledge and understanding.

Preferential Voting.

In all villages the system of preferential voting was explained to them and the people understood what is required of them. Nearly in all cases the people were happy to have their ballot papers marked for them,For those who can read and write prefer to mark their own but not all,When coming to the Polling Booth they marked their or pointed their ballot papers in the order they want,Only in a few cases the people gave first preference only.

Political Education.

It is obvious that more Political Education patrols are required to visit these areas to enable the people to understand fully and not to fear future Self-Government.These fears are caused mainly by lack of understanding of the terminologies used by Political Education Officers,where it could be explained in more details at village levels.

Conclusion.

The objects of the Patrol were carried out quite efficiently and was thoroughly enjoyed.

R. Kavanagh
(R. Kavanagh)

Training Patrol Officer.

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... Northern District Report No. 12-1971/72

Patrol Conducted by... J.L. Banbury A.F.O.

Area Patrolled... Wawonga Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... A. Pingo P.O.

Dickson Hango- Tribunal

Natives... Simon- Tribunal

Duration—From... 24./..2.../1972 ...to... 2..../..3.../1972

Number of Days... 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 18.../.11./1972

Medical / .. / 19

Map Reference... Milinch Kokoda Fournal Buna

Objects of Patrol... House of Assembly elections

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

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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

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F

25.2.72. ...
 26.2.72. ...
67-1-1 ...
 27.2.72. ...
 28.2.72. ...

K HODG,
 Northern District.

10th March 1972

The District Commissioner,
 Northern District,
 POPOHETA.

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PATROL REPORT 12-1971/72.

Attached please find the above numbered Patrol Report submitted by Mr J. BANBURY A.S.O. who accompanied Mr A. INGO with Mobile team (2) in the SOHE electorate elections.

28.2.72. There is little reported that required extra comment. Payment claims are enclosed with the original copy.

29.2.72. For your information.

1.3.72.

2.3.72.

(S. J. Sabben)
 Asst. District Commissioner.

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DIARY.

- 19.2.72. Elections at Sisereta.
- 20.2.72. Sunday.
- 21.2.72. Elections at Hanjiri.
- 22.2.72. Elections at Ilimo.
- 23.2.72. Elections at Hojaki.
All the above were day trips to and from Kokoda.
- 24.2.72. Left Kokoda at 0730 hours by Administration vehicle. Conducted elections at Eive Mission. Walked to Asini arriving 1030 hours. Elections held at Asini. Slept Asini.
- 25.2.72. Left Asini 1730 hours. Arrived Sisereta 0910 hours. Conducted election Sisereta. Slept Sisereta.
- 26.2.72. Saturday. Slept Sisereta.
- 27.2.72. Sunday. Slept Sisereta.
- 28.2.72. Left Sisereta 0700 hours. Arrived Namania 1200 hours. Conducted election at Namania. Slept Namania.
- 29.2.72. Left Namania 0715 hours. Arrived Eno 1115 hours. Conducted election at Eno. Slept Eno.
- 1.3.72. Left Eno 0730 hours. Arrived Avoma 1000 hours. Conducted election Avoma. Returned to Eno. Slept Eno.
- 2.3.72. Left Eno by plane at 0830 hours. Arrived Popenetta 0840 hours. End of patrol.

Introduction.

Instructions were given by Mr. R. Webster, Returning Officer, that Mr. A. Pingo, as Presiding Officer, and myself, as Assistant Presiding Officer, were to conduct the House of Assembly elections in the Sohe electorate as Mobile Unit No. 2.

The area to be covered comprised a number of villages along the Kokoda-Popondetta road, they being Sisereta, Nanjiri, Ilimo and Hojaki. On the 24th February we were to proceed to villages in the Wawonga Census Division, concluding at Awema on the 1st March.

We left Kokoda by Administration vehicle and made an unscheduled stop at Eivo Mission to allow the people there a chance to vote. Many villagers from Papaki, who were unable to attend other polling centres, also voted here. The patrol then walked on to Agisi, where, after voting was conducted, we spent the night. We then moved on to Sisereta on the Friday and remained there for the weekend.

On the Monday we moved up to Muanina and from there to Eivo. Wednesday we went to Awema and returned to Eivo on the same day. The following day we were flown to Popondetta. On Friday, 2nd March, we conducted voting at the Jegerata Friary.

Election Report.

1. Time and duration of pre-election campaign.

The people in the Ilimo area had Council elections in November, 1971 and, therefore, were well schooled in the manner of voting. However, there were still a great number of people who were a little confused by preferential voting. The fact that they had to vote for both a Regional candidate and an Open candidate also caused some confusion.

Specimen ballot papers, with the candidates' photos, were put in public places and were also given to Councillors to show to the members of their wards.

The candidates for both the Sohe Open and the Northern Districts Regional, as far as could be observed, did little campaigning in this area. Two of the open candidates attended some of the villages about four weeks prior to the elections. However, overall, the campaign did not appear to be vigorous or thorough.

2. Manner.

The Presiding Officer took great pains, where each poll was opened, to explain the voting procedures thoroughly. He invited members of the public to witness the opening of the ballot boxes and then explained that no one could tamper with the boxes because of the applied seal.

The need to initial the ballot papers, by the Presiding Officer, to make them valid was also explained. In other words, every effort was made to show the people present, that the election was being conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

Respected members of the community were used as members of the Election Tribunal. These people assisted by (a) verifying that Section 130(1) voters had actually lived in the area for the required period of time, (b) by marking the ballot papers for those people who were unable to do it themselves, (c) by seeing that all people retired from the polling area as soon as they had voted and placed their papers in the ballot boxes, and (d) by acting as interpreters.

No candidates or scrutineers were in evidence at any of the polling places. This could be explained by the lack of transport available to them.

4. Voting Interest.

In those areas where there is close proximity to the road the women averaged out equal to the men. In the more remote areas their degree of interest was extremely poor.

4. Incidents.

At Marania one of the ballot boxes was inadvertently locked with the keys inside. This necessitated the lock being broken, but the seals always remained in tact.

5. Absenteeism.

On the first day of voting at Sisereta only 30 odd people voted as the remainder had gone to the Popondetta market. The excuse presented was that the people were not aware that voting was to be conducted there on that day. This is hard to believe as the elections were well publicised. However, many of those, who had been absent on the Saturday, voted at Hanjiri on the following Monday.

In the other villages where polling was conducted there was little evidence of absenteeism, but in the more isolated areas they did not seem interested in casting a vote. They appeared to find the lack of compulsion to vote a good excuse to ignore it.

6. SUMMARY.

From observations prior to the elections I gathered a feeling that many people in this area do not want self-government. My conclusions, for the most response in outlying areas, is that they feel they can delay self-government simply by not voting. In some of these villages, for example Auma, only 10 percent voted although the village was crowded with the inhabitants plus people from nearby villages.

Along the road voting was as high as 90 percent in some villages, for example Hanjiri, and seldom went below 50 percent.

Overall the response was quite disappointing.

FILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 13-71/72

Patrol Conducted by H. E. SABBEN

Area Patrolled BLAGE & CHIRIMA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives R. KAVANA T.P.O.

Duration—From 19./2./1972 to 4./3./1972

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27./1./1972

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

Map Reference BUNA FOUNTAIN AND KOKODA MILLING

Objects of Patrol THIRD HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS - SOME ELECTORATE

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

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(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 12-71/72 OBJECT OF PATROL: H.A. ELECTION
DISTRICT: NORTHWIN STATION: KOKODA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: H.F.SABDEN SUB-DISTRICT KOKODA
AREA PATROLLED: BEAGE & CHERINA DESIGNATION: ASST. DIST. COMMISSIONER
DURATION OF PATROL: 14 DAYS PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: R.KAVANA TPO
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 27-1-72 NUMBER OF DAYS: 5
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: 27-1-72 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA:
MAP REFERENCE: HUNA MURIL & KOKODA WILMCH COUNCIL AREA: ILEMO
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE:
SOHE.

The District Commissioner,
District,

POPONDUTA.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS TO	,	(4)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,	NIL	()
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,	NIL	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	N/A	()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 -	NIL	()
PATROL MAP,	NIL	()

.....
.....

DATE: 20/ 3 /19 72.

.....
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUFY	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY	()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 -	()
.....	()
.....	
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESMENT OF PATROL & REPORT	

ABOVE AVERAGE
AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner.

Poor Copy of the Original

Page 1.

REPORT FORM NO. 12 (1)

Station.....FORUM Officer Compiling.....T. J. BARNHART
District.....NO. 1 Sub District.....KOROGA
Census Division.....BIAGE & CHIRWA U.C. Council.....ILIRO

Subject.....HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Introduction:

Mobile team (1) for the SOE electorate enjoyed a hard though slow patrol with no untoward incidents to report occurring during the course of the patrol.

Both Mr B. KAVANA and myself were perturbed by the lack of understanding of the electoral procedure and process and the lack of interest/understanding of the seriousness of the event and it's aftermath.

From the administrative side of elections the following are my observations and consequent recommendations.

General Observations:

Not as high as I have experienced in the past however this could be the location as against the actual election.

There is a bit of evidence to suggest that past House of Assembly content and discussion on self government and independence and the thought that one or both is likely during the next House, has led to an avoidance of the polls in an attempt to avoid this issue.

Genuine Interest:

As expected this was very low. It was found that women did not turn up to hear whatever explanations were given before polling began, and in cases where they could be encouraged to appear, invariably gathered on the outskirts of the group, turned their backs and chattered amongst themselves.

Sex tally sheets will show that where there wasn't any feeling of obligation to appear, (as is evident in village groups), the male/female ratio of voters will be some 4-5:1.

Roll Books:

For some reason or another this years roll books, or this areas roll books, were the worst I have experienced in four House of Assembly elections. Omissions were rife, (this is inexcusable considering census books were the basis of these), spelling was very poor and the arrangement of names difficult to follow. I will concede that this area with its high percentage of Christian names and its difficult pronunciation of certain consonants, produced part of the fault and that this type of fault does not exist in other areas.

For example; JOHN NDO/MICHAEL PINDWA

In the roll book either Christian or surname may be first, (any of the four available), any number and in any order the other names follow. The village name AMBO could, through pronunciation, be; Hambo, Terbo, Parbo, Yambo or Imbo to number but a few, all of which makes it extremely difficult, frustrating and time consuming.

Poor Copy of the Original

- 2 -

As a recommendation I would suggest that villagers may be roll called and that at the outset the Presiding Officer explain that those who do not wish to vote may leave and not answer their names. The same results are achieved as now with voluntary presentation but time is saved and polling speeded up. The individual recognizes his/her name, the roll clerk doesn't have to spend minutes of questioning to sort out the name possibilities.

Roll Calls:

As a system this did not work, invariably the committee selected by a village were illiterate and were selected later to fill in ballot papers such that in the end normal villagers answered questions on residency etc and the committee ran back the awaiting voters. No reasonable amount of explanation changed the development of this process.

I think the number of "informal" votes will support an argument against just anybody filling in ballot papers. I strongly suspect inadvertent leading questioning by the ballot paper scribes in obtaining votes, admittedly this should "even out" over the electorate.

Under recommendations here I would suggest an elective Tribunal to witness the Presiding Officer filling in the "wager vote". Most are not too politically worrisome, see as much as they do as "scribes", leave a village to village and, by having a competent writer, leading questions and informal papers are virtually eliminated.

Photo Ballot Papers:

This is difficult to assess, particularly as I can only judge from those papers I personally filled in for electors. Most mentioned a name and pointed to it's photo, many mentioned a name and pointed to a different photo, (confusing) and a few voted purely by pointing however most of these I suspect of being "donkey" votes as they invariably ran up or down the list of candidates. Generally speaking voters knew their first and/or second choices, the balance of the preferences being "donkey" selections. The photos appeared to oblige preferences more than the old name system did however this in turn has led to many more unthinking choices which do not really represent the voters desires and also gives the top and bottom candidates a distinct advantage over middle list candidates as they were first or last of the "donkey" votes.

Recommendations - by bother with the photos, is the expense worth the results? Whilst some ballot papers show preferences there are far more "donkey" type votes. An alternative might be a block of photos to fill in each polling booth much like the "how to vote" forms, the voter may then refer to these if he wishes and at least the donkey preferences would be more fairly mixed.

Conclusions:

Unpopular as it may be with the authorities I cannot help feeling that the Administration has bent over backwards so far to avoid charges of discrimination unfairness interference etc etc that we are now having an adverse effect on the voters, their wishes and, in the case of village hallies, by forcing too much or precluding their ability to be too much. Informal votes and donkey votes should be avoided before confidence is taken of other factors.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The District Commissioner, PATROL Report -
District,

14/10/71/2

In respect of this patrol, I attach
FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, BY
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, A PINGO
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S.
PATROL MAP,

14/10/71/2

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - ()
..... ()

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
PATROL & REPORT

ABOVE AVERAGE
AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

District Commissioner.

(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 14-71/72 OBJECT OF PATROL: ELECTIONS
DISTRICT: NORTHERN STATION: KOKODA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: A. PINGO SUB-DISTRICT: KOKODA
AREA PATROLLED: WAWONGA & HUIJARA DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer
DURATION OF PATROL: 7 days PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: J. Banbury
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: NUMBER OF DAYS:
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA:
MAP REFERENCE: BUNA FOURMIL, KOKODA MILINCH COUNCIL AREA: ILIMO
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: SOHE.

The District Commissioner,
District,

FORWARDED

In respect of this patrol, I attach
FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS TO , ()
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, ()
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, Attached ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, N/A ()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - 2 , Attached ()
PATROL MAP, Nil ()

DATE: 23/ 3 /19 72.

.....
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach
AREA STUFY ()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - ()
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.....
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESMENT OF
PATROL & REPORT
ABOVE AVERAGE
AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 14 - 2

STATION KOKODA..... OFFICER COMPILING A. PINGO P.O.
 DISTRICT NORTHERN..... SUB-DISTRICT KOKODA.....
 CENSUS DIVISION WAWONGA..... L.G. COUNCIL ILIMO.....

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, importing trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : CULTIST ACTIVITIES

COMPLAINTS

Complaints were made to the Patrol about a man called Spencer who lives at Sasembata. This man travelled through the Wawonga in September 1968 collecting money, for what he termed, a savings society. The A.D.C. Kokoda was handed the lists of names given to the Patrolling Officer. It is reasonable to suggest that Spencer obtained this money by nefarious means, but as to the statute of limitations this has expired and I do not know what action could be taken now.

Another complaint was made about a Sirorata woman called Ida Mere. This woman is credited with being a sorceress and being able to fly by herself. According to some Asisi men, she too has been collecting money and promising to make it grow by supernatural means.

Sirorata people were non committal and would not discuss this woman, apart from saying that she was insane.

Councillor Emmanuel of Asisi claims to have more information about her and he is ready to impart it to A.D.C. Kokoda.

A. Pingo
 (A. Pingo)
 Patrol Officer

SGD :
 DATE : 16/3/72

PATROL REPORT NO. 14-1

STATION.....KOKODA..... OFFICER COMPILING...A. PINGO...P.O..
DISTRICT.....NORTHERN..... SUB-DISTRICT.....KOKODA.....
CENSUS DIVISION.....NAWONGA..... L.G. COUNCIL.....ILING.....

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

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks).

HEALTH

During the recent Elections, a Patrol led by myself passed through the Nawonga Census Division.

It was noticeable that many people had light complexions and appeared generally anemic. This would I believe be due to an iron deficiency and is no doubt aggravated by Malaria.

The Council Adviser Mr. Banbury who accompanied me, is aware of the situation and will take steps to ensure the Aid Post receives a supply of iron tablets.

GOITRES

Some Goitres were seen in the villages of Namanai and Managube. They were in their early stages and if iodine treatment is administered quickly they should subside. Iodine tablets should be issued to the Aid Post at Emo. Use of Iodised salt in this area should also help to alleviate the problem.

Furthermore, I consider that a proper medical patrol should be sent through this area. I believe there has not been a medical patrol through there for some years.

A. Pingo

A. Pingo
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... NORTHERN Report No..... 16-1971/72

Patrol Conducted by..... H. F. SABBEN DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled..... PORTION UPPER CHIRIMA C.D. ALL OF LOWER CHIRIMA C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... MR J. BANBURY A.P.O.

Natives..... ILEMO COUNCIL PRESIDENT D. HANGO & MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From..... 10/4/1972 to..... 26/4/1972

Number of Days..... 17 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... /..... /19..... (WOITAPE PATROL)

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

Map Reference..... BUNA FOURMIL.

Objects of Patrol..... To ascertain the feelings of the Ilemo Claiming people re joining the Kokoda Sub District, (ILEMO COUNCIL) of the WOITAPE COUNCIL.
..... To determine the administrative advisability of their choice.

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

.....

.....

.....

L. J. Sabben District Officer

Mokoda S.D.

10th April 1972:

Departed KOROBA for the KORO R. by Toyota 0930 hrs. Departed KORO R. for KANGA 1000hrs. arriving 1230 hrs. Lunch. Talks and general discussion pm. Further talks and Political Education discussions late pm. Wrote up books. Slept KANGA.

11th April 1972:

Departed KANGA 0815 hrs utilizing only KANGA carriers, arrived KAKUKAU 1010 hrs. Paid carriers and established camp. Host village people at IONGAI for the singing. Word sent requesting carriers as per previous arrangement. Slept KAKUKAU.

12th April 1972:

No carriers arrived, sent another message. At KAKUKAU all day. Slept KAKUKAU.

13th April 1972:

Sufficient carriers on hand, moved to ANIWA, 1 1/2 hours walk. Established camp at ANIWA. Males trickling in from IONGAI all day preparatory to the long walk. Discussions on many matters including Pol. Education held during the afternoon. Slept ANIWA.

14th April 1972:

Host males now back. Held coronial into death of TALA/IVARA (P). C.D.S. and tax tickets checked as found. Shotgun & lic nces checked. Slept ANIWA.

15th April 1972:

Departed ANIWA walking 0800 hours, traversed KOROBO and arrived IIRI in the upper Chirina 1330 hrs. Rested and awaited bulk of carriers. 1500 hrs proceeded to BOROBO rest house arriving 1 15 hrs. Established camp, slept BOROBO.

16th April 1972:

Departed BOROBO 0710 hrs walking along a motor cycle path arriving IONGAI Catholic Mission 1100 hrs. Carriers paid. Short discussion with gathered village officials re itinerary. Balance of day observed. Slept IONGAI.

17th April 1972:

Pig killing ceremony, no tangible work done. Patrol rested. Slept IONGAI.

18th April 1972:

Met with grouped IONGAI village concebles, big men and others at the IONGAI rest house and discussed the future of the Upper Chirina. 1 court arbitration. Discussions with missionaries re the Chirina and their future. Slept IONGAI.

19th April 1972:

Departed 0730 for WOTAPU following bridle path. Arrived Murray Pass (10,800ft) 1500 hrs. carriers arrived later. Slept in Mission rest accommodation Murray Pass, (B. cold).

20th April 1972:

Departed 0730 for WOTAPU following bridle path east of the way, arrived WOTAPU 1400 hrs. Slept WOTAPU.

21st April 1972:

P. Briggs A.D.C. still on patrol, expected back Saturday, spent day on station. Slept WOTAPU.

22nd April 1972:

P. Briggs A.D.C. in off patrol. Talks re the Chirina and their future. Attempted to contact Shesoy re early no want back to KOROBA - failed. Slept WOTAPU.

23rd April 1972:

Observed - Slept WOTAPU.

24th April 1972:

Went to Fort Loreby to re arrange charter light. Slept Loreby.

25th April 1972:

Observed in Port Moresby.

26th April 1972:

By Charter to WOTAPU, picked up Patrol and equipment, to Kokoda, arriving 1200 hrs. Patrol stood down.

(H. P. Sabben)

Asst. District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT NO. 16-1971/72.

STATION.....KOKODA C FICER COMPILING.....H.F.SABBEK. D.O.
DISTRICT.....NORTHERN SUB DISTRICT.....KOKODA.
CENSUS DIV...UPPER CHIRIMA. L.G. COUNCIL.....NIL.

.....

AIM

1. Primarily to visit the Upper Chirima Census Division villages to determine their desires re joining the ILINC Local Government Council, KOKODA. To determine their attitude towards rejoining the KOKODA Sub District irrespective of inclusion in the council.
2. To investigate the Administrative advantages of the proposed changes above.
3. To carry out routine patrol work in the lower Chirima Census Division.

NOTE

Recompilation of the Area Study was intended but abandoned when it was found that most of the people were visiting IONGAI for a singing. The Area Study of Feb/March 1971 is still valid despite a need to reassess the economic situation. Rubber production, cattle numbers and grassed areas have changed considerably in the past 12 months.

REMARKS

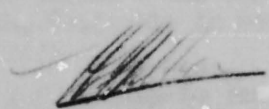
Copies of folios 7 and 8 of my Field Officer's Journal are attached.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES.

Subjects 1 and 2 as listed in the "aim" above are shown in the attached situation report for 16-19/1/72.

Subject (3), little out of the ordinary tax reports:

- a/ A Coronial enquiry was held into the death of one female TALA/EVESE of Asimba at Asimba - finding, death by accident.
- b. Council tax tickets were checked in an effort to locate defaulters - some 27 were known to exist, the patrol saw only a few and gave them until the patrol's return to Kokoda to pay their dues.
- c. C.S.B. passbooks were checked wherever possible re incorrect entries. This upon Commonwealth Bank request through Treasury following the suspension of the office clerk for suspected C.S.B. mal practice.
- d. Shotguns and licences were checked, all were found in order.
- e. Tracks right through to PURI were in reasonable condition, easily identifiable but a bit overgrown.
- f. Carriers, some problems due to their being at the IONGAI singing however when men were about there was little difficulty in obtaining numbers despite the long distances to be traversed.


(H.F. Sabben)
Asst. District Commissioner.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1 OF INSPECT 16-1971/72 - KOKODA.

STATION.....KOKODA

OFFICER COMPILING.....H. F. SARRIN

DISTRICT.....MORREBY

SUB DISTRICT.....KOKODA.

CENSUS DIV...CHIRIMA

L.C. COUNCIL.....MIL


.....

1. The purpose of this Patrol was to investigate the future Administrative responsibility for the Upper Chirima area, to invite the Villages interested to join the ILLINO Local Government Council and to ascertain the thoughts of the people re their future development.
2. The Patrol was unable to visit all villages to talk and discuss the above with the individual census units due to their being at a slugging at IONGAI. The people informed the Patrol that they had delayed their festivities with the motive of having a combined discussion - this is what in fact occurred.
3. To deal with the people's wishes first; There is a belief, (true or false) that the District Commissioner, Central District, is prepared to establish an economic venture, (Co-operative?) in the area, based on cattle and coordinated by the Catholic Mission in the area, an alternative to local Government. From their discussions the people obviously approved and want this to occur. It was put to the group of spokesmen that the cooperative as an alternative to local Government was doubtful and that if they had to join a council, which would they choose between the ILLINO Council, (KOKODA) and the WOTIAPU Council and WOTIAPU. After some hesitation re committing themselves to local Government they finally opted for WOTIAPU. A lot of discussion took place re what advantages they could obtain from local Government and that fact that local Government tended to centralize its expenditures was not lost to them.
4. Subsequently two groups, BUBU, (A hamlet of FIDDI) and TUKU, (WATTE) stated that they wished to move into the KARRARE valley near the mouth of the BUBU river, these people were told that they would then automatically become Kokoda people and be incorporated into the ILLINO Council - they accepted that as it was what they expected.
5. From observations and talks a number of salient factors were apparent, these are as follows and have influenced the Patrol's recommendations for the area.
 - a/ The group is of one language (TUMBA).
 - b/ Economically it is tied to the Catholic Mission and will develop as a unit with Mission assistance.
 - c/ Religiously they are a unit and should not suffer the competition for souls as seen in other places throughout the country.
 - d/ Socially and politically they are isolated - 14 hours walk to WOTIAPU and 18 hours walk to KOKODA.
 - e/ There is no advantage, administratively, to splitting them into two Sub Districts.
6. In short, there is not one argument in favour of dividing the CHIRIMA at all into any form of Social, Political, Economic or Administrative sub units. THEY MUST REMAIN AS A UNIT.

General argument for the Upper Chirima to remain under WOTIAPU administration include the fact that a bridge path, (suitable to motor cycles) connect all villages, the Mission and WOTIAPU.
7. The nearly completed 1,300ft airstrip at IONGAI will be serviced by aircraft operating from Port Moresby and the Island.

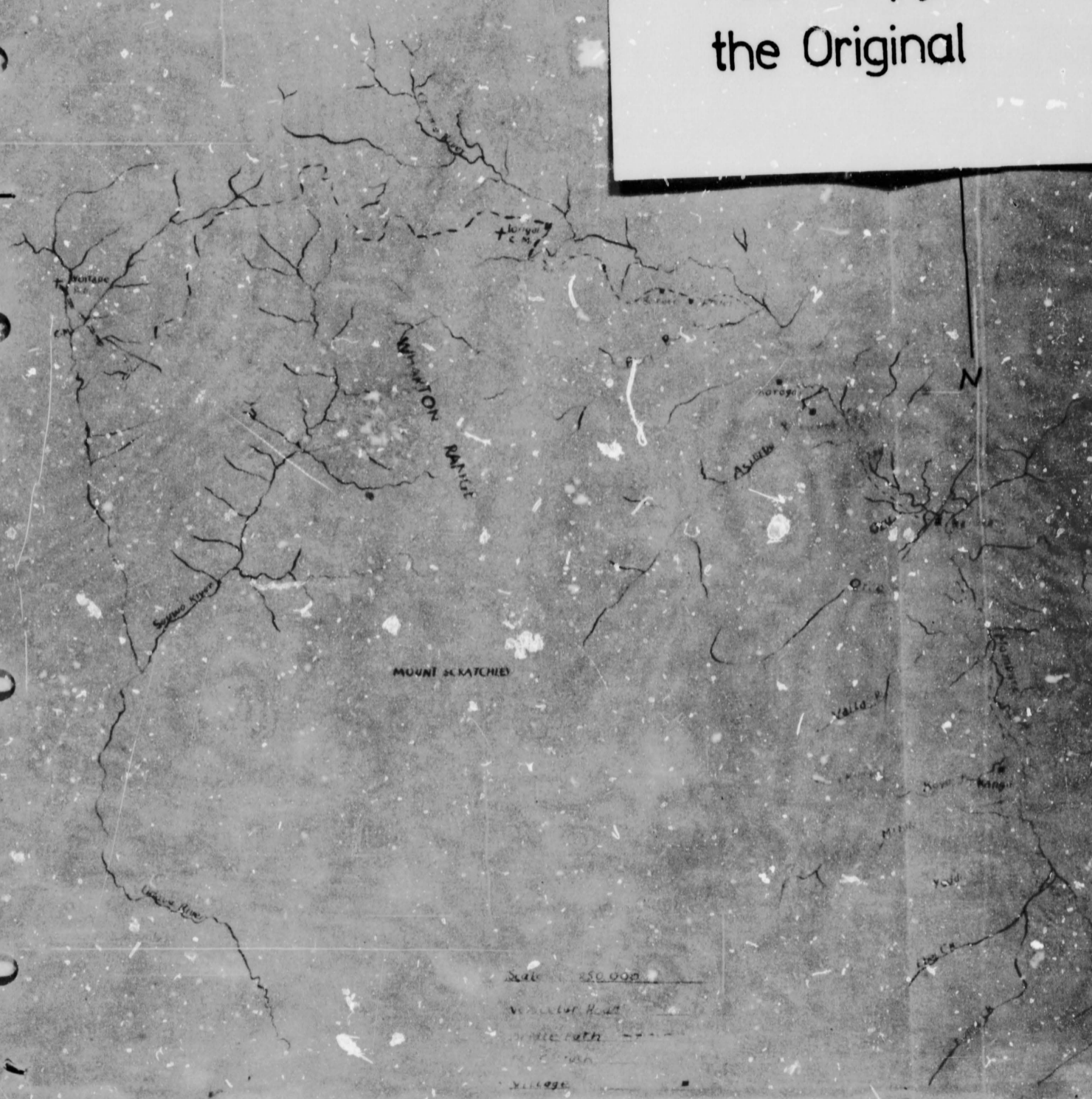
8. The Mission establishment is part of a network extending through WOTIAPÉ to YULÉ Island.
9. Cattle are being sold in Port Moresby and being moved, relatively easily, along the bridle path. The price in Moresby being reportedly considerably higher than that offered in KOKODA. (350 to 200 per dressed pound).
10. Socially the people have far more new and traditional contacts in the WOTIAPÉ valley than in this the HAWAHE, (KOKODA) valley.
11. The PIRINI Hill from the HURI river up to PIRINI village is some 3,000 ft and is an ideal/natural cut off point between KOKODA and the Upper Christmas.
12. General arguments for the Upper Christmas to join the KOKODA Sub District includes Two villages of SHIRINA people are already in the valley and are part of the KOKODA responsibility. Two other groups hope to migrate into the KOKODA area in the near future.
13. A bridle path PIRINI/ASTINA is likely to be started soon and it is hoped to connect it with the KANCA road within 5 years - far sooner than the WOTIAPÉ - HERRINA linkup. This means easier access to a port.
14. Far better opportunities of resettlement within the KOKODA Sub District than in the TAPINI Sub District if this is to be the ultimate solution for the 2,300 odd Christmas people.
15. The recommendations of this patrol as regards the strict interpretation of it's instructions are:
 - a/ That WOTIAPÉ continue to Administer the whole of the Upper Christmas Census Division.
 - b/ That the Upper Christmas not be split into any form of smaller groups.
 - c/ That the HURI river be the Administrative dividing line, any migrations to it or North and East of it into the valley be automatically taken over by KOKODA. (ASTINA is 3 - 4 hours walk from the HURI river).
16. Recommendations by this patrol for the future administration of this group are as follows in order of preference:
 - a/ That a Base Camp be established near IOWAI for part time manning by a D.D.A. officer - possibly 4 - 6 weeks per half year.
 - b/ That a Local Government Council not be formed on the people. A cooperative based on cattle under Mission supervision with Administrative assistance is the simplest, easiest and most effective form of development for the area. (When considered the economics for a Council to include this area make it a virtual liability).
 - c. If Local Government is inevitable, that a special Low Level Council be established. (Similar to border councils of TROMDA, PACSI etc in the West Sepik), to be supervised and have it's clerical work done by a D.D.A. officer operating as in a. above visiting 1 - 2 weeks monthly. This situation for 3 to 4 years with amalgamation to KOKODA or WOTIAPÉ by option at the expiration of that period. Establishment to be conditional on this latter choice. (Development in 4 years may change attitudes).

- d/ That the cattle economy be recognized and accepted by the Administration as one of a very few forms of development open and that Agriculture experts and possibly cooperative personnel, visit and assist as much as possible after the opening of the mission airfield. The feeling of abandonment by the Administration, (D.D.A. excepted) to the Mission is quite strong at present.
- e/ That, long term, the idea of a link between Kokoda, Chirima, Weitape, Boreina and Port Moresby be considered. That a bridle path covering the former three be undertaken whilst awaiting a final decision of the Port Moresby/Lae route and/or, the Tapini to Moresby link. The widening of the Chirima/Weitape section to vehicular traffic would not be difficult - compared to some highlands vehicular roads. The suggestions in this paragraph could well be considered with para c/ as a Council has a better opportunity in obtaining R.D.F. funds and other such development grants.


(H. F. Sabben)
Asst. District Commissioner.

MOUNT ALBERT EDWARD

Poor Copy of
the Original



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Northern Report No. 17-1971/72

Patrol Conducted by Mr. J.L. Banbury A.P.O.

Area Patrolled Portion of the Upper Chirima & all the Lower Chirima C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. F. Sabben D.O. Mr. D. Hango- Council President

Natives 1 Member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 10/4/1972 to 26/4/1972

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 (Woitape patrol)

Medical / / 19 (Unknown)

Map Reference Buna Fourmil- Milinch Kokoda

Objects of Patrol To ascertain the attitude of the Upper Chirima people towards local govt. and to rejoining the Kokoda Sub-District

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/6/1972

[Signature] 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 ...

(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: **17-1971/72** OBJECT OF PATROL: **See patrol aims.**
 DISTRICT: **Northern** STATION: **Kokoda**
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: **Mr. J.L. Danbury** SUB-DISTRICT: **Kokoda**
 AREA PATROLLED: **A.P.O. Fort. Upper Chirima** DESIGNATION: **A.P.O.**
 DURATION OF PATROL: **all the Lower Chirima C.D.** PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: **Mr. F. Sabben**
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: **10/4/72 to 26/4/72** NO. OF DAYS: **17** **Mr. D. Mingo.**
 LAST O.L.G. PATROL: **18/2/72 to 3/3/72** TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA:
 MAP REFERENCE: **Duna fourmil** COUNCIL AREA: **Iline**
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: **Sohu**

The District Commissioner,
District,

POPONDETA

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS TO 18, 19 (✓)
 PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, ()
 THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS ()
 UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
 SITUATION REPORTS NO.S. 1 - ONLY (-)
 PATROL MAP, (✓)

*BEAD. IN CONJUNCTION WITH MY.....
 PATROL REPORT..... 16-1971/72.....*

DATE: / /19 .

.....
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 AREA STUDY ()
 UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
 SITUATION REPORTS NO.S. 1 - ()

.....
 DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
 PATROL & REPORT ABOVE AVERAGE
 AVERAGE
 BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner.

PATROL NO. 17-1971/72

Introduction.

The aims of this patrol were:

- (a) To ascertain the attitude of the people of the Upper Chirima in regard to Local Government Councils, and to determine their desires in rejoining the Kokoda Sub-District and consequently the Iline Local Government Council.
- (b) To investigate the administrative advantages of the above.
- (c) To perform routine patrol matters in the Lower Chirima.

Political.

1. Local Government.

- (a) Upper Chirima- a situation report on this aspect of the patrol is appended to this report.
- (b) Lower Chirima- the patrol visited four villages, all of which are members of the Iline Council. Three of these are in the Lower Chirima, while the fourth, Kanga, adjoins Mamba Estate.

(1) Kanga.

These people have always given excellent support to the Council. They have always paid their taxes on time, and, despite receiving very little materially from the Council, have always fully supported the Council's aims.

In the near future a Bailey bridge will be placed over the Kama River and a road extended to the Misamu River. This will allow the Kanga people to transport their rubber more easily than they can at present and to walk their cattle, once the project is under way, to the abattoirs at Mamba Estate. Rural Development Funds have been sought to build this road and, once the bridge is in place (work has commenced at the time of this report), construction can be begun.

(11) Karukaru/Asimba/Koroso.

In January of this year a patrol was conducted to Asimba and Karukaru (Patrol No. 9-1971/72) to ascertain their attitude towards the Iline Local Government Council. It was as a result of this patrol that several steps were taken to improve relations between the inhabitants of these villages and the Council.

The tax rate was halved to \$4 for 1972/73 and the Council donated barbed wire and roofing iron to assist with certain projects in Asimba and Karukaru. Unfortunately these measures have not had any noticeable effect and at the time of the patrol 23 men had still not paid their tax for this financial year.

This attitude towards the Council is not so much one of hostility as one of complete apathy. As to whose fault this may or may not be, the Council's or the people's,

it is hard to determine. Possibly it is the result of years of little tangible contact between the people of the area and the Council itself. Apart from the patrol in January, the only regular communication between the Council and its constituents of the Lower Chirima has been their Councillor.

These views are only surmise and are an attempt to establish the cause of the problem. More extensive education is required and this, hopefully, will be accomplished in the not too distant future. It is vital that a Council has the confidence of its constituents.

2. The Councillors.

Morris Benson represents the village of Kanga. Although he is young and inexperienced he has the respect of the people and their confidence. He is married and is employed as a clerk with D.A.S.F in Kokoda, having been educated to Form 3 standard.

Iwore Iso represents the villages of Asimba, Kerogo and Karukaru. He was newly elected in November, 1971 and is married (2 wives) with 2 children. He has spent 3 terms in prison, one for tax default and the other for adultery. He has had no formal education and his present occupation is cattle farmer.

This Councillor appears to have little in the way of leadership qualities and, therefore, does not appear to have the respect of his constituents. Also, because of this characteristic, he fails to make an impression at Council meetings. As a result he is unable to represent his more isolated village with the necessary force and vitality it requires.

It is hoped he will improve as he gains more experience in Council affairs.

3. House of Assembly Members.

At the time of the patrol the elections had only been concluded a few weeks previously. The people were informed that Mr. Stephen Tago had been elected as their House of Assembly member for the Sehe Electorate.

In previous years the people have not had any contact with their representatives. However, Mr. Tago has expressed a desire, since the return of the patrol, to visit this area. In doing so Mr. Tago would be providing a much needed service to these people. It is through the elected member that people can air their grievances and, therefore, gain a greater understanding of the House of Assembly and the way in which it functions on their behalf. This is at variance with Administration officials on patrol, as the villagers still tends to confuse the Patrol Officer as being the one and only form of government. This is only natural

when he (i.e. the Patrol Officer) is the person they most see and whom attends to most of their problems. He is also the one source, in many cases, of information concerning areas outside their own experience.

By greater communication between elected members and those who elected them the people of remote areas will come to acknowledge who the policy-makers of their country are, and distinguish them from those who carry these policies out.

4. Papua New Guinea Unity.

Lower Chirima show

Being a fairly remote area the people of the little concern for those living in other areas in Papua New Guinea. Very few of them have travelled any further than to the Upper Chirima on the Central District side and to Kokoda, on the Northern District side.

Because of their lack of experience and education, it becomes a difficult problem to teach the principles of national unity. However, if approached by examples within their own context, such as the cohesion in their own living groups, the message can be transmitted.

5. Political Education.

In November, 1971 Council elections were conducted and in February of this year national elections took place. These two events have taught the people the mechanics of voting and, as well, the principles behind a democratically conducted election. They comprehend the fact that under a Western system of government they have the right to choose any man they desire and to do so in private without fear of retribution.

Other than for this rudimentary knowledge they are still naive in regard to all the other many facets of politics. This patrol made every effort to explain the concepts of self government and independence. This was done by comparing the growth of a child & its changing relationship with its parents as this growth continued.

Unfortunately there was not enough time to give anything more than a cursory explanation on this particular topic. Once again it is the local member and the councillor who can best improve the people's understanding of the need for unity and the advantages that accrue from it.

Economic.

1. Cash crops.

(a) Kanga.

These people have a well established rubber industry, which includes their own processing plant. This business is operated and shared by 16 members having, at present, 2529 tappable trees and 16620 immature trees. The returns overall amount to approximately \$100 each month and this should increase considerably once the immature trees begin to produce.

They have also cleared and grassed 20 acres in preparation to starting a cattle project. They have applied for a loan of \$3550 from the Rural Development Bank in order to purchase a bull and 20 heifers. This loan should be forthcoming in the near future.

(b) Karukaru.

There is very little in the way of cash cropping at present, but the D.A.S.F. officer for the Sub-District has encouraged them to experiment with chilies. If these prove successful, they could prove to be a worthwhile source of income for the Karukaru community.

They have cleared approximately 10 acres, which is now under grass, in the hope of gaining a bank loan to commence a cattle project. Unfortunately this was done before it was discovered they are ineligible because they are more than three hours from a vehicular road. This is an essential requirement to allow a veterinarian reasonable access to attend any animal needing treatment. However, negotiations are in progress and it appears likely the Kanga people will kindly grant them land within the three hour limit. Once the road has been extended to the Misau River access will be even quicker.

The Fathers at Iongai Mission have given a few of their own cows in order to start the project off. These animals are grazing with the Asimba cattle at the present time until something more definite is arranged.

(c) Asimba/Koraga.

These people have a herd consisting of a bull, 19 cows and 9 calves. They are shared by 7 individuals with the bull and 6 cows being lent by Iongai Mission. Once the calves from these Mission cows have been weaned the cattle must then be returned to the Mission.

There is no hope of a loan for these people as yet, but they may combine with the Karukaru group and move their cattle down to Kanga land.

2. Markets.

The rubber from Kanga is purchased by D.A.S.F. Kokoda. At present this is an ideal scheme as the people get an immediate

cash settlement. However, it now seems likely that D.A.S.F. will be phasing this practise out over the next few years. If this is done the people may have to wait several months before they receive payment for their rubber. It is possible that this may deter many producers from continuing in the business.

Once the cattle industry is well established in the Lower Chirima, the abattoirs at Mamba Estate will be the focal outlet.

3. Cash Earnings.

Most of the Kanga people earn their money from their rubber sales to D.A.S.F. A few work for Mamba Estates as tappers, while the sale of pigs to workers on Mamba is another source of income.

Some of the Chirima people work for Mamba full time, while others alternate between there and the village.

4. Possibilities to expand the economy.

(a) Arable land

A large amount of arable land is available and as market and transport facilities improve the potential for cattle, cash crops and market gardens will increase. The major factor prevailing against this is the low concentration of population with only 400 people, approximately, in the whole of the Lower

Chirima valley.

(b) Possible cash return improvements.

Rubber, coffee and cocoa could be expanded, although present prices give little incentive for this. Spices appear to have possibilities and are being investigated by D.A.S.F.

Gold mining could still be profitable if given a fair amount of diligent attention. Some men from Kanga have been doing a little prospecting in their spare time, but have only found it in small quantities.

5. Extension work.

D.A.S.F. have been very active throughout the area, as can be verified by the large numbers of loans approved and the subsequent results of those loans in profitable cattle projects, throughout the Sub-District.

The Lower Chirima presents greater difficulties than do the majority of other areas in the Sub-District. Attempts have been made to gain loans for these people and they yet come to fruition if they can gain the grazing land close to a vehicular road.

Experiments in other cash crops are taking place and will be expanded if successful.

The Ilimo Local Government Council has assisted by giving enough barbed wire to fence 20 acres of land for cattle grazing.

Education.

6.

(a) Kanga.

The children from this village are in the unfortunate position of being just too distant from Kokoda to be able to attend the primary 'T' school there. They did attend some years ago, taking food with them and staying at the school from Mondays to Fridays. This failed due to a lack of supervision and the children's inability to be able to take enough food to last the five days. Consequently they often left school mid-week and returned to the village.

On the January patrol it was suggested that the Council would be prepared to build a dormitory ^{for} the children, if the parents would volunteer to supervise it. This was agreed to, but it was discovered, upon the patrol's return, that the school had already taken in its maximum quota.

(b) Asimba/Karukaru/Koraga.

The Catholic Mission has established a school at Asimba, which is staffed by two indigenous teachers. This school teaches to Standard One. Some children from Karukaru stay at Asimba to attend the school.

The Council donated corrugated iron, ridge capping, guttering and nails so the dormitory could be extended and thus more children could stay at Asimba from the two neighbouring villages.

Two students from Asimba have been educated to high school standard. A boy is now in Form 4 at the Mission school on Yale Island, while a girl completed Form 3 there last year.

Overall, the Lower Chirima is in the unfortunate position of having too few children of school age to warrant the establishment of an Administration School.

Health.1. Aid Posts.

An aid post is run at Asimba for all the villages of the Lower Chirima. Whenever a case is suspected as being of a serious nature it is brought to the hospital at Kokoda.

2. Diet.

This basically consists of sweet potatoes, bananas and taro. Corn, beans, shallots, citrus fruits and potatoes are grown, but are of secondary importance.

A basic lack of protein, due to a lack of meat, appears to be the only deficiency in their diet. Western style foods

are only consumed when money is available to purchase it.

3. Housing and Sanitation.

Reasonably good with the houses being large and airy.

Toilets are well built and the general village area devoid of refuse.

The water supplies are clean and plentiful, with large rivers and/or creeks in the nearby vicinity.

4. Appearance.

Generally the people appear fit and healthy. Although small in stature, they are solidly built and energetic.

There have been a few of the older people brought to Kokoda with chest complaints. This is probably caused by the peoples natural susceptibility to colds and flu.

Miscellaneous.1. Topography.

All four villages are located in the upper reaches of the Yodda Valley approximately 147.50°E longitude and 8.45°S latitude (Buna Fournal).

The altitude ranges from 1000' to 2000' with the villages being in the foothills, north of the main range and south of the Mambaré River.

Vegetation is of a typical rain forest type, with the rainfall being up to 200" per annum. The countryside includes north/south ridges and plateaux and alluvial river plains in the lower areas.

2. Language.

"Boru" is the language spoken by the Kanga people, a language they share with the villagers of Saga and Savaia. The villagers of the Lower Chirima speak "Visinga", a language spoken in parts of the Upper Chirima.

3. Communication.(a) Roads.

There are none to speak of. A bush track from Kokoda joins Kanga 2½ hours west. This continues for 6 hours to Karukaru and a further 1½ hours to Asimba, with Korogo a further 2 hours on from Asimba.

(b) Proposed roads.

Rural development funds are expected in 1972/73 to enable a road to be built from the Komo River to the Misam River, once the Bailey bridge is in place.

4. Religion.4. Religion.(a) Type.

There are no resident Missions in the area. However, the Kanga people are Anglican under the Saga Mission, while the Lower Chirimas are Catholic under the Iongai Mission in the Central District.

(b) Services.

The Anglican service is restricted to religion only. The Catholics give an educational service, as well as a religious service, and have set up a two teacher school at Asimba. Added to this they have assisted economically by providing cattle to Asimba, Korogo and Karukaru in order to stimulate commercial practises in the area.

(c) Attitude to Missions.

This is very strong with the Anglican adherents walking 2½ hours to services on Sunday. The Catholics often walk 9 hours to Iongai and this a reflection of the interest

taken by the Mission in this area.

LAW.

Whilst at Asimba the A.D.C. Kokoda, Mr. F. Sabben, conducted a coronial inquiry into the death of a young girl, whom had been killed due to the collapse of a house. The finding was one of accidental death.

A divorce arbitration was held at Iongai Mission. A young man from Karukaru was granted a divorce on the grounds of his wife's desertion, with half the bride price to be returned to him as compensation.

6. Conclusion.

A most enjoyable patrol.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.Introduction.

The primary aim of this patrol was to ascertain the attitude, of the Upper Chirima people, towards local government. Proceeding from this the next step was to determine the advantages, or disadvantages, of these people rejoining the Kokoda Sub-District and, consequently, becoming members of the Ilimo Local Government Council.

History.

At one time this area was administered by the Kokoda Sub-District, but in 1959 it was handed over to the Gailala Sub-District and patrolled from the Weitape Patrol Post.

Existing problems.

At present this area is not a member of a local government council, the villages being supervised by Village Constables.

The Upper Chirima is reasonably isolated being approximately twelve hours walking time from Weitape and about twenty two hours from Kokoda. This poor communication factor creates obvious administrative problems, particularly for a council. It also places the members of that council in a difficult position as far as becoming active participants of that council.

Attitude of the people.

A meeting was held at Iongai Mission at which all the villages of the Upper Chirima were represented. It had been hoped the discussions could have been held individually with each village, but this was negated due to everyone gathering at Iongai for a sing sing.

The idea of joining a council was unpopularly received by all. The consensus of opinion was that no matter which council they joined they would be neglected by it. This arose, primarily, from information gathered through talking with other villages which had received such treatment.

In answer as to which council they would prefer to join they were almost unanimously in favour of Weitape.

Recommendations.

It is safe to assure that no matter which council these people chose, they would be little better off than they are now. They are too remote to become an integral unit of any existing council. The amount of assistance that could be given to them would be negligible, as can be shown by the fact that the Ilimo Council has problems with its outlying areas, none of which are as remote as the Upper Chirima.

The most satisfactory arrangement, at the present time, would be the formation of their own low level council. It is important that the people remain as a united entity, and not be divided, as they have strong blood and custom ties.

The council could be supervised by an officer from the Weitape Patrol Post, or an outstation could be established at Iongai and be manned at regular intervals.

Poor Copy of
the Original



MOUNT ALBERT EDWARD

WINDYBON RANGE

MOUNT SCRATCHED

Scale 1:250,000

- vehicular Road ———
- Bridle Path - - - - -
- Foot Track
- Village v
- Catholic Mission C.M.
- CHAPEL †

