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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: MAGARIDA, 1968 - 1969

Original documents bound with reports
for: Bereina, volume 9.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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CENTRAL DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-69

BEREINA & SPARE COPIES C.D. PATROLS

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>BEREINA</u>		
1-68-69	J.J. B. Irwin	Nara & Gabadi
2-68-69	A.S. Armstrong	Mekeo L.G.C., Bush Mekeo C.D.
<u>SPARES</u>		
<u>MAGARIDA</u>		
2-68-69	A. Lock	Entire Dimuga & Mailu C.D.
<u>KUPIANO</u>		
5-68-69	P.J. Wohlers	Marshall Lagoon C.D.
<u>ELA BEACH</u>		
1-68-69	J.J. Adams	Mt Koiari C.D.
3-68-69	J.J. Adams	Vanapa C.D.
5-68-69 Suppl.	P.A. Briggs	Part Vanapa & part Vetap C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ABAU

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Central..... Report No. Magarida No. 2/1968-1969.....

Patrol Conducted by..... Anthony Leck, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... Entire Dimuga and Mailu Census Division.....

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

Natives..... Eunu Nore, Interpreter, Const. 1/C Wadap, 1552

Duration—From..... 6/3/1969 to 15/3/1969 & 20/3/69 to 29/3/69
& 2/4/69 to 12/4/69

Number of Days..... 29.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... Nil.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 9/9/1968 (21 days)

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... Area Study, Routine 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

.....

.....

.....

67-3-2

NDL/wc.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

16th June, 1969.

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

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT
No. 2 - 1968-1969.

Your 67-6-2 of 30th May refers.

2.
herewith.

Two copies of the above report forwarded

N. D. Lucas.

(N. D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(COPY)

67-3-2

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

21st May, 1969.

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

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No.2/1968-1969.

Enclosed two copies of the above report.

Situation Report.

2. Political. As previously mentioned by me, no amount of training of Councillors will improve their effectiveness if the men concerned are not themselves interested.

Mr. Uroe, M.H.A., has since visited the Magarida area.

Frequent patrolling in future, now that staff situation has consolidated, should improve the general outlook.

3. Economic.

Bailebo Scheme. The reported 9 permanent settlers constitute only about 9% of the total block holders. Resettlement loans should not be a major consideration, nor should they be considered a handy backstop to excuse lack of activity, as the majority of the people holding blocks traditionally garden in the areas adjacent to Bailebo anyway. They travel very little further to their blocks than they would to their gardens, and would use the same implements for either activity. Their proximity to their gardens does not allow much credence to the argument of subsistence hardship.

Social The L.M.S. has had a settling effect on the people, but I always feel that too much activity is geared towards Church and requirements to the detriment of economic activity.

Miscellaneous The Malaria Services teams throughout the majority of this area have left poor impressions behind them I blame the type of person normally selected to control these teams, all I have known have been drop-outs from various jobs along the coast, who seem to settle on Malaria Services as a last resort.

Area Study.

Introduction. I do not agree that the Magarida area has received less attention than other areas of the subdistrict. For its population, approximately 5000, it has done well with the establishment of a patrol post, an excellent airfield, a Primary 'T' and a Boys' Vocational School, a resettlement scheme, and participation in the United Church's Health Programme.

I will seek further information on the reported "Kaiva Kaiva" cult from the next patrol.

Population.

The statistics presented by patrol Number 1, are still not satisfactory. Following Council election patrols in July the census will be rechecked and consolidated.

The Lakuoro village on the mouth of the Bailebo is a garden village, it is established as and when needs dictate. I doubt that it will ever become a permanent establishment.

Economy.

The information presented indicates a fairly active area. When the information is compared to the facts of the Bailebo scheme, one wonders if perhaps encouragement is being directed along the wrong lines, or at least is too one sided. Close extension work in copra production might give more immediate increased production and consequent all round benefits than the hopeful projections of a seven year programme at Bailebo.

Co-operative Societies would appear to be sound, but I have no information on their respective situations and can offer no comment.

Total cash earnings seem to me to be fairly highly estimated. The total income of better than \$80,000 represents an income per head of population of approximately \$16, as stated by Mr. Lock.

Economic Expansion.

Copra. Increased extension work in the copra industry I think is essential. If the income from copra is as stated, then it should practically double by the time immature trees come into bearing.

Fishing.

Organised fishing with proper facilities, i.e. boats, nets, freezers, and markets would be the only answer to this aspect. Fishing now is seasonal only, following the traditional pattern of a definite fishing season. Very little fishing is carried on outside that main season.

Conclusion.

General a very informative report indicating some meticulous work by Mr. Lock.

Sgd.

(N.D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

- 6/3/69 7.45 Station Labour Allocated. Packed Patrol gear and departed station 9.30AM. Arrived Magori 12.30PM Area Study information recorded. Slept Magori.
- 7/3/69 All day recording Area Study information. Slept Magori.
- 8/3/69 7AM departed Magori for Laua. 1 hr walk. At Laua till 3 PM. Departed Laua and arrived Arau 6PM.
- 9/3/69 Departed Arau 9AM for IOIOK. Recorded area study information and returned to Arau. Rest of day recording as info at Arau. Slept Arau.
- 10/3/69 A.M. recording as information. P.M. by raft to mouth of Bailebo River. 5 hrs. Walked to Labu ½ hr. Slept Labu.
- 11/3/69 A.M. Area Study info recorded at Labu. Several courts heard. P.M. departed by sail canoe for Darava. Arrived 5 PM. Slept Darava.
- 12/3/69 A.M. departed Darava for Bonua. Arrived 1 P.M. As info recorded. Discussions till 10 P.M. Slept Bonua.
- 13/3/69 A.M. returned to Darava. 5 hrs walk. Rest of day recording as info at Darava. Several Courts heard.
- 14/3/69 A.M. walked from Darava to Labu. Recording as info till 1 PM. Returned to Darava. Departure delayed due to fight in village. Courts heard. Slept Darava.
- 15/3/69 5 AM departed Darava by sail canoe. Stopped at Bailebo River and walked to station. Arrived 4 p.m.
- 20/3/69 9 AM departed station by tractor for Nunumai. Arrived 11AM. Organised carriers and departed for Deria. Arrived 2.30pm 3 hrs. As info recorded. Slept Deria.
- 21/3/69 Walked to Pauwa and Donea hamlets. PM returned to Deria as info recorded. Slept Deria.
- 22/3/69 7 AM departed Deria for Deigam. 4 hrs. As info recorded Slept Deigam.
- 23/3/69 Walked to hamlet of Keria, As info obtained. Returned Deigam 6pm.
- 24/3/69 As info recorded. PM departed for Veloi. As info at Veloi. Slept Veloi.
- 25/3/69 7am departed for Gwansinam. Via Gwansinam to Nora 4 hrs. Slept Nora.
- 26/3/69 AM as info recorded at Nora. PM departed for Deigam. 6 hrs.
- 27/3/69 7 AM departed Deigam for Gaburu. Arrived 10AM. As info obtained and surrounding hamlets. Slept Gaburu.
- 28/3/69 8 am departed for Nunumai. Arrived 9am. Several Courts heard. Rest of day as info recorded. Slept Nunumai.
- 29/3/69 AM departed station for Nabai. Arrived Nabai 2.30pm. As info obtained. Slept Nabai.
- 2/4/69 8am departed station for Nabai. Arrived Nabai 2.30pm. As info obtained. Slept Nabai.
- 3/4/69 8-12 as info obtained from Nabai & surrounding hamlets. P.M. organised carriers and passed through Baibara. Discussion Manager. Arrived Ila 5pm. Slept Ila.

PATROL DIARY.

- 4/4/69 Good Friday.
- 5/4/69 A.M. As info recorded at Ilai and Keakalo. 3pm departed for Tanobada via Mamai. Arrived 3.50pm. Discussions with Tanobada and Kebei people. Slept Tanobada.
- 6/4/69 AM to Mamai Plantation Talk with Manager. Slept Mamai.
- 7/4/69 7am by truck to Onioni and by canoe to Geagea. Rest of day as info recorded. Slept Geagea.
- 8/4/69 7am by canoe and foot to Sabiribo. All day at Sabiribo recording as info for surrounding hamlets. Slept Sabiribo.
- 9/4/69 7am departed Sabiribo by canoe. Crossed by foot to Borebo. All day as info recorded at Borebo Unevi & Dogobo. Slept Borebo.
- 10/4/69 7am by canoe to Ubuna and Eunoro. As info recorded. By canoe to Derebai. Arrived 6pm. Slept Derebai.
- 11/4/69 AM as info Derebai & Aroana recorded. PM by outboard to Selai & Wowolo then to Lupom & Mailu. Slept Mailu.
- 12/4/69 7am returned by outboard to Magarida.

END OF PATROL.

(c) SOCIAL.

Schools are found throughout the entire area and are run by the L.M.S. The L.M.S. also runs a high standard hospital at their headquarters at Irumu. The people are a happy and friendly group and a steady society and a certain dependence has drawn the groups fairly closely together. They are mostly law abiding. Co-operation, sanitation, education and D.L.S. provide services for the people. Mission influence extends to every village. The L.M.S. is the only mission operating in the area. It appears a number of religious bodies among the people created a very compatible social relationship between the groups involved. Women's Clubs are well established in the area. There are 14 clubs with 400 members. Most of these have been started by the Mission. The Council has run several courses for these which were well attended. Sport is mainly popular among school children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several villages complaints were heard concerning Military Service personnel. These were for non payment for crosses and cutting down of people trees for flagpoles. These will be investigated. It seems more supervision would ensure better relations with the people. The people also complained that the surveying site robs their roofs. I believe this has been discussed at District Military Council meetings.

SITUATION REPORT

(a) POLITICAL.

The Mailu and Dimuga Census Divisions have been in the Amazon Bay Local Government Council since 1960. The Council's purpose and role is not yet clearly understood by the people. The area is generally lacking in a unity of purpose and outlook by the use of the Council. There are few outstanding leaders in the Council at present but understanding of the Council was greatest where the Councillor explained fully to his people the proceedings and decisions of the Council. Only in the more sophisticated coastal villages did the people know who their present member in the House of Assembly was, Mr. S. Uroe. They also expressed their wish that he visit them soon. I'm sure a visit by Mr. Uroe would create more interest in the House and its role. At present they have just heard it mentioned on the radio and have little comprehension of its purpose. After two General Elections and participation in several Council Elections the people have a fair idea of the electing system. Their Co-ops and clubs have given them some idea in group activities and the conduct of a meeting.

(b) ECONOMIC.

There is ample arable land in the area and the people are far from making full benefit from it. Coconut plantings are extensive and production could be doubled. At present there is a Land Development Scheme in the area at Bailebo. However progress is slow. The attitude towards this scheme is favourable but the biggest thing hampering progress is that the people wish to live in a single village community. However they then cannot obtain their development loans as they must be living on their individual blocks. The scheme has been operating since 1966 and there are only 9 permanent settlers at present. This illustrates the above problem. New plantings are large and comprise 45% of total plantings. This is increasing. There are few marketing problems. Co-operatives are successful in the area and provide a ready market for all produce (copra). Marketing and transporting of the produce is handled by the Co-ops.

(c) SOCIAL.

Schools are found throughout the entire area and are run by the L.M.S. The L.M.S. also runs a high standard hospital at their headquarters at Iruna. The people are a happy and friendly group and a steady society and a certain dependance has drawn the groups fairly closely together. They are mostly law abiding. Co-ops, Agriculture, Education and D.D.A. provide services for the people. Mission influence extends to every village. The L.M.S. is the only mission operating in the area. It appears a uniform religious belief among the people creates a more compatible social relationship between the groups involved. Women's Clubs are well established in the area. There are 14 clubs with 465 members. Most of these have been started by the Mission. The Council has run several Courses for these which were well attended. Sport is mainly popular among school children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In several villages complaints were heard concerning Malaria Service personnel. These were for non payment for canoes and cutting down of peoples trees for flagpoles. These will be investigated. It seems more supervision would ensure better relations with the people. The people also complained that the spraying also ruins their roofs. I believe this has been discussed at District Advisory Council meetings.

MAGARIDA PATROL No.2 of 1968/69
MAILU AND DIMUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS.
AREA STUDY.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The area consists of two Census Divisions. The Mailu Census Division stretches along a coastal belt from Labu in Table Bay in a South-easterly direction to Nabai in Oragerie Bay, the boarder of the Central District and the Milne Bay District. The Dimuga Census Division is situated behind this Coastal belt in the foothills and mountains of the Owen Stanleys. Several of the Dimuga villages are situated close to the coast.
2. The main topographical feature of the area is the foothills of the main range which in places rise sharply from the coastal strip which is from 1-5 miles wide.
3. The coastal strip is fringed by reefs and several islands which form part of the Mailu Census Division. The curve of the coastline and the reefs provide ideal sheltered anchorages for coastal shipping. The climate is typical of the coastline with South-East winds blowing for 6-7 months a year. The rainfall varies between the coast and inland areas. The average is 75" a year.
4. The present site of the Patrol Post is very central to the entire area. Magarida is 75 miles from the Sub District Headquarters at Marshall Lagoon. Connection is by plane or coastal vessel. Roads are few in the area. Only 15 miles of road extends out from the Patrol Post. Other roads are private plantation roads and have no access to outside areas.
5. Administration contact has existed since before W.W.2. Before the war part of the area was controlled by Samarai until the boarders of the Districts were changed. The entire area was controlled from Abau Island which was the Sub District Headquarters for the area. Abau was closed down in 1965 and the Sub District Headquarters is now situated at Marshall Lagoon. Over the past years the area has not received any great amount of Administration attention and as a result the people have not had as much to do with Government departments and procedures as their neighbours at Marshall Lagoon. This is mainly a result of the geographical position and the economics of the area. The people have not built up any indifference to the Administration but show a very favourable attitude although generally lacking in comprehension of the Government role in the country. There have been no major cults, however a minor religious cult called "Kaivaiva" was investigated in the Dimuga. Nothing detrimental was found and it only occurred in 2 villages

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS. 'B'

No village population register is attached as the last Census was completed only 3 months before.

As instructed inquiries were made to find out where each village censused the last census figures did not agree with the Village Directory,. Below is listed the villages in question and where they normally census.

Maiva	
Pedilli ;	all census at SABIRIBO
Eunoro	
Gogosiba	
Kamina	
Ori ;	all census at OIBADA
Korato	
Nabai	
Veroi ;	at DEIGAM
Geagea ;	at ONIONI

General health in the area is from fair to good with the presence of 5 Mission operated Aid Posts and the proximity of the Iruna Hospital. Major disease is not prevalent although there is a small amount of Elephantitis, leperousy and some T.B.

On the mainland all the villages are connected by walking tracks. However most of the travel between the coastal villages is done by canoe. The only village linked by road is Nunumai in the Dimuga Census Division. This is connected to Magarida by a a¹/₂ wheel drive road. No other roads are present besides plantation roads.

The Mailu and Dimuga Census Divisions do not possess a great number of skilled workers and most of these are absent in Moresby or Samarai. The flow of Dimuga labour to plantations outside the area is decreasing. Most that do go are absent at Coccoalands and Kamosi plantations.

I submit that the villages of DOGON and DOVETA as listed in the 1968 Village Directory are now deserted and will not be reoccupied.

Of interest is the present movement of the Lалуoro Island people. These people have established a village at the mouth of the Bailebo River. The village is known as Bailebo. At present the people spend six months of the year at Lалуoro and six months at this village. The reason being that many of the people own blocks at the Bailebo Resettlement scheme and they live at this village rather than at their blocks. (Note 'E' paragraph 22). Also the Lалуoro people have their garden land near the mouth of the Bailebo River.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

6. There are three distinct Social groups in the area. These are the Dimugas, the Mailu and the Magori people. The Magori group consists of Magori, Deba and Laua and comprises the smallest Social group in the area.

7. The largest functional social unit is the village. The village is broken down into "Dubus" or clans. The generally monogamous family units are under the immediate authority of the father while the affairs of the local living units are under the clan chiefs.

8. There are three separate and distinct language patterns. These could be termed the Mailu dialect, the Magori dialect and the Daga dialect. The Magori dialect is the smallest in the area surveyed and bears no resemblance to Mailu or Daga thus confirming their origin as a small group from the mountains behind Abau. The Daga dialect covers a wide area and extends into the Rabaraba area.

9. It can be seen from Appendix 'A' that some of the clan names occur in several villages thus showing well defined inter-village ties. Although three different languages groups exist there are few barriers between the Mailus, Magoris and Dimugas. Motu is still the main trading language between the groups while the Daga villages close to Mailu villages have little trouble with Mailu.

10. Trading affiliations form the main ties between the three groups. Inter-marriage between the Magoris and Mailu have made ties between these two groups stronger. Through these ties the Magoris are asked to Mailu feasts strengthening ties further. There are also one or two instances where a Dimuga has married into the Mailu group. The Magoris maintain that they don't inter-marry with the Dimugas because of the language barrier.

11. The Dimugas are more dependant on the Mailus than any adjacent group for trading purposes. Mailu cooking pots are evident as far inland as Nora.

12. Contact with adjacent groups is fairly common. The Mailus in their search for armshell sail as far east as the Trobriand Islands. The Mailus also maintain trading relations with the Suau people. Inland the Dimugas have a fair amount of contact with their fellow Dagas on the Rabaraba side.

13. An interesting social structure exists near Baibara. Here the small villages of Kiririba, Gogosiba and Ori consist of mixed Mailu people with some Keremas and Popondetta people.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS, (cont).

These people are ex-employees at Baibara plantation and have settled on land given to them by the Nabai group. They have their own clan chiefs and follow the Mailu customs.

14. Thus the Mailu, Dimuga and Magori society is based on traditional clan structure and the clan is still the strongest unit. With most of the impressive individual leaders being clan chiefs it appears that this structure will not break down for quite some time.

LEADERSHIP. 'D'.

15. Below is a list of leaders in the area.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
MAILU	Wagana Wari	Clan chief. Education st.4 Influential. Age 73. Pro Admin.
WOWOLO	Kepola Lou	Clan chief. No education. Aged but respected.
SELAJ	C. Ianamu	Aged 49. St. 5 Education. Council Pres. Very influential in area. Potential leader.
BOREBO	Oni Nogi	Clan chief and village spokesman. No education. Old man but influential in Borebo. Pro Admin.
KULELE	Tabua Arave	Aged 40. Council V. President quite but respected.
MAGORI	Ogera Emeri	Old. Trad clan chief. No education. Influential in Magori group. Pro Admin.
	Dani Boro	No education 15 years as V.C. Councillor 1962-67. village spokesman.
ARAU	E dau Noite	Ex-policeman 9 yrs as V.C. Clan chief and influential.
LALJORO	Amy Seal	Clan chief. old & impressive. No education village man. Pro Admin.
DERIA	Kavisi Leve	9 years as Councillor. No education ex police Pro Admin and potential leader in Daga.
NORA	Anop Cutu	Clan chief. 43 years old. Ex V.C. Only influential in Nora.

16. Leadership as can be seen from the above does not fall so much on the Councillors as it is mainly on the traditional clan chiefs. Very few young potential leaders are to be seen and throughout the Dimuga strong personalities, even amongst the traditional chiefs, are sadly lacking. It may also be noted that there are practically no leaders who do not hold traditional authority or appointed authority (e.g. Councillor) showing the lack of strong and impressive leaders without some form of appointed authority.

17. Below is a more detailed list of the potential leaders in the area.

CLIFF IANAMU. Age 49. Educated to St.5. Cliff became President of the Amazon Bay Local Government Council in 1960. He is a member of the Central District Advisory Council and is active in promoting the progress of the area. Cliff visited Australia in 1963 on a Political Education programme. He is on the District Education Committee. He has attended the Territory Local Government Conference in Rabaul in 1960, Idubada in 1962 and at Manus in 1966. He is also a member of the Reserve Bank Advisory Committee. Cliff stood for the 1968 House of Assembly but was not successful. Cliff has the progress of the area at heart and is a fairly active Council President. However he tends to run things single handed and squashes much of the other Councillors initiative. A respected man Cliff is a potential leader of the area.

TABUA ARAVE. Age 40 and is the Councillor of Kulele village. He has a St. 3 education. Tabua has been a village man since the war and became Vice President of the Council in 1964. He has attended the Local Government Conference in Rabaul in 1962, Lae in 1964 and Moresby in 1968. Tabua is a quiet man in the leader group. He tends to follow Cliff Ianamu too much and could think and decide more for himself.

WAGANA WANI. Wagana is the main clan chief of Mailu Island. Aged 74 Wagana has a St. 3 education. After the war he worked for Co-operatives. He went to Brisbane and brought back the Co-op vessel the 'Magi' as Captain. He spent several years as Captain of the 'Magi'. Since then he has lived at Mailu. He is pro Administration and influential on Mailu Island.

DAN BORO. Dan is a clan chief at Magori village. He is 45 and uneducated a potential leader of the Magori group. He joined the Police for 3 years in 1947 and after that was a V.C. for 15 years. From 1962-67 he was a Councillor for Magori.

KAVISI LEVO. From Deria village in the Dimuga. Kavisi is an ex-policeman. He has been a Councillor for the past 9 years. He has no education but is a potential leader in the Dimuga area.

18. Leadership falls about equally between Councillors and the clan chiefs the people listening to both. Practically no village has appointed a clan chief to fill the modern position of Councillor. The people do not trust the younger men but prefer the older staunch village man.

LAND TENURE AND USE. 'E'.

19. Land use is typical of other areas being taken up mainly for garden use. All garden land belongs to the first man who made his garden on the land and his heirs. The system of inheritance is patrilineal. The father's land goes to his eldest son when he dies. If a man dies and his children are too young to work the land then the land goes to the man's eldest brother or sister to look after until the first born son is old enough to work the land. If this son does not marry then the next son in line becomes owner of the land. In the villages there is no present change in this form of land tenure.

20. At present in the area there is a Land Resettlement Scheme at Bailebo. Here 109 settlers hold 99 year leases from the Administration. This number is composed of the following groups. 43 Mailus, 19 Larucos, 14 Kuleles, 11 Dimugas and 22 Loupom people.

21. However there seems to be little progress with the scheme which has been going since 1966. After this time there are only 9 permanent settlers living permanently on the blocks.

22. During the survey the people's attitudes were favourable to the idea of the blocks. However the biggest problem hampering progress is the fact that the people do not wish to live on their individual blocks but wish to live in a single village community. However this is impossible as they are unable to obtain their Development loans unless they are living on their individual blocks. The small number of permanent settlers supports this fact. A state of semi-stagnation exists until there is a change in the above.

23. Cash cropping in the area is well established with coconuts and coffee being the main crops. Plantings are individual efforts with the family being used as the labour force. Instances of group effort being applied to the land occur when a Womens Club work on an individuals land for profit.

LITERACY. 'F'.

24. Below is a list of schools in the area.

CENTRE	STANDARD	NO OF STUDENTS		TOTAL STUDENTS
		M.	F.	
MAGARIDA	St. 1	28	22	50
Administration	St. 2	22	19	41
	St. 4	39	37	76
	St. 5	20	14	34
	St. 6	21	11	32
	IRUNA	St. 3	13	15
L.M.S.	St. 4	18	12	30
	St. 5	21	18	39
	St. 6	12	15	27
MAGARIDA Vocational School		25		25

CENTRE	STANDARD	NO OF STUDENTS		TOTAL STUDENTS.
		M.	F.	
TANOBADA	Prep	4	7	11
L.M.S	St. 1	6	10	16
	St. 2	10	6	16
GEAGEA	St. 1	6	3	9
L.M.S.	St. 2	3	7	10
	St. 3	3	4	7
MAILU	Prep	18	7	25
	St. 1	24	12	36
	St. 2	8	5	13
	St. 3	14	9	23
BOREBO	Prep	13	14	27
L.M.S.	St. 1	18	18	38
	St. 2	14	11	25
	St. 3	16	7	23
DEREBAI	Prep	3	1	4
L.M.S.	St. 1	4	2	6
	St. 2	4	8	12
	St. 3	4	2	6
EUNORO	Prep	4	5	9
L.M.S.	St. 1	3	4	7
MAGORI	Prep	2	2	4
L.M.S.	St. 1	9	4	13
BONUA	St. 1	9	6	15
L.M.S.	St. 2	5	2	7
DARAVA	Prep	9	2	11
L.M.S.	St. 1	9	4	13
	St. 2	5	3	8
	St. 3	7	5	12
	St. 4	4	2	6
NUNUMAI	Prep	12	12	24
L.M.S.	St. 1	14	7	21
	St. 2	8	1	9
	St. 3	9	5	14

TOTAL STUDENTS: 860

Total Mission Schools: 11.
Total Admin Schools: 1.

25. The standard of the L.M.S. school are from poor to fair. There are no secondary schools in the area. In all schools English is taught. In the villages approximately 10% have some understanding of English. About 80% of the population understand Police Motu. This is due to the language barrier between the three groups and is used as the main trading language.

26. There is no one in the area at present who has received higher education. The highest standard held was St. 6. All those with higher education are absent from the area. Margerate Mark of Sabiribo village is at Sogeri High School doing the H.S.C. Tavisia Mogu of Loupom is doing 1st year Arts at the University of T.P.N.G. No one is receiving higher education in Australia.

27. In the villages, mainly along the coast, there are 68 radios, Most interest is in the music broadcasted.

STANDARD OF LIVING. 'G'.

28. The standard of living in the area varies a fair deal. Along the coast and on the islands the standard of living is fairly high. In the inland villages of the Dimuga the standard is fairly low.

29. Houses built of permanent materials are few in the entire area except for several trade stores which are of semi permanent materials. The villages in the coastal area have almost completely departed from traditional dress. European clothing being worn all the time. In the inland Dimuga the women all wear grass skirts. In the houses are to be found many European artefacts. Cooking utensils, pots, saucepans etc. Tools, axes, hammers, files and saws. In many villages the school children wear school uniforms. Several Womens Clubs also have a club uniform. There are 27 sewing machines in the area, mostly in the coastal villages.

30. The tattooing of young girls ceased several years ago due to Mission influence.

31. The staple diet along the coast and inland is good. Inland it consists mainly of vegetables supplemented by wild meat. Taro, Sweet potato, bananas and sago are the main vegetables all year. Other foods are corn and pumpkin. Along the coast the diet is similar but is varied with seafoods. Introduced crops exist only in a minor way, i.e. lemons, tomatoes, peanuts and English potatoes. Canned foodstuffs are purchased mainly in the coastal area. Flour, sugar and rice are the main demands.

32. Womens Clubs are well established by the Mission. There are 14 clubs with 465 members. They make nets and mats for trading and also clear garden land for payment. There are no Scout movements in the area.

33. Interest in sport is limited mainly to school children. However there are two mens clubs that play soccer and cricket.

Laruro Mens Club: President: Lau Amy
Darava Mens Club: President: Gorota Ban.

MISSIONS 'H'.

34. There is only one Mission operating in the entire area. This is the London Missionary Society. Their influence extend to every village. Every village identify themselves only with the L.M.S. It appears that a uniform religious belief among the people creates a more compatible social relationship between the groups involved.

35. In about 85% of the villages there is some form of regular service. In the larger villages a pastor is permanently stationed and daily services are well attended. Native material churches appear in about 90% of the villages.

36. The Mission headquarters for the area is at Iruna on Magarida Station. There is also a hospital maintained by the Mission at Iruna. A European Doctor, Dr. N. Thomson, and two European Nurses run the hospital. Also employed are 10 native nurses and 8 native orderlies the majority at Aid Posts throughout the area. A European teacher (Female) runs a school at Iruna and is in charge of the Mission schools in the area. At the schools listed the teachers usually double as the village pastors.

37. The Christian teachings have been fully accepted by the people. With aid posts and their schools maintained by the Mission throughout the area the people have a favourable attitude and as mentioned before the Mission has a very large following.

NON-INDIGENES. 'I'.

38. There are 3 plantations in the area surveyed.
These are:

Mamai Plantation:	Owned by Steamships & managed by Mr. L. Gordon. It has an area of 2000 acres and produces Copra, and rubber.
Baibara Plantation:	A previous Govt possession Baibara has now been sold by Mr. S. Gordon to Chinese interests. It is managed by Mr. T. Baker. It has an area of 1200 acres and produces Copra.
Mogubo Pltns:	Owned by Bunting Co Ltd. This has an area of about 600 acres and produces Copra. It managed by Mr. D. Taylor.

MAMAI: Employs 164 labourers. Both N.G highlanders and Papuans. Could absorb this number in locals but they will not work. 2 locals are employed. 1 carpenter and 1 tractor driver.

BAIBARA: Employs 73 labourers highlanders & Papuans. 3 locals are employed as Tractor Drivers.

MOGUBO: Employs 50 Papuan labourers. This also could absorb this number in locals but they will not work. 1 local employed as Tractor Driver.

39. On all 3 plantations the more skilled positions of tractor driving and carpenters are all filled by locals. The attitude shown by the locals towards the plantations was favourable however the coastal people do not wish to work on them because of the low wages.

40. All 3 plantations are outlets for produce. All are served by coastal ships regularly. At Mogubo the only wharf in the area is found. At present they are used in a minor way by the people. The plantations assist the people in transporting their produce to the shipping points but mostly only in minor quantities. The bulk of produce being shipped out by the Co-op vessel the 'Magi'. Mogubo is situated right on the sea as is Baibara. Mamai is connected to the coast at Port Glasgow by about 9 miles of road. The last 2 plantations load by barge.

COMMUNICATIONS 'J'.

41. The area has very few roads. The main road in the station area runs from Magarida through to the Bailebo Resettlement blocks and on to Nunumai village in the Dimuga, a distance of about 15 miles. The other road running out from the station is an access road through Mogubo Plantation to Mogubo wharf, the main shipping point in the area. The road to Bailebo has just been maintained and is mainly a 4 wheel drive vehicular road.

42. On Mamai and Baibara Plantations there are networks of private roads which connect them to the coast and their shipping points and also the nearby villages. Mamai is linked to the coast by 4 wheel vehicular road.

43. As stated in 'B' all other villages are connected by walking tracks or, along the coast, by canoe. In most of the Dimuga there is no road access. At the present time there is little justification for any new roads. The road to Bailebo is connected to the road to Mogubo wharf but as yet there is no quantity of produce which would justify the upgrading of this road.

44. SEA Along the stretch of coast from Magarida to Baibara there are several sheltered anchorages. Those used by coastal vessels are Mogubo wharf, which can take most sizes of coastal ships, Port Glasgow serving Mamai and in Orangeie Bay serving Baibara. These are serviced about once fortnightly by coastal vessels. The other small inlets are used by the Co-operative vessel the 'Magi' which picks up village produce sold to the Co-ops in the area regularly.

45. AIR There are 3 Airstrips in the area surveyed.
These are: Magairda Airstrip - 2950 feet. Category C
Baibara Airstrip - Category D
Mamai Airstrip - Category C

These are serviced by Stol Commuters:

Magarida; Three times weekly.
Baibara; Once weekly.
Mamai; Once weekly.

Mamai and Baibara are connected to the plantations by road as is Mogubo. There are other possible airstrip sites but no warranting construction.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS. 'K'.

46. Below is a list of skilled persons in the area.

LARUORO	Amai Dabure	Plumber
	Lobo Paul	Driver
	Pokana Motu	Driver
MAGORI	Mimia Aleve	Driver
DARAVA	Bobí Popoli	Carpenter
	Bana Doluma	Carpenter
NABAI	Ogu Avele	Tractor Driver
	Usela Bodu	Tractor Driver
	Madina Bodu	Tractor Driver
SABIRIBO	Bune Beli	Carpenter
	Sera Ama	Driver
BOREBO	Dago Aiva	Carpenter
	Billy Obi	Plumber
	Ageru Oiobu	Plumber
WOWOLO	Sure Avani	Carpenter
MAILU	Tieta Gobo	Carpenter
	Bania Paise	"
	Tavara Bararu	"
	Vaia Poni	"
	Auda Gara	"

47. The above is a list of the skilled workers in the village at the time of the survey. Most of these are not qualified but are capable of the skill stated. Perhaps the L.G. Council could capitalize more on these local skills available.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. 'L'.

48. Most of the points have been noted in the situation report. The area has some experience of non-traditional organisations. Their clubs and Co-operatives have given them some idea in group activities and the conduct of a meeting. The area has been under the Amazon Bay L.G. Council since 1960. However the area is generally lacking a unity of purpose and outlook by the use of the Council. This should change with time. The people have some comprehension of the Council's role and this was noticeable where the Councillor held meeting with his people after a Council meeting and explained what had gone on. Attitude towards non-indigenes, specifically the plantations, is generally one of acceptance.

49. A steady society and a degree of dependance through trading and other affiliations has drawn the groups fairly closely together and no resentment between the groups was evident. When absent from the area refer to themselves as Mailus. After participation in 2 general elections and various Council elections the people have a good idea of the electing system. Only the more sophisticated coastal villages knew the name of their present member in the House, Mr. S. Uroe and expressed their desire for him to visit them.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA, 'M'.

Below are listed the economic trees in the area.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMATURE.</u>
SELAI		2475	1790
WOWOLO		1736	3556
KULELE		6376	5090
DARAVA		8600	4955
GIMILA		460	600
GOGOSIBA		1740	484
ORI		282	1250
OIBADA		300	600
ILAI		1937	4266
KEAKALO		2329	345
KEBEI		1183	622
TANOBADA		2190	825
GEAGEA		2093	2625
ONIONI		1630	756
SABIRIBO		2917	6016
MAIVA		3195	1024
PEDILI		722	1227
BOREBO		2814	449
UNEVI		581	1007
UBUNA		932	721
DOGOBO		1586	1458
AROANA		2655	2532
DEPEBAI		3931	5059
EUNORO		2200	896
LOUPOM		3898	1253
MAILU		3762	1755
MAGORI		656	470
LAUA		105	215
DEBA		773	217
LARUORO		1750	600
TOTALS:		64,408	53,333.

Thus immature plantings are approximately 45% of the total plantings.

<u>COFFEE TREES.</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>
ROBUSTA	13000	1000
ARABICA	1200	100
TOTAL	14200	1100

TEAK.

500 planted.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA. (cont).

50. Approximately 90% of all Copra produced is sold to the village Co-operatives. As some is smoked dried and some is sun dried the average price paid per bag is \$8.00.

No of bags brought P.A. by Co-ops is	3000
Thus proceeds from Copra is	\$24,000
Proceeds selling direct to C.M.	\$2,000
TOTAL COPRA EARNINGS.	\$26,000

This figure represents actual production and potential production would be much greater. This will be discussed later.

TOTAL COFFEE SALES 1968	200 pounds Arabica @ 19 cents a pound:	\$38.00
	6,494 pounds Robusta @ 12 cents a pound:	\$779.28
	TOTAL COFFEE SALE	\$817.28

51. Income from the sale of Armshells is a major income earner for the villages of Mailu and Laruoro. Traditionally a trading item the sale of armshells to Motuan people in Moresby is quite startling. There is a quota system operating with each man being allowed a certain number to sell on their trips to Moresby.

Laruoro averages 2 trips a year. 40 men per trip	\$24,000
with an average of 30 armshells each. Avg. price \$20.	\$20,000
Mailu with a similar system:	

TOTAL EARNINGS ARMSHELL: \$44,000

52. Market garden earnings were obtained individually from each village and amounts to approximately; \$6000 PA
This includes pots, dogs, pigs, etc.

53. Total Cash Wage Earnings;

Mamai -	\$480 P.A.
Baibara -	\$912 P.A.
Mogubo -	\$240 P.A.

TOTAL WAGE EARNINGS \$1632 P.A.

INTERPRISES	COMMENTS	INCOME P.A.
GOGOSIBA T/S	Ogu Avele	\$ 36.00
OIBADA T/S	Koivu Guda	\$ 24.00
	Louva Tera	\$ 24.00
KEBEIT T/S	Padai Iop	\$ 48.00
GEAGEA T/S	Imorea Tavana	\$ 60.00
	Cecil John	\$ 60.00
SABIRIBO T/S	Serowai Koara	\$ 36.00
	John Denomuni	\$ 72.00
PEDILI T/S	GARU NASA	\$120.00
	Ilai Korea	\$120.00
UBUNA T/S	Maniu Eatu	\$250.00
EUNORO T/S	Bua Lebai	\$ 60.00
LOUPOM T/S	Punch Cowley	\$150.00
	Agui Genia	\$120.00
	Bua Lebai	\$120.00
MAILU T/S	Bodiabi Clan Store	\$220.00
	Kelele Godana	\$120.00
	Badu Auba	\$120.00

ENTERPRISE	COMMENTS	INCOME P.A.
MAILU T/S	Iovani Goi	\$100.00
NUNUMAI T/S	Gabamu Aubi	\$ 60.00
MAGORI T/S	Ogera Obana	\$ 24.00
ARAU T/S	Edau Nonite	\$100.00
LARUORO T/S	Lolo Baili	\$ 24.00
	Boroa Dau	\$150.00
	Dau Dagena	\$100.00
	Tieu Tebu	\$170.00
TOTAL EARNINGS Trade Stores:		<u>\$2428.00</u>

54. Co-operatives are functioning well and their number and popularity support this. They provide a convenient outlet for the main produce ie Copra. Below are listed the Co-operatives functioning in the area and their total Share Capital.

CO-OPERATIVE	TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL
Darava & Labu Co-op	\$1775.20
Loupom Trading Co-op	\$4581.52
Kulele Co-op	\$4402.06
Selai & Wowolo Co-op	\$3575.58
Derebai & Aroana Co-op	\$3380.35
Laruoro Trading Co-op	\$2961.75
Mailu Trading Co-op	\$6390.00
Dagobo, Ubuna & Unevi Co-op	\$1643.50
Eunoro & Maiva Co-op	\$2051.50
Sibiribo & Tanoba Native Society	\$2936.00
Geagea Co-op	\$2901.50
Ori & Oibada Native Society	\$1543.50
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL <u>\$38142.46</u>	

55. The Co-ops also run the Loupom Freezer which buys fish from the people. Those that use this service are Loupom, Laruoro, Mailu, Derebai, Selai and Kurere.

Fish is brought mainly between September and November. 1968 figures are; 9,429 lbs of kingfish @ 10 cents / pound: \$942.90
297 lbs of reef fish @ 8 cents / pound: \$ 23.76

TOTAL EARNINGS FROM FISH: \$966.66

TOTAL CASH EARNINGS IN THE AREA.

1. Copra sales	\$26,000.00
2. Coffee sales	\$ 817.28
3. Income from selling armsheels	\$44,000.00
4. Market gardening	\$ 6,000.00
5. Trade Stores	\$ 2,428.00
6. Sale of fish	\$ 996.00
<u>\$80,241.28</u>	

With a total population of 5105 people this gives an income per annum per capita of approximately \$15.70. This would not be evenly spread over the area but the majority going to the coastal villages. The per capita income of the inland Dimuga would be half this amount.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY 'N'.

56. Arable land in the Mailu and Dimuga Census Divisions is still plentiful. However there are restricting factors which have created an economic frustration in the inland Dimuga area.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY. (cont).

57. The Mailu people have plenty of land along the coast. The island people all have areas of garden land on the mainland. The inland Dimuga area suffers from poor communications and the great distance they are situated from the coast, the main area of trade, stifles any interest to expand present plantings above subsistence level. As they point out if they take 40 lbs of potatoes to the coast there is only 10 lb by the time they get to the coast. In both areas all utilised land is used for gardens and coconuts. The distance from the sea rules out coconut growing in the Dimuga.

58. The situation in the Dimuga creates a hard problem to solve. The villages close to the coast are much better off than the inland villages. No interest was shown in moving down into these coastal areas which would solve the main problem of distance.

59. Copra production could certainly be increased. At present only 50% of produce is being made into Copra the rest going to domestic use, animals and wastage. At the present time the Council is installing Copra driers in many of the coastal villages. This will certainly raise the standard of present produce and increase the income.

60. Another answer to improving the economy lies in the sea. At present from the figures in 'M' fish is only sold to the Co-operative between September and November. This is the traditional fishing season for the Mailus. The sea abounds in fish and if they extended their traditional season a greater income would be obtained. At present they have no preserving or marketing problems both these being handled by the Co-operatives.

61. Coffee production could also be increased. However at various villages throughout the Dimuga the people expressed that they were tired of picking by hand and have now let several large areas of coffee revert to bush. This attitude could be overcome by more supervision and encouragement. The Local Government Council has introduced a cattle project into the Dimuga but it is still in the early stages. It is good cattle country and this gives the Dimuga people an economic boost.

62. There is little possibility of wage earnings increasing because of the reluctance of the plantations to employ local labour. The pattern remains for outside labour with a few locals occupying the more skilled positions as carpenters and drivers.

63. There are ample ways for the people to increase their cash earnings but the reluctance for hard work is restricting this increase. It would seem better to let the natural increase in plantings and population force a growth in production.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT 'O'.

64. The entire area has been included in the Amazon Bay Local Government Council since 1960. The Council's purpose and its role is not yet clearly understood by the people. The Councillor is recognised as the representative of the body in the village and is generally listened to by the people. There are few outstanding leaders in the Council at present but it was found that understanding of the Council was greatest where the Councillor explained fully to his people the proceedings and decisions of the Council. This, I feel, is one of the main ways of extending the Council's role to the village people. All attitudes were favourable but the statement "we like the Council but don't understand it" was common. The works programme is fairly lopsided, the coastal villages reaping the most benefits. However the Council is trying to provide most of the taxpayers with what they ask, generally not major programmes. As more material benefits are undertaken in the area the people will realize the tangible proof of belonging to the Council. I see the best way to maintain this favourable attitude is to impress upon the peoples' representatives, the Councillors, the need to constantly explain the proceedings and the purpose of the Council to their voters. The lack of understanding will be overcome in time.

CONCLUSION.

65. The Dimugas and the Mailus are a happy and friendly people. The Mailus are more favourably adjusted to a favourable environment than the Dimugas. They have yet to make full benefit of their land and the sea.

Anthony Lock.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A' CLAN CHIEF & LEADERS MURUGA & MALAU.

VILLAGE	CLAN	CHIEF	COMMENTS.
ILAI	NODONADUBU	LABUI VELLA	Very old.
KEKANG	LAMAGALA	LANNA PEPERI	Young man.
KEHEI (D)	MADONADUBU	BIDOGA OSAU	
MANORATA (D)	LEPONDUBU	BOVA ANA	
KEAGHA	OMINUDUBU ARTSADUBU	IMOLLA TAVARI PEREHI BOINUDO	Old man. Woman.
SABIRIBO	EVORUDUBU KOTUDUBU LOHADUBU	NOGI GUBU JOHN DIMINGINI SENA ANA	
MAIVA	WONUBU	ONAVE HAGA	
HEMIL	ABUDUBU AVAREUDUBU	NASA BUNIGE ANARU ABASI	
BOHEBO	WONUBU HEMINDUBU MARADUBU ABUDUBU GOMBODUBU ARADUBU	ONI NOGI BA'AISA MALAU BARA LANA UNI BONE ONUEVELE MAIU MALAU	Main Chief.
DAGOBO	WOTODUBU GADOBODUBU TAREUDUBU MADONADUBU	AGANO SIDA AIVA MAUPA WASA BOE BOROA SOLA	
UNEVI	PEDILIDUBU MARAUDUBU MASODUBU SERIDUBU ORIDODUBU ORADUBU	BERGEMONLAUDA DO'O ODUI WODI TUI OIOBI ABORA OBI YOLALAMAU AIVA AIVANE	
UBUNA	GODOBODUBU VALAVADUBU	GOIGOI MA'A ONIAI BEGA	
ARONA	OPADODUBU GORODUBU ARADUBU BURALUBU	BADEN SELAI DICK O'GUBU BULAVA DURAMU CAGA BURRI	
DHEHEBI	WARADUBU APRADUBU BOILADUBU	BALA UNE TAMATVA A'AVE IBO BA'A	
BUNORO	BONIGDUBU WASADUBU	GAR'R BARUA SAU LOJO	
SELAI	BANAGADUBU LAB'LOADUBU CHUDUBU GOLLIDUBU OURWOGADUBU	OVIA VELLA WARU NURE NOINOI BA'A PAPU A'ANTI DORO BOBOLI	

VILLAGE	CLAN	CHIEF	COMMENTS
WOWOLO	ARUME DUBU	BUNIGE URAVA	
	OIBORO DUBU	WARAGE ODIU	
	MOTU DUBU	WORO AMAI	
	WARATA DUBU	AIDA TUTA	
	WUROMOIA DUBU	DIGU NADI	
	EUONI DUBU	VELE DONA	
	BANAGA DUBU OLIME DUBU	KEPOLA LOU TOROPO GOLIULE	Main chief.
LOUPOM	BARAEI DUBU	GILA LAGI	
	GOBU DUBU	GENIA MOGA	
	BANINE DUBU	NOGI GILA	
	UDA DUBU	TOA GREDA	
MAILU	BEDEABO DUBU	WAGANA WARI	Main chief.
	UEUMOGA DUEU MARAU & MARADUBU & DUBU	DAGI KAPU PONI TOA	2 small clan joined together.
GAMILA (D)	MILAI	SUPIRA KAIDORI	
GOGOSIBA	WAISUA	KOKOA KOKALA	composed of different mailu's.
ORI	VAIABA DUBU	KIMORI GOBUA	
KOURATO	BONIO DUBU	GENAIA BODU	
OIBADA	MONONA DUBU	KOIVI GUDA	
NABAI	GAUWA DUBU	TOBI KUAKUA	
KURERE	ORIMU DUBU	BURAU LIVATA	
	BANAGA DUBU	ARUAI BORIDU	
	DIA DUBU	MAGENI OPA	
MAGORE	WARATA DUBU	OGERA EMERE	Main chief.
	O'OBU DUBU	DANI BAURO	
	AVARE DUBU	OFA IBEI	
	MOTO DUBU	KALEFOKDEPI AMIMU DAGA	Young man replaced fathers
	BODOEA DUBU	LEA PAGAI	
LAUA	EVOI DUBU	LARAKA DOBO	Very old.
	ODARA DUBU	BARAU BANA'A	
ARAU	WARUMANA ULAVANI	IDAU NONAITI MADIANA ANGAITI	Main chief.
IOIOKE (D)	NUMBAI	NUMBAI IAWA	
DEBA	ODALA	LEBA EDEU	

VILLAGE.		CLAN.	CHIEF.	COMMENTS.
LARUORO		DAGO DUBU MOTO DUBU VARATA DUBU BOI DUBU LAPI DUBU	AMI SEAI ASILOI BINOK PAISI KAI TIU TEBI CODU GODANA	Main chief impressive
DARAVA		DARAVA DUBU GOBU DUBU OROA DUBU MOLISA DUBU DEGURE DUBU	BUKU KAI GUIA OTA DOBUNA GIGI SARO MAGA WAGENA POPOLI	Young Main replaced father.
BONUA	(D)	MIMBUI DUBU	GAILI BAILAN No.1. TABENA GAMIMI No.2.	
LABU		LABU DUBU	AILA ALEBA DORE BOBCSI	
DONEA	(D)	SANE AS KERIA		
PAUWA	(D)	YAMATAU DUBU	SEMI GEMPANI	
DERIA	(D)	MOIONI	GEMBUN KAU	
KERIA	(D)	TUANA MILAI	DWALA POROGUM GOMBO WARAWA	
DEIGAM	(D)	YAMATAU	NUGURI DOLIVI	
VELOI	(D)	ULAVAT	APIOTO VENI	
NORA	(D)	NEMBUI DUBU	AROP CUTU	
GABURU	(D)	BUGARUGU	MAIYAKILO MAIVA LIO	
TOMARA	(D)	WEMBUI	UNO BUDOGU	
NONUMAI	(D)	BUGANUGU AGANIA	GAMBAMU AUGI ODOKU OTA.	
	(D)	Dimuga Villages.		

APPENDIX 'B'

SHOT GUN OWNERS - MAILU & DIMUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

VILLAGE	OWNER	TOTAL
GAMILA	SUPURA KAIDOR	1
NABAI	TOBI KOAKOA	1
TANOBADA	BONA AMA	1
SABIRIBO	SEROWAI KOARA	1
AROAN	WAU DOI	1
DEREBAI	MATAIO BAI	1
SELAI	SAVELA IANAMU	1
WOWOLO	KEPOLA LOU	1
LOUPOM	BUA LEVAI	1
MAILU	WARU DAMABU	1
KULELE	MOGU KIBILU	1
VEROI	KAKAI LOMI	1
NORA	ANOP CUTU	1
NUNUMAI	CAU NOWLE MANADI DORIVE	2
MAGORI	OGEA ABANA DAN BAURO	2
ARAU	EDAU NONITE MADIANA ANGULE GABUA IVALI	3
JOJOK	MENUME BUBILI MILAI TAVARIAN	2
DARAVA	BOBI GIGI	1
BONUA	DEWAI NARIONE	1
PAUA	MERO NUGEA	1
DERIA	KAVAST LEVO	1
KIRIA	BOMENA TAGEA	1
	TOTAL:	27
	TOTAL SHOT GUNS:	27

APPENDIX 'C'

WOMEN'S CLUBS: MAILU & DIMUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

VILLAGE	PRESIDENT & SECT	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.
TANOBADA, ILAI AND MAMAI	Pres: QUEENY ROMAE	22
GEAGEA & ONIONI	Pres: BUTARO LOBO	27
SABIRIBO, MAIVA, PEDILI, AND EUNORO	Pres: TAKO NOGI	52
BOREBO	Pres: OSI DOI Sect: BEDILI MARTU	32
DAGOBO	Pres: PIANO KAU	14
AROANA & DEREBAI	Pres: BATAIVA BOLE Sect: MAIVA WAU	41
SELAI & WOWOLO	Pres: DOREEN IANAMU Sect: AVELE LOULI	46
LOUPOM	Pres: DUBA TEBI Sect: TEBU ELO	42
MAILU	Pres: BUA DONE Sect: TODAI GUTA	60
MAGORI	Pres: ANA ELSEI Sect: WARAB GEORGE	20
ARAU	Pres: GIRON BOGANA	25
EUNORO	Pres: MISIA MOTU Sect: KOI AMY	30
DARAVA	Pres: VERU GODIBU Sect: BENI ABAU	31
NUNUMAI	Pres: ANUA DAUSU Sect: EN APANUAE	23
TOTAL WOMEN'S CLUBS IN MAILU & DIMUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS:		14
		TOTAL MEMBERS : 465.
