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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67. 3. 57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



Report Number..... 1 OF 1968/69..... MOREHEAD.....

Subdistrict..... MOREHEAD.....

District..... WESTERN.....

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL PATROL..... (LAND INVESTIGATION).....

Patrol Conducted by..... J. K. NOMBRI..... (PATROL OFFICER).....

Area Patrolled..... SERKI VILLAGE = SARU CENSUS DIVISION.....

(Council and/or.....

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

..... ONE LABOURER.....

.....

Duration of Patrol—from 5/9/68..... To 11/9/68.....

No. of Days..... SEVEN.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :.....

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... TO INVESTIGATE LAND APPLICATION BY THE.....

..... UNEVANGELISED FIELD MISSION FOR A MISSION AIRSTRIP NEAR THE.....

..... VILLAGE OF SERKI.....

.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1,700 for Saru Census Division.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/19

.....
District Commissioner.

(7)

67-3-57

July 2nd, 1960.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PARADE NO. 1/61-62

Your reference 67-4-1 of 1st June, 1960.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
Mr. J. HERRI, Patrol Officer to East of DARU Census Division.

Mr. HERRI must realize that reports of this nature do
not create a favorable impression concerning his approach to
work and ability for promotion to higher rank in the service.

(S. H. HERRI)
Patrol Officer

c.c. Mr. J. HERRI,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
DARU, Western District.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Eastern District,
DAKO.

67-4-1

FP.aa

10th Jun., 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
MORHEAD

Report of Morehead Patrol 1/55-69

The above report received.

2. My only comment is on lateness of submission - I realize this is due to Mr. Nembri's dislike of typing.

(R.A. Calcutt)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Mr. J. Nembri,
Subdistrict Office,
BARU.

1. Submit a claim for camping allowance for this patrol.
2. Waiting for eight months to type a two page report cannot have any justification at all. This contravenes the Director's instruction that reports will be submitted immediately on the completion of a report.

R.A. Calcutt
(R.A. Calcutt)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

→
ab
2/5

67-I-2

Morehead, via Daru.

9th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

Patrol Report No. I of 1968/69 - MOREHEAD.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate please. I do not seem to have received Mr. Nombri's claim for camping allowance. Could a claim be submitted and certified in Daru?

2. The report was not written sooner because Mr. Nombri was called to MORESBY to undergo a course and on his return to the district has been fully committed until writing the report.

3. While the report is only a formal one it rightly draws attention to lack of contact between the villagers and their member of the House of Assembly. This condition applies to the BENSBACH, TRANS-FLY, and SARU census divisions and NOT only to SARKI village.

4. If as is hoped a Morehead Local Council comes into being next financial year then it is reasonable to expect the MHA will attend council meetings and the a two flow of information might be expected to take place. As things are now the population of the lower half of the sub-district might as well have no vote in the House of assembly election s.

For your information please

[Signature]
(E. B. Wren)

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Morehead Patrol Report Number 1 Of 1968/69



OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : J.K.NOMBRI PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: SERKI Village SARU Census Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL : 1 labourer

DURATION OF PATROL: 5th September to 11 th September 1968.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA : ? 1968

MAP REFERENCE : See attached map

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: To investigate Land Application by the
Un-evangelised Field Mission for a Mission
Airstrip near the village of Serki.

J.K. Nombri
(J.K.NOMBRI)

PATROL OFFICER

3

INTRODUCTION.

Being a special report the body of this Patrol Report consists of a Situation Report.

The assessments so contained in the situation report are that of the single village of Serki where the patrol stayed for a week to do the land investigation there.

DIARY OF PATROL:

- 5th. September, 1968. One Police Constable Labour and Self departed Morehead Station per Toyota for Serki village at 0900 hours and arriving at Serki village at about 1200 hours. The Police man dropped enroute for special duties there. After eating lunch held discussions with the land owners about the land.
- 6th. September, 1968. After breakfast began a chain and compass travers of the airstrip site. The work on it continued whole day. The night spent at the village
- 7th. September, 1968. Worked on the survey whole day and completed it.
- 8th. September, 1968. Sunday - Observed.
- 9th. September, 1968. Worked on the genealogies of the land owners whole day. The night was spent at Serki village
- 10th. September, 1968. Walked the boundaries of the land in question with the land owners straight after breakfast then the rest of the day was spent on the investigation report. Spent the night at the village.
- 11th. September, 1968. Worked on the land investigation report while waiting for the truck to return to Morehead. The vehicle arrived at about 1200 hours. Departed Serki village just after lunch, arriving at Morehead in the afternoon.

SITUATION REPORT.

(a) POLITICAL

The political situation in the village of Serki is rather ordinary and local. The villagers are not aware of what goes on in rest of the Territory and they do not want to concern themselves with it until they have to. What they are concerned are those things that affects the village and their day to day livelihood.

The village is in a non council area and thus the villagers are very much in the dark about the political system in the Territory. Though they did take part in the elections of the House of Assembly they do not know what goes on in there because the elected representatives do not visit the village. The only channels of information available to the villagers are through the patrol officers and the radio stations. However the later is not the best for there is only one or two sets available in the village. The owners are keen in listening to music.

(b) ECONOMIC

Like most other other places in the Western District the potential for economic development is very limited or nil. There is only one big source of cash income for the villagers and that is the crocodile skin trade.

The area is suitable for cattle for there is vast areas of grass land. Though the cash income of the villagers is not very much a village cattle project on share capital basis could work out very successfully. Another thing, I think that has got some potential is copra making. The village has got about a thousand palms in the village itself but the nuts are used mainly for food. These coconut palms grow very well and this could prove to be a good source of income if the villagers decide to make copra following the example of the other villages in the Morehead Sub-District.

Most of the villagers are members of the Morehead Co-operatives, however, the distance from Serki to Morehead ~~to~~ seems to be hazard to them trading in the wet season. During the dry Serki is linked with Morehead by road.

~~social~~

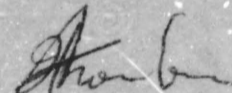
(c) SOCIAL

The village of Serki is pretty well served in the way of social services as any other village would in the same situation. There is a Government aid post which is staffed by an Aid Post Orderly. The Unevangelised Field Mission has got a primary school in the village and this does a good job. The school also take children from the near by villages too and these children live at Serki village and go to the school.

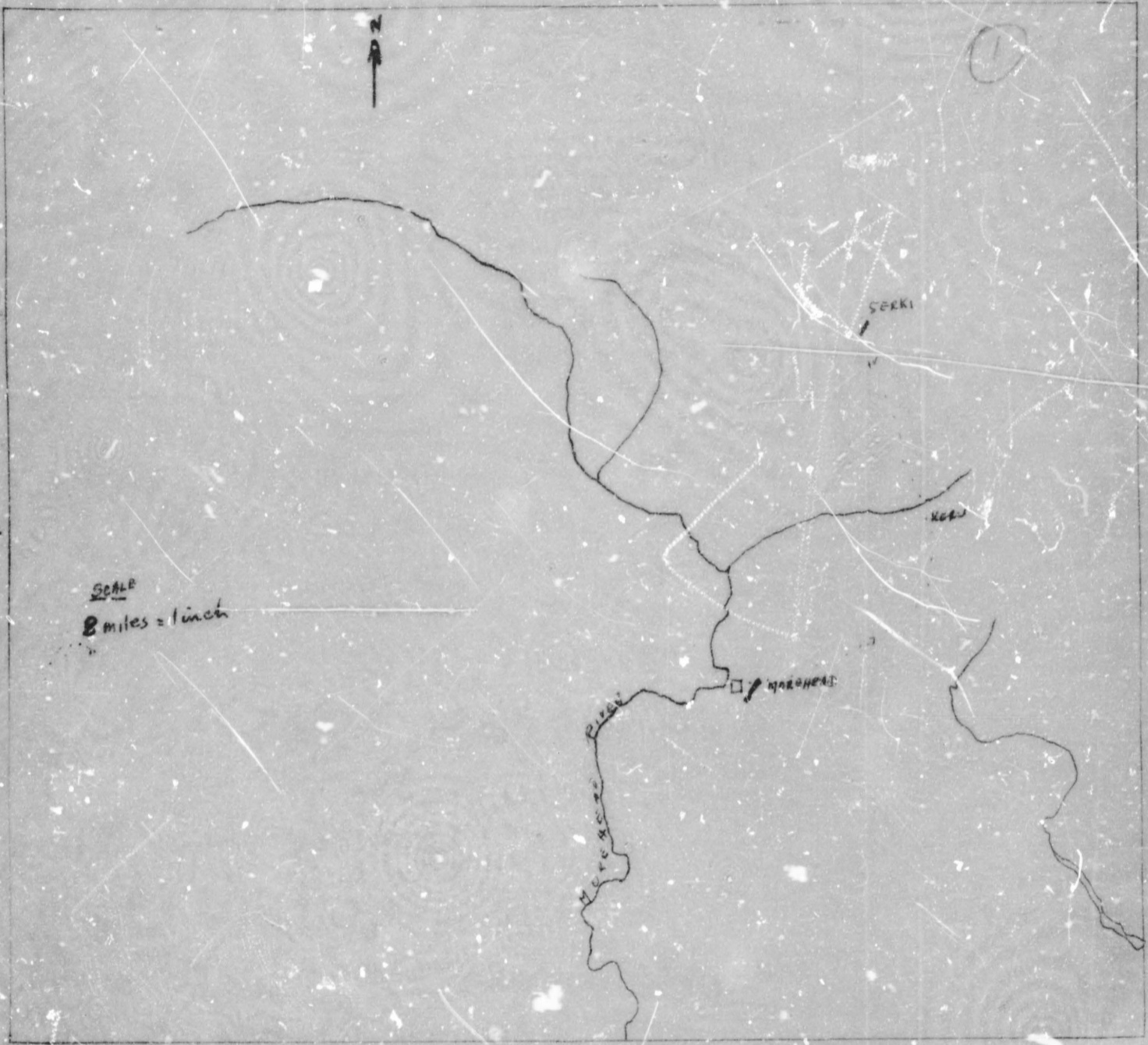
In the way of transport the village is served by road during the dry season. During the wet season the road is under water. Light aircrafts land on the Unevangelised Field Mission airstrip only when the Mission decides to land them once in a while.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the village of Serki is better off than most other villages in the same situation in most respects, however, in the way of cash income it is not so. This is so because it depends on only one source, and that is crocodile skin trade. There is potential for cattle and copra but these have to be introduced encourage and developed.


J.K. Nombri

Patrol Officer





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... MOREHEAD No. 2-68/69.....

Subdistrict..... MOREHEAD.....

District..... WESTERN.....

Type of Patrol..... ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION.....

Patrol Conducted by..... PAUL M. JONES (PATROL OFFICER).....

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.)..... SARU CENSUS DIVISION.....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

INTERPRETER HENRY THOMAS.....	CADRE POLICE OFFICER MESA (PART)
CONSTABLE 1085 SIBERT.....	MEDICAL ASSISTANT LOLL (PART)
PROJECTIONIST ARNOLD ISOPH (D. R. S.).....	MEDICAL ORDERLY ANI (PART)
	STOREMAN DANGONA (MOREHEAD CO-OP.)

Duration of Patrol—from 15/10/68 To 8/11/68 (BROKEN PERIOD)

No. of Days..... 16 ACTUAL PATROL DAYS.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1967.....

Date..... 21/11/67 to 12/12/67..... Duration..... 22 DAYS.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION AND TASKS AS PER PATROL INSTRUCTIONS (ATTACHED AS APPENDIX 'A').....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1792.....

Director of District Administration,
KONELOBU.

Forwarded, please.

4/12/1968.

[Signature]
District Commissioner.

[Handwritten notes]
Mrs Sney
No 21/6/68

67-3-16

14th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DAKE.

PATROL NO. MOREHEAD 2 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-4-1 dated 6th December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. P. N. JONES, P.O., to the SAND Census Division.

Good work was accomplished by the patrol. However, Mr. Jones should now clearly understand that making an assessment of potential tax income does not include committing the Administration, even locally, in any way whatsoever.

(C. N. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. P. N. Jones, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
MOREHEAD
Western District.

67-3-16. (28)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference 67-4-1
If calling ask for RAC.bd
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU

5th December, 1968

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOB.

MOREHEAD PATROL REPORT 2/68-69

The above report is submitted in duplicate. It covers the 16 day patrol of the SARU Gomas Division by Mr. P.M. Jones, Patrol Officer. Claim for camping allowance has been funded and returned for payment.

2. The report is neat and well-written and provides a more than adequate description of the people and area. However, in its emphasis on Local Government and its description of what has been told to the people, the report — and the patrol instructions — goes way beyond the limits of good sense and is in contravention of departmental policy. To compile a Local Government survey is one thing: to tell the people they may anticipate a Council within seven months is quite a different matter. To go beyond this, and have an unofficial tax estimate advised to the people, is very foolish. At the same time, I must credit Mr. Jones, and Mr. Vren, with an excess of zeal and good intentions in their desire to see the advent of Local Government to the area. Unfortunately, this has not been tempered by common sense, and tends to commit the Administration to an expansion of Council activities at a time when funds and staff are at a premium, and when policy calls for consolidation of existing Councils, rather than the expansion of new, marginal Councils.

3. Para 41 of the report should be noted in relation to amendments required for the Village Directory. In relation to the present division total population of 1,792, it may be taken that Mr. Jones' figures are correct.

4. In conclusion, then, a competently led patrol and well presented report, marred by the over-eager approach referred to in para 2 above.

J. A. Holmes
(I.A. Holmes)
Acting DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
NOMAD.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

24

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....67-4-I
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration.

MORIHAD via DARU,
Western District.

19th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

MORIHAD PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1968/1969

The above report is submitted in triplicate please with Mr. Jones' claim for copying allowance enclosed for your authorization.

2. In some respects this patrol has been rather unique for the sub-district - It was for most of its duration completely self-contained, its equipment was in first class order, patrol staff were selected for their effective impact upon village administration, the patrol ran to a pre-arranged programme, the patrol report was submitted on time, and last but not least the patrol was in touch daily with sub-district headquarters by portable telecommunication.

3. The patrol was an annual routine inspection in as such calls for no special comment. However despite this it could be stressed that the census division is in reasonably good shape: a major rubber planting scheme is under way which will cater for the central SAKU communities if not those in peripheral villages centered on SAKU and SAKU and these may have to rely upon copra and coconut plantings for a seasonal income coupled with sale of crocodile skins. The communication structure for the division has now been completed and comprises aerodrome, wireless links, roads and water transport. Every child can attend a primary school if its parents so wish.

4. Information was collected also for use in the preparation of a permanent council draft estimated in the hope that a council may be allowed to commence operations on the 1st July, 1969. It is planned that similar information will be collected on the routine patrols for this year in the other two census divisions in the southern portion of the sub-district so that a fairly accurate estimate of council revenue may be arrived at.

5. I would draw the attention of the District Commissioner to the fact that the URM mission provides educational and health services for the bulk of the division's population and that the resettlement of lagoon villages will place a strain upon that mission's resources and they will need to be encouraged and perhaps helped at different stages of the scheme's development.


(A.D. Freeman)
Assistant District Commissioner



25

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
MOREHEAD,
Western District.

15th November, 1968.

MOREHEAD PATROL No. 2-68/69.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The principal purpose of this patrol was the annual census revisior of the Saru census division of the Morehead Sub District. The village population register is attached as appendix 'A'.
2. The patrol commenced at Keru village on Tuesday 15th October, 1968, and was completed on Friday 8th November, 1968, on return to Morehead from the Suki Lagoon villages. The patrol was broken by a period of one week spent at Morehead, and the actual time spent in the field was 16 days.
3. Matters as listed in the patrol instructions, a copy of which are attached as appendix 'A', and such routine matters as came to the attention of the patrol, were attended to.
4. An up to date Area Study was submitted under instructions 39-1-2 on 14th August, 1968, to the Western District Commissioner in support of establishment of a local government council for the Saru, Trans Fly and Bensbach Census Divisions of this Sub District. For this reason an area study is not incorporated in this report.
5. In each village a talk was given on local government, and on rubber to those villages participating in the Suki Lagoon. Other general aspects of development were also discussed with the people.

B. POLITICAL SITUATION.

Local Government.

5. In each village visited a talk was given on the establishment of the proposed Morehead Local Government Council. This talk was well received by the people, especially those of the surrounding the Suki Lagoon, namely Awe, Guibaki, Iwewe, Gwaku, and at least one on the Fly River. No opposition is likely from the Saru people to a Council and in fact these people will no doubt form the backbone of the Council on its establishment.
7. Largely, the talk consisted of telling the people that they could anticipate a Council in the near future, probably mid 1969; that as it would be a low income council, most capital expenditure would be voted onto projects for which some return by way of subsidy could be expected; and that it would be to their benefit if they prepared for the initial tax collection by depositing a sum of, say, four dollars in their bank passbooks and holding this money for payment of tax. The sum of four dollars was mentioned as it is thought that this is the likely rate of tax for the Morehead Council.
8. Emphasis was placed on the degree of self help employed over past years, particularly on the Sub District road network, and it was pointed out that introduction of Local Government would not entail any lessening of effort by the people in developing themselves, but rather that a council was an avenue of accelerating this development. This can be achieved by a council acting as a 'clearing house' for central government funds, with such funds being spent on capital works materials and labour being supplied, as always, by the people on a self help basis.
9. Local Government is the answer to many of the problems of

On what authority - probably well intended but very foolish

ds 22

gk

these people, and those of the Trans Fly and Bensbach Census Divisions, who will comprise the new council. They have a window on the world with two international borders, West Irian to the west and Australia to the south, and are surrounded to the north by the Lake Murray Council (which is part of the Morehead Sub District) and the Orizomo-Bituri and Kiwai Councils to the east.

10. Politically and administratively a council would help these people advance beyond their relatively unsophisticated state, provide a link between them and their Member of the House of Assembly, as well as to the Central Government, and in general provide a basis for Local Government at village level as well as completing capital works to provide material benefits for the people.

C. ECONOMIC.

Suki Rubber Scheme.

11. A talk was given to each of the villages participating in this rubber development scheme on the benefits the scheme could bring to their area. The talk was based on the contents of the Daru District Agricultural Officer's 1-6-15/PAR.42 of 17th October, 1968, addressed to the Assistant District Commissioner, Morehead, and consisted mainly of telling the people the overall work program over the next twelve months and other factors associated with the rubber that would affect their lives over the succeeding years.

12. The District Agricultural Officer is visiting the Suki area in early November to allocate the rubber blocks to individual growers. Each block will be of six acres and each grower will fully develop his block over a three year period. Six acres is the area calculated that a man and his wife can work without employing labour. The basic contention of DASO is that a self employed farmer should be able to earn as much from his business as his counterpart who is employed in the Government or private enterprise. Farming is a full time occupation in Australia and other countries, and the growers of Suki will have to work corresponding hours for this project to be a real economic success.

13. Upon allocation of the rubber blocks, each grower will have to start clearing his block immediately and by December should have 1 1/2 acres cleared ready for planting. During January the cleared areas will be pegged, holes dug and cover crop established. It is likely that a chilly crop will be planted here to provide a source of cash income.

14. Early in February the District Agricultural Officer will be taking to Suki approximately 50,000 rubber stumps, by Government vessel, from Murua in the Gulf District. 50,000 stumps is sufficient to plant 250 acres. Once these stumps are planted, there will be some free time for the growers during March and April, 1969, and then between May and August, 1969, new rubber nurseries to accommodate 250,000 seeds will have to be prepared. This should keep everyone fully employed during this period.

15. The plan is for the people engaged in the rubber scheme to resettle in the area of development. Either on their individual blocks, or else in villages close to the blocks. The people have stated a preference for building new villages closer to the rubber, and it is probable that these villages will be constructed at their existing camp sites on the banks of Suki creek, where numerous bark shelters have been constructed to provide temporary shelter.

16. The salient points of the above were discussed with the participating villages, that is Aewe, Iwewe, Gwibaku, Goe, Awaku, Duru, Kawatanga and Inaporok. In all villages except Inaporok the people expressed themselves 'happy' with both the rubber scheme and local government.

17. When the patrol visited Inaporok on 17th October, 1968, the people said that they were worried about the rubber. They said that they have not the time to travel the distance between the

rubber and their gardens, and by trying to do so suffer problems of food shortages in supplying both themselves and their children attending school at both Gigwa and Serki UFM. The specific request made by the Inaporok people to the patrol was that the Government help them set up some kind of 'business quickly' (their words) on their own land. They suggested that if they could not have rubber, could they have peanuts or copra or some like economic crop, as long as it was on their own land. They said that they are prepared to work on rubber at Burei Creek, as the land belongs to them, but the Suki rubber scheme is too far distant. The Inaporok people also said that they wanted to buy a pit saw to produce timber for sale to the Government and the Morehead Council when it is opened.

18. In reply the people of Inaporok were told that D.S.F. was already heavily committed to the various rubber and other projects in the Western District and that a small scheme for only one or two villages was impracticable and that their only avenue of development for the immediate future was to participate in the Suki rubber scheme. The lack of market potential and transport problems associated with producing any quantity of pit sawn timber was also pointed out. I believe much the same opinion was put to the Inaporok people by the District Agricultural Officer when their views on rubber were put to him.

19. Several different sources informed the patrol that the Inaporok people are, because of their relative isolation, a traditionally independent and self-reliant group. The discussions they had with the patrol lends definite support to this information. They must, however, change this attitude if they wish to develop economically, and overcome any objections to moving their village on to the Suki Rubber Scheme. Participating in this scheme is their only opportunity of economic development in the foreseeable future.

20. Basically, then, the attitude of the Suki villages is that they can cope with the work involved in planting and growing rubber, and at the same time clear and plant gardens and spend time hunting crocodiles for cash income during the non-producing years of the rubber. There is a real risk that the people could find themselves overextended in their capabilities after the initial clearing and planting period, and a careful watch will need to be kept by the technical staff supervising the growers to see this does not happen. It is better that work on the rubber be slowed a little than that the people become disillusioned at the apparent lack of return from initial results by way of hard cash. Also the people must be allowed time to change their traditional way of life from that of hunters and gatherers to that of full time farmer. This change in all probability will not be achieved by this generation.

Copra.

21. In the villages not included in the rubber scheme, namely Keru, Serki, Setavi, Kiriwo and Sirisa (the southern villages of the Saru Census Division), the people were asked to clean their coconut groves ready for inspection by the Morehead Agricultural Assistant. This is being done with a view to copra production in these villages, as well as those of the Trans Fly and Bensbach Census Divisions, on an initial trial basis to investigate transport and marketing problems.

22. The Western District Agricultural Officer has said that he can sell any copra shipped to Daru, and already several bags from the Trans Fly coastal villages are at Morehead awaiting shipment. Production has yet to commence in the Saru, but it is anticipated that the Morehead Agricultural Assistant will visit the above villages in the near future to inspect the coconut groves and assist the people in construction of simple smoke houses.

23. Because of problems of transport it is probable that copra will only be produced during the months of the dry season (July to January), but even this limited production will provide some cash income to supplement that generated by sale of crocodile skins. This

(5)

will provide the people with sufficient cash income to cover council tax, school fees and other financial commitments, as well as give them adequate spending money.

Commerce and Industry.

24. The only outlet for local produce to provide cash income (ie. crocodile skins) at present is the Morehead Cooperative Ltd., which has a branch store situated in the Saru near Gigwa GFB and not far from Gwibaku village, at the head of the Morehead - Suki road. This store also sells a limited range of consumer goods, and in conjunction with a small trade store operated at Gigwa by the Mission, provides the only source of consumer goods in the whole census division. There is also a small trade store operated under indigenous management for Mr. G. Craig of Daru at the mouth of Bural Creek on the Fly River, about a days canoe travel from In-porek village.

25. There are no plantations or other commercial establishments in the area operated by non indigenous persons.

D. SOCIAL.

Education and Health.

26. All education and health services in the Saru Census Division are provided by the Un-evangelised Fields Mission at Gigwa, and their small school and aid post (with an airstrip) at Serki village.

27. A small number of Saru children do attend the Morehead primary school and some people come to Morehead for medical treatment, but this is normally only in the smaller villages closer to Morehead than to Gigwa. For further information see under 'Missions'.

Law and Order.

28. Law and order in the Saru is maintained from Morehead by regular visits by DDA Field Officers and Police patrols by members of the Morehead Police Detachment. The corps of Village Constables are as a rule fairly efficient in reporting suspected breaches of the law to Morehead. A sign of the times is that an increasing number of occurrences are reported to Morehead via the URM radio transceiver at Gigwa.

29. The Saru people are a normally law abiding people, and in the main offences are limited to wife beating and other assaults of a general nature, often while the defendant is under the influence of tuba. Tuba is the local brew made from fermenting the sap from the coconut palm frond. This reflects credit on the people as before being brought under control in the post war years they were a traditionally war like people.

30. Only one Local Court case was heard by the patrol and this was at Sirisa village where a man was sentenced to three months at Morehead Corrective Institution for striking his wife with a knife. The Sirisa Village Constable was chastised over for case for not reporting the matter to the patrol. The offence took place, just prior to the patrol's arrival in the village, at the house of the defendant, who lives next door to the V.C.. But it was the DKS projectionist who saw the blood running down the woman's arm when she lined for census (the arm in full view of the assembled village, but cunningly concealed from the census table) and he told Constable 1985 Albert Sibert. Sibert did an investigation and as a result charged the woman's husband with unlawfully striking - at the time of the investigation the V.C., and the whole village, denied all knowledge of the matter. From reading through the village book, Sirisa has a long history of concealing matters that should be reported to patrols, or to Officers at Morehead, and future patrolling Officers should attempt to devote some time to this group. In all other aspects they were found a very cooperative lot.

31. The question of maintenance of law and order on establishment of a council, at which stage all Village Constables will be retired, will bear some thought. The answer, of course, must lie in the establishment of rural police posts and/or stepped up Police patrolling from Morehead. Most of the villages in the Saru are some days foot travel from a Government station (as is also the case in the Trans Fly and Bensbach) and communication with them is difficult especially in the wet season when flooded roads do not permit use of vehicles over much of the road network.

32. In the Milne Bay District a similar situation exists in the Maramtana Council area, and on establishment of that Council Village Constables were retained and provide a very useful service in reporting matters to the Sub District headquarters at Alotau, thus relieving the Local Government Councillors of this unenviable and unofficial task.

33. The obvious site for a rural police post in the Saru is at Gwibaku near the Morehead Cooperative Ltd. branch store, and is the road head for the Morehead - Suki road. Use could also be made of the Gigwa UPM radio transceiver when required, by arrangement with the Mission. Eventually the police post would move up to the site of the rubber scheme on Suki Creek when the people resettle there.

Missions.

34. The only mission represented in the Saru Census Division is the Unevangelised Fields Mission with its headquarters for this area at Gigwa, between Gwibaku and Aewe villages, and a small sub station at Serki village. There is also a wide coverage of Mission pastors, who are resident in most villages of the Saru.

35. At Gigwa the Mission has a European staff of 4, assisted by a complement of trained indigenous teachers and medical staff and other mission workers. Largely, the Mission provides a very real service to the Saru people with an airtrip taking up to category 'D' commercial aircraft, a well run and well equipped primary school and an aid post under the care of the wife of the minister in charge at Gigwa. Because of the work of this mission, the Saru people are better educated than their compatriots in the Trans Fly and Bensbach and many of the younger people can speak passable English. Enrolment at the Gigwa primary school for 1968 is 196 in classes preparatory to standard 4.

36. At Serki, the Mission maintain a small primary school for the infants standards, plus an adult education class, and an aid post. There is a private mission airstrip for use of their own aircraft, but it is not open to normal commercial operations. Enrolment at the Serki school for 1968 is 42.

37. Relations between the Mission and Administration are extremely good and cooperation is excellent. Much information included in this report was checked with the mission for background and they were very helpful in many ways to the patrol. On the practical side, the mission river truck and 18 h.p. Evinrude outboard are readily available for hire to travel up Suki Creek to Iweve and Kawatanga on the Fly River, as well as to the rubber scheme. Officers should take their own supply of petrol and oil to save cutting in to limited Mission stocks, and advance notice should be given when the unit is needed, but it is very useful and saves hours of travelling time. (See appendix 'H').

38. The Mission plan on establishing a station consisting of a church, school and aid post in the rubber development area and the patrol was told that the people have already set aside a piece of land for this purpose. The Minister in Charge at Gigwa did say that he would be pleased if he could be kept up to date on projected developments connected with the rubber so that he could forward plans as accurately as possible for staff and building needs in future years. This can easily be achieved during the regular visits of BDA and DASF staff to the area.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.Census.

39. Village Population Register for the Saru Census Division is attached as appendix 'B'. The grand total for 1968 is 1792 people, a nett decrease of 9 for the 12 months since the 1967 census revision. Birth rate calculates at 2.95, with a death rate of 0.78 to give a rate of natural increase of 2.17..

40. Principal reason for the nett decrease of 9 is that the entire population of Teraruma village have migrated en masse back to the Lake Murray area, from where they originally came. There were 54 persons at Teraruma in 1967, but this village is now uninhabited and was not visited by the patrol.

41. There are now 13 villages in the Saru, as listed alphabetically in the village population register, and this is how they should be listed in the next edition of the Village Directory. As mentioned in the APZ Morehead's 14-1-1 of 28/5/68, addressed to the District Commissioner, Western District, on the subject of the Saru Census Division village population register, Darua is a hamlet of Mata which is in the Trans Fly Census Division, and Iora is now known as Inaporok since that village moved its site several years ago. Also as mentioned above, Teraruma is now uninhabited. Lastly, the village of Gwaku has moved its site from its earlier isolated position between Goe and Aewe, to about 1/2 mile from Aewe village on the shore of Suki Lagoon, and is now firmly established on its new site.

42. The 1967 village population register gives a grand total of 1804 persons, but a physical recheck of 1967 figures shows that there were only 1801 people listed in that year. This latter figure balances with the 1968 grand total of 1792, with the population of Teraruma being treated as a migration out en masse. Discrepancies between 1967 and 1968 figures are as follows -

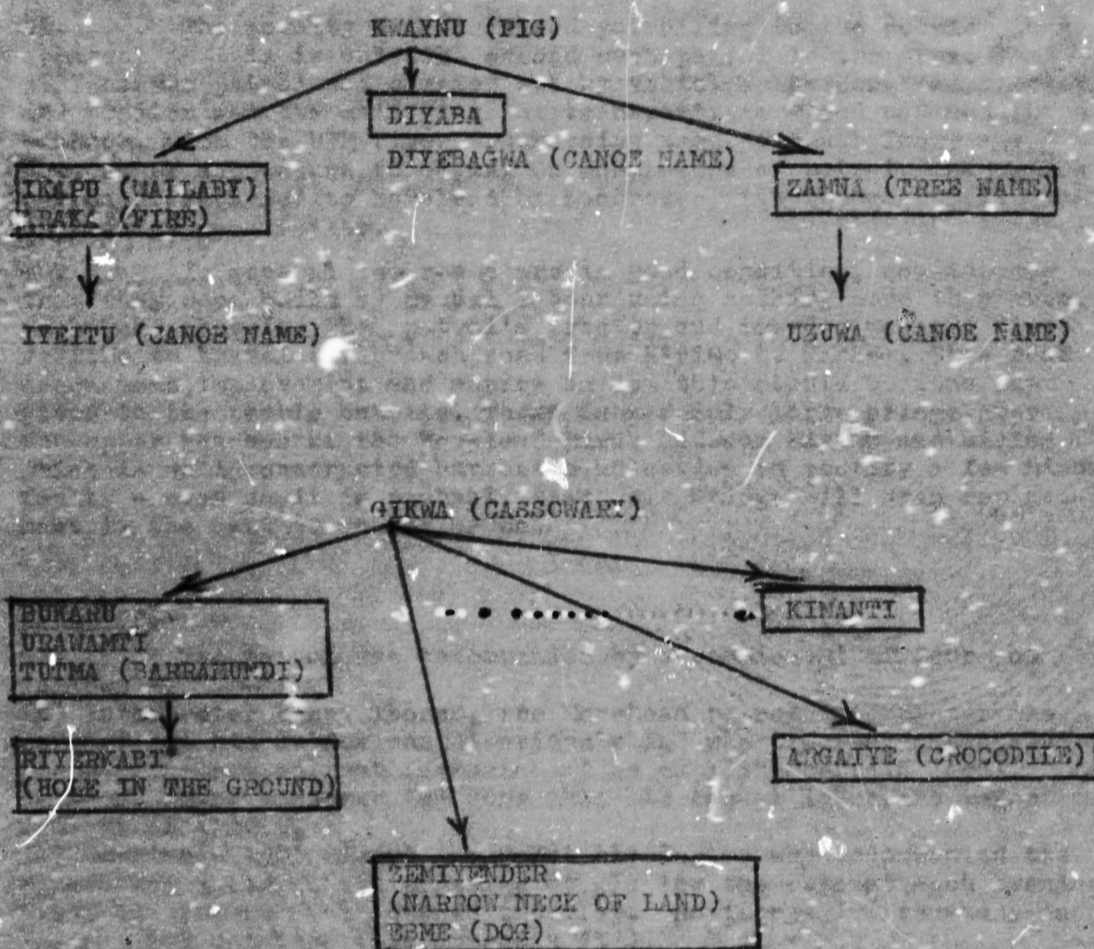
Village	1967		1968
	V.P.R.	Actual	
Aewe	406	409	417
Buru	218	217	222
Goe	38	38	40
Gwaku	59	59	63
Gwibaku	252	254	267
Inaporok	156	156	156
Iweve	110	111	112
Kawatangwa	97	97	95
Keru	97	84	91
Kiriwo	73	73	76
Serki	121	121	123
Setavi	49	54	55
Sirisa	74	74	75
Teraruma	54	54 (?)	nil
Totals	<u>1804</u>	<u>1801</u>	<u>1792</u>

Anthropology.

43. For assistance to future patrolling Officers, some anthropological information was obtained on the clan structure of the

Saru people. This information is applicable to Gwibaku village in particular, but is relevant to all the true Saru people.

44. Basically the people are divided into two clans called Kwaynu (pig) and Gikwa (cassowary), and if asked any Saru will say he belongs together of these. Within these clans there are found several sub clans - most of the sub clan names have english equivalents, but several do not. These groups are as follows -



(*RIYERKABI - a sub clan found only at Aewe)

45. The names in the squares are names for the same sub clan, and a member of that sub clan can use any one of these names to refer to his group (eg. Bururu, Urawanti, Tutma). Each clan has its village leader in each village, but the most influential of these village leaders may also have some say in matters concerning other villages. These men are Kanuwaba of Aewe for the Gikwa clan, and Korunai of Gwibaku for the Kwaynu (or Kwaynu) clan. Compared to other places, clan leadership among these people is a rather nebulous thing, but the Saru do place more importance on clan leadership than do other groups in the Morehead area.

Carriers and Canoes - Roads and Bridges.

46. The patrol was almost fully mechanised, save for visits to the villages of Inaprok, Duru and Aewe (including Gwaku), where it was necessary to cross swampy land or waterways choked with growth. (see map and appendix 'H').

47. This is possible with the completed vehicular road links via Mata to Keru and Serki, continuing on by foot and canoe to Inaprok, and then via Rouku and Uparua to the villages of Setavi,

Sirisa, Kiriwo, Goe and Gwibaku as well as on the Wigwa UFM. From Gwibaku it is necessary to travel by foot and canoe to Duru and by canoe to Awe and Gwaku. The Mission river truck and outboard can reach Iwee and Kawatangwa.

48. Where carriers and canoes are used they are readily available and the people were found very cooperative in this respect. In fact, after hiring a line of carriers, one has to be careful lest he should arrive at his destination and find the line doubled in strength.

49. The novelty of mechanized patrolling to the people, was apparent as this is only the second such patrol to the area. The 1967 census patrol was carried out by vehicle. The Morehead tractor and trailer was the main means of transport, as speed was not the essence, with the UFM river truck being used to reach Iwee and Kawatangwa and return to Giga. On completion of patrol, the patrol personnel returned to Morehead by landrover with the gear following by tractor and trailer.

50. In general the roads are in good condition, considering that they were built by manual labour using nothing more than axes, picks and shovels. The patrol's tractor and trailer was the first vehicle to travel the launch road from Kiriwo to Sirisa. This road needs some improvement and advice on how this should be done was given to the people on site. There is a fairly large bridge over the upper reaches of the Morehead River between Kiriwo and Sirisa which is well constructed but needs attention to rectify a few minor faults - even so it is probable that this bridge will need replacement in the next 12 months or so.

Personnel.

51. The patrol was accompanied by a complement of four, as follows -
 (a) Interpreter Benny Thomas, the Morehead patrol interpreter who carried out his duties conscientiously and was of great assistance in pointing out salient features and in explaining certain local customs. Benny is worth far more than his casual labourers wages and ration issues.
 (b) Constable 1985 Sibert - a Constable Bugler who accompanied the patrol and added to its prestige by playing the retreat each evening while the interpreter lowered the flag. An impressive ceremony in village surroundings (see appendix 'I').
 (c) Projectionist Arnold Isoro, the Morehead Sub District DIPS film projectionist who showed films in each village where the patrol overnights. Unfortunately film showing at Kawatangwa was prevented by a sudden storm, but in all other villages the service was appreciated by the people. Arnold is a quiet young man who works well, and
 (d) Storeman Dangona, an employee of the Morehead Cooperative Ltd. who conducted a bank agency in each village and checked each passbook presented to enter up interest and check against bank records.

52. The patrol was also accompanied in part by Cadet Police Officer Mesa of Daru Police Station, who visited Gwibaku and Duru villages to investigate an alleged suicide, and Medical Assistant Loli with Medical Orderly Ani who were bringing small pox vaccinations up to date in some areas.

Appendices.

53. The following appendices are attached to this report -
 'A' - Copy of patrol instructions.
 'B' - 1968 Village Population Register.
 'C' - Children of school age, 1969 preparatory classes.
 'D' - Assessment of Council tax payable by villages.
 'E' - Census of shotguns.
 'F' - Schedule of Village Constables.

- 'G' - Schedule of radio receivers.
- 'H' - Patrol travelling times.
- 'I' - Police personnel accompanying.
- 'J' - Patrol map.

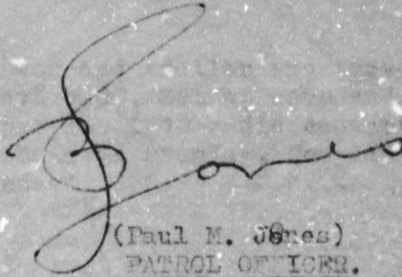
Conclusion.

54. All factors taken into consideration, the Saru Census Division is entering into a new era of development. The most important of these factors are -

- (1) Introduction of Local Government in the near future with associated improvement in political, economic and social development.
- (2) Development of the Suki Rubber Scheme by DASF. The biggest pitfall of this scheme is the decline in rubber prices over past years.
- (3) The opening and gradual improvement of the Saru road network, in conjunction with the entire Sub District road network, with improved communications and increased contact with the Saru people, and associated benefits.
- (4) Possibility of commencing copra production in the villages not participating in the Suki Rubber scheme to give these people parallel development, if possible, with the rubber villages.

55. Possibly the greatest asset of the Saru people is their own attitude towards development and the enthusiasm they generate into projects such as the road and the rubber. The UFM have been able to do a great deal for these people without effecting their traditional tribal energy, and the Administration can now take advantage of this energy and direct it in the proper direction, as is now being done.

56. Thanks are expressed to Mr. I. Lindsay of UFM, Giga, Mr. I. Pendergraft of DASF, Daru, and Mr. E.D. Wren, Assistant District Commissioner, Morehead, for information made available and included in this report.


(Paul M. Jones)
PATROL OFFICER.

(14) 1

MOREHEAD PATROL No. 2-68/69.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 15th October.

Departed Morehead 0925 by tractor and trailer and travelling via Mata and Jaraia, arrived at Keru 1240. Set up camp at Keru and the census and discussions in afternoon. DIES films shown in evening. Compiled census statistics till 2200 and overnight at Keru.

Wednesday 16th October.

Departed Keru 0900 by tractor and trailer and arrived Serki 1035. Set up camp and then census and talks with village people on various topics. Visited UTM school and aid post. A510 radio contact with Morehead 1600. DIES films shown in evening and work on census statistics. Overnight at Serki.

Thursday 17th October.

Departed Serki 0730 by foot and after traversing one swamp arrived at canoe place 0945 - departed canoe place in four canoes 1015 and arrived at Inaporok 1140. Set up camp and after midday heat, census of Inaporok 1500, and discussions with village people on Local Government and cash cropping (mainly rubber). A510 radio contact with Morehead at 1600. DIES films shown in evening and work on census statistics. Overnight at Inaporok.

Friday 18th October.

Departed Inaporok by canoe 0800 and arrived Serki canoe place 1000 - by foot to Serki and arrived there 1200. Buying of fresh food and other minor matters at Serki and then departed by tractor and trailer 1400 and travelling via Keru, Jaraia and Mata arrived at Morehead 1845. Patrol stood down and overnight at Morehead.

Saturday 19th October to Sunday 27th October.

Other duties at Morehead.

Monday 28th October.

Departed Morehead 0930 by tractor and trailer and travelling via Rouma and Uparua, arrived Setavi 1230. Set up camp and then census and discussions with village people. A510 radio contact with Morehead at 1600. DIES films shown in evening. Compilation census statistics and overnight at Setavi.

Tuesday 29th October.

Departed Setavi 0830 by tractor and trailer and arrived Kiriwo 1030. Set up camp and then A510 radio contact with Morehead 1200 about a body found near Duru village. Census revision and talks with village people in afternoon. A510 radio contact with Morehead at 1600. DIES films shown in evening. Compilation census statistics and overnight at Kiriwo.

Wednesday 30th October.

Departed Kiriwo 0900 by tractor and trailer and after some moments of terror crossing a bridge over the upper Morehead River, arrived at Sirisa village 0945. Census and discussions at Sirisa. Local Court at Sirisa and a man sentenced to 3 months for assaulting his wife with a knife - prisoner despatched to Morehead under escort of Village Constable. Departed Sirisa by tractor and trailer 1300 and after unloading and reloading trailer to cross bridge arrived at Kiriwo 1415. Inspected unstaffed aid post at Kiriwo and then departed at 1430 and after stopping at 1600 for radio contact with Morehead, arrived at Goe 1715. DIES films shown in evening. Compilation census statistics and overnight at Goe.

Thursday 31st October.

Census revision of Goe and talks with village people on various matters. Departed Goe 1045 by tractor and trailer and arrived Gwibaku 1445 after 4 exhausting hours. Set up camp and attempted radio contact with Morehead at 1600, but no success. Visited Gigwa UFM in afternoon and returned Gwibaku 1830 - arranged for census tomorrow. Compilation census statistics in evening and overnight at Gwibaku.

Friday 1st November.

At Gwibaku - census and discussions and other patrol tasks until about 1200. Compilation census statistics in afternoon and contact with Morehead 1600 by mission radio. DIES films shown in evening. To mission for dinner then returned Gwibaku and overnight there.

Saturday 2nd November.

Departed Gwibaku 0730 by canoe and arrived Aewe village 0900 and set up camp. Census of Gwaku village, which is now established about 400 yards from Aewe, followed by census of Aewe village and discussions with people of both villages on Local Government and the Suki rubber scheme. Visited new site of Gwaku village in afternoon. DIES films shown in evening. Compilation census statistics and overnight at Aewe.

Sunday 3rd November.

Departed Aewe 0730 by canoe and arrived Gigwa UFM 0815 - canoes continued on to Gwibaku. Departed mission 0925 by tractor for Gwibaku. To mission in afternoon to mix up fuel for use in mission outboard - afternoon tea and back to Gwibaku 1700. Toyota arrived Gwibaku 1745 ex Morehead with Cadet Police Officer and PHD small pox vaccination team to accompany patrol. To mission 1800 with Cadet Police Officer for dinner and back to Gwibaku 2000 when Toyota departed to return to Morehead. Overnight at Gwibaku.

Monday 4th November.

Radio contact with Morehead 0755 re vehicle movements. Departed Gwibaku 0815 by canoe and arrived Duru canoe place 0915, thence on by foot to Duru village by 1045. Cadet Police Officer accompanying to investigate alleged suicide of a man. Set up camp and the census revision and discussions with village people. Radio contact with Morehead 1600. DIES films shown in evening. Work on census statistics and overnight at Duru.

Tuesday 5th November.

Departed Duru 0745 by foot to canoe place then on to Gigwa UFM by canoe at 1030. Paid off carrier line and after lunch at mission departed 1300 by mission river truck and outboard for Iweve by 1445. Census and discussions at Iweve. Radio contact with Morehead 1600. Confirmed transport arrangements to pick up Cadet Police Officer now waiting at Gigwa. DIES films shown in evening. Compilation census statistics and overnight at Iweve.

Wednesday 6th November.

Departed Iweve 0800 by river truck and arrived Kawatanga 1100 after stopping at site of rubber scheme. Set up camp at Kawatanga then census revision and talks with people. Radio contact with Morehead 1600. DIES films shown in evening. Compilation census statistics and overnight at Kawatanga.

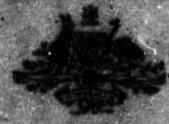
Thursday 7th November.

Departed Kawatungwa 0700 by river truck and after stopping 20 minutes at the rubber seed nursery arrived Sigwa UPH 1200. Lunch at mission then to Gwibaku village in afternoon by tractor for a meeting about shotguns. Returned to mission and remainder of afternoon and overnight there.

Friday 8th November.

Landrover arrived at Morehead 0600, then departed Sigwa 0745 via Gwibaku and travelling via Goe, Kirimo, Sotavi, Uperus and Rouku arrived Morehead 1300. Tractor and trailer following with patrol gear arrived Morehead 1830. End of patrol and patrol personnel stood down.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegram..... DISTROFF
Our Reference..... G-7-4-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
MOREHEAD,
Western District.

10th October, 1968.

Mr. F.M. Jones,
Patrol Officer,
MOREHEAD.

MOREHEAD PATROL NO. 2-68/69.

As discussed, please depart on a routine census patrol of the Saru Census Division on Tuesday 15th October, 1968.

2. Whilst on patrol please take action on the following matters:-

- (a) If a supply of the new census forms becomes available, compile new registers for each village. If the new forms are not received, improvise with the old ones and then make out the new registers on completion of your patrol.
- (b) While carrying out the census, compile a list of all schools age children between the ages of 6 and 7. This will assist in estimating 1969 enrolments for preparatory classes at the Morehead Primary 'T' School and the U.F.M. Primary 'T' School at Gigwa.
- (c) Ask the people in each village to clean their coconut groves ready for inspection by the DASF Field Assistant. The Field Assistant will visit the Saru Census Division on his return from the coastal villages of the Trans Fly.
- (d) Make an assessment in each village of how much Council tax can be collected, at say \$4 per taxpayer. Suggest to each potential taxpayer that he bank at least \$4 in readiness for the initial tax collection of the Morehead Council, on its establishment.
- (e) Disseminate Council propaganda wherever you go, the principal purpose of this being to make the people familiar with the concept of a Council. Stress that initial benefits will be intangible and that the amount of self-help expected of them will be greater, not less, than previously. Encourage discussion on Local Government wherever possible.
- (f) Carry out a census of shotguns in each village, and check that registration on all firearms is current. Renew registrations as required.
- (g) Interview Village Constable KANAWAKI of KWE Village, and on return from patrol prepare a recommendation that he be presented the Civil Loyal Service Medal. Presentation of this medal would coincide with presentation of certificates of service to retiring Village Constables on the establishment of the Morehead Council.
- (h) Take with you the Morehead A510 portable transmitter so that regular contact can be maintained with the patrol.

3. As you will be using the tractor and trailer for the main part of the patrol, the following personnel will accompany you:-

- (a) One Police Constable.
- (b) One Interpreter.
- (c) Mr. Arnold Isoro, the D.I.S.S. Film Projectionist, who will show films in each village visited.
- (d) A Morehead Cooperative Ltd. employee, who will carry out banking transactions in each village, and enter interest up-to-date all National Bank passbooks presented.
- (e) One labourer, who will carry a supply of nails and deck spikes to secure the decking on all the bridges between Morehead and Gigwa Mission that were repaired when no nails and spikes were available.

4. I was going to ask you to compile details of road mileages between villages, but as you are now using the tractor and trailer and not the Toyota, this will not be possible. The tractor records only hours of running. Road mileages can be measured by the Toyota

2.

at a later date, when that vehicle is free.

5. I regret that you will have to drive the tractor and trailer yourself, as there is at present no second driver at Morehead. I note that your Administration Driving Permit No. 2169 is endorsed for 'Category "H" - Tractors, Wheeled'.

6. You may draw patrol equipment, rations, fuel supplies and cash advances as required.

7. Wishing you an enjoyable patrol.

(S. Wren)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Appendix 'C'.

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE - SARU CENSUS DIVISION.

(Names and ages supplied to Head Teachers Gigwa UFM and Morehead Primary 'T' Schools).

AWE	-	22
DURU	-	10
GOE	-	2
GWAKU	-	1
GWIBAKU	-	12
INAYOROK	-	10
IWEWE	-	3
KAWATANGWA	-	6
KERU	-	6
KIRINO	-	3
SERKI	-	7
SETAVI	-	2
SIRISA	-	6
TOTAL*		<u><u>90</u></u>

(* - numbers given are those of children who will be 6 & 7 years in 1969 - actual number of children who present themselves for enrolment in 1969 preparatory classes could be much higher).

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Appendix 'D'.

TAX ASSESSMENTS - SARU CENSUS DIVISION.

(Approximate assessment of tax each Saru village can ~~possibly~~ physically pay at \$4 per annum)

AEWE	-	58 @ \$4 = \$ 232
DURU	-	30 @ \$4 = \$ 120
GOG	-	7 @ \$4 = \$ 28
GAKC	-	10 @ \$4 = \$ 40
CWIKAT	-	35 @ \$4 = \$ 140
IPAPOROK	-	10 @ \$4 = \$ 40
INEWE	-	10 @ \$4 = \$ 40
KAWATANGWA	-	15 @ \$4 = \$ 60
KERU	-	17 @ \$4 = \$ 68
KIRINO	-	10 @ \$4 = \$ 40
SEKI	-	20 @ \$4 = \$ 80
SETAVI	-	12 @ \$4 = \$ 48
SIRISA	-	13 @ \$4 = \$ 52
TOTAL		<u>\$1028</u>

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Appendix 'E'

Sensus of Shotguns

<u>Aewe</u>	No. 10	Population 417	
Nanawaki - Zika (V.C.)		Registered till 15/3/69	
Utrina - Zimagu		Registered till 23/5/69	
PIKWI - Soakina		Registered till 11/3/69	
Iniki - Zika		Registered till 27/2/69	
Quadi - Gidavi		Registered till 24/11/69	- U/S
Sinba - [unclear]		Registered till 24/2/69	
Kinuba - Simana		Registered till 22/3/69	- U/S
Gibaruma - Acarawa		Registered till 22/2/69	- U/S
Uliba - Ise		Registered till 11/3/69	
Kaswa - Sudina		Registered till 23/5/69	
<u>Duru</u>	No. 5	Population 222	
Isapi - Kakma (V.C.)		Registered till 14/3/69	
Iagu - Upi		Registered till 15/7/69	
Aika - Dumaka		Registered till 19/3/69	
Eisaki - Sapku		Registered till 15/11/69	
Sabian - Samatsari		Registered till 14/11/69	
<u>Gee</u>	No. 1	Population 40	
Waila - Sewi		Registered till 21/8/69	
<u>Gwaku</u>	No. 2	Population 63	
Bingara - Saagabal (V.C.)		Registered till 3/2/69	
Gwee - Sinaku		Registered till 23/2/69	
<u>Gwibaku</u>	No. 7	Population 267	
Ononda - Semata (V.C.)		Registration expired 1/9/68	- Confiscated
Tanlepo - Abasi		Registered till 27/2/69	- U/S
Saipu - Ibne		Registered till 11/3/69	
Rika - Korobasi		Registered till 27/3/69	
Parima - Uliba		Registered till 11/11/69	
Kakuru - Girawasi		Registered till 11/11/69	
Klabga - Jati		Registered till 11/11/69	
<u>Inaperek</u>	No. 4	Population 156	
Baudi - Serimaki (V.C.)		Registered till 2/9/69	
Alwa - Idaus		Registered till 29/2/69	
Inikuni - Gidu		Registered till 22/10/69	
Wewi - Damnasi		Registered till 23/10/69	
<u>Iweue</u>	No. 3	Population 112	
Iaru - Kwambore (V.C.)		Registered till 2/5/69	
Zeye - Dupu		Registered till 25/7/69	
Iakura - Wadari		Registered till 11/11/68	
<u>Kawatangwa</u>	No. 2	Population 95	
Sendemai - Drope (V.C.)		Registered till 11/3/69	
Hiri - Ieke		Registered till 11/11/69	
Akuri - Guaró (UFM Pastor)		Registered till 29/2/69	
<u>Keru</u>	No. 2	Population 91	
Pawe - Pawe (V.C.)		Registered till 30/6/69	- U/S
Sitau - Garisa		Registered till 17/4/69	- U/S

Appendix 'E' (Cont'd)

<u>Kinwo</u>	No. 2	Population 76
Basin - Biri (V.C.)		Registered till 17/8/69
Tukri - Dango		Registered till 24/7/69
<u>Sarki</u>	No. 4	Population 123
Boriga - Moima		Registered till 30/6/69
Duamai - Duse		Registered till 3/3/69
Marisa - Wia		Registered till 29/2/69
Siure - Wamka		Registered till 3/3/69
Waina - Giboi (UFM Pastor)		Registered till 23/5/69
Damaru - Misim (UFM Medical)		Registered till 30/6/69
<u>Setavi</u>	No. 2	Population 55
Debai - Seru		Registered till 10/5/69
Tuwama - Faitau		Registered till 11/9/69
<u>Sirisa</u>	No. 2	Population 75
Paisai - Garanoit (V.C.)		Registered till 13/8/69
Dania - Barabo		Registered till 19/6/69
<u>Gikwa UFM</u>		
I.M. Lindsay		Registered till 29/2/69
I.M. Lindsay		Registered till 29/2/69
Gaba Jawian		Registered till 21/3/69
Sibol Beubi		Registered till 1/2/69

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Appendix 'P'.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES - SABU CENSUS DIVISION.

AEWE	-	NANAWAKI - ZIKA	3
DURU	-	ISAPI - KAKMA	4
GOB	-	KARUKI - IWAMI	5
GWAHU	-	DINGARN - SANGABI	6
GVIRAKU	-	ONOMBA - BANATI	7
INAPOROK	-	BAUDI-SERIMAKI	8
IWELE	-	LARO - KAMBORE	9
KANATANGWA	-	SENDEMAI - DROPE	10
KERU	-	PAHE - PAWI	11
KIRINO	-	EASIN - BERY	12
KIRIKI	-	PORUMAKA - GANZUA	13
SESAVI	-	KINJAMAI - SARISAF	14
SILISA	-	PWASAI - GUNA'OK	15

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Appendix 'G'.

RADIO RECEIVERS - SARU CENSUS DIVISION.

	<u>DIES</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u>
AWE	1 (new)	3
DUBU	1 (issued 1965 U/S)	4
GGE	NIL	NIL
GNAKU	NIL	NIL
GNIBAKU	1 (new)	3
IMAPOROK	1	1
INWE	1 (issued 3/68)	2
KANATANGWA	NIL	2
KERU	1 (new)	NIL
KIPING	1 (issued 1965 U/S)	NIL
SEKI	1 (issued 1966)	3
SETAVI	NIL	NIL
SIRISA	NIL	NIL

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Appendix 'H'.

PATROL TRAVELLING TIMES - SARU CENSUS DIVISION.

(Dry season movement by transport specified).

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Type of transport</u>	<u>time (hours)</u>
Morehead - Keru	Tractor & trailer	3 1/2
Keru - Serki	Tractor & trailer	1 1/2
Serki - Inaprok	foot 2 + canoe 2	4
Morehead - Setavi	Tractor & trailer	3
Setavi - Kiriwo	Tractor & trailer	2
Kiriwo - Sirisa	Tractor & trailer	1
Kiriwo - Goc	Tractor & trailer	3
Goc - Gwibaku	Tractor & trailer	4
Gwibaku - Aewe	canoe	1 1/2
Aewe - Gigwa UPM	canoe	1 1/2
Gigwa UPM - Gwibaku	Tractor & trailer	1 1/2
Gwibaku - Duru	canoe 1 + foot 1 1/2	2 1/2
Duru - Gigwa UPM	foot 1 1/2 + canoe 1 1/2	3
Gigwa UPM - Iweve	river truck & 18 Evinrude	1 1/2*
Iweve - Hawatangwa	river truck & 18 Evinrude	2 1/2*
Hawatangwa - Gigwa UPM	river truck & 18 Evinrude	4 1/2*
Gigwa UPM - Morehead	Landrover	5

(* river truck times depend on loading weight and tides in the Fly River - this unit readily available for hire from UPM at Gigwa but Officers should take their own fuel to save cutting into mission stocks. 15 gallons plus oil is adequate).

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Appendix 'I'.

REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.
(Morehead Patrol No. 2-68/69)

Constable 1985 SIBERT, Reliable. Performed his duties most satisfactorily and was of particular help in setting up and breaking camp. Constable Sibert is a young Zulu who was transferred from Nomad to Morehead to enable his children to attend school. The experience he gained in patrolling the Biami and Gebusi-Alibu areas of Nomad stands out. He is able to operate an AS10 portable transceiver and has been receiving some driving instruction at Morehead and could become a good driver, with practice.

[Handwritten Signature]
Paul H. Jones
Patrol Officer

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 4. of 1968/69 LAKE MURRAY

Subdistrict..... MOREHEAD

District..... WESTERN

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL PATROL - LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Patrol Conducted by..... J. K. NOMBRI..... PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled..... LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

(Council and/or..... INCLUDING 1. LAKE MURRAY 2. MIDDLE FLY

Census Division/s.)..... CENSUS DIVISIONS

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

MR. GAI'IG LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASST.

MR. P. GEMOAGAN TRAINEE P.O.

MR. W. LOKY HEALTH EXTN. OFFICER

MR. SISA M.P. HEALTH EDUCATOR

MR. D. LAGA M.P. STUDENT

MR. S. AVTA INTERPRETER

Const. 1st/c KOTVI

Duration of Patrol - from 9/12/68 To 10/1/69

No. of Days..... THIRTY TWO

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : ANNUAL CENSUS AND LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL TAX PATROL

Date..... 8/9/68 to 21/10/68 Duration..... 36 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... 1. GENERAL ELECTIONS OF LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL 2. SMALL POX VACCINATION 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER MATTER ARISING OUT OF THE AREA.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 3927

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

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.....
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

LAKE MURRAY PATROL REPORT NUMBER 4 - 1968/69

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: J. F. HONNRI PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: LAKE MURRAY COUNCIL AREA - LAKE MURRAY & KIMOLA TLE CENSUS DIV. RANGE (Complete Lake Murray Administrative Area).

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: MR. S. A. T. D Local Government Assistant
MR. P. G. H. M. S. D. Trainee Patrol Officer
MR. C. J. M. I. Health Extension Officer and staff of Mung P.M.D. Dispensary
Tom Herbert MUNG
Gun Interpreter

DURATION: 9th. December, 1968 to 10th. January, 1969.
32 Days

LAST PATROL IN AREA: Annual Census and Council Tax Patrol (September and October 1968).

MAP REFERENCED: See attached map please

CHARACTER OF PATROL: LAKE MURRAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS, SHELTER FOR VACCINATION, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION and WORK IN COUNCIL PROVINCE AND OTHER MATTERS IN THE AREA.


.....
(J. F. HONNRI)

OFFICER IN CHARGE - Lake Murray

INTRODUCTION

Originally this patrol was planned mainly to conduct the general election for the Lake Murray Local Government Council, however, other matters had cropped up in the area so the patrol programme was altered to fit in all of these matters. Besides the Council elections the patrol went out to inspect and supervise the completion of council projects in the council area and to carry out general administration of the area. Another big thing was that a Medical Patrol under the leadership of Health Extension Officer Mr. W. IOLA had joined the patrol to administer Small Pox Vaccination to the villagers in the Lake Murray Council area. The Lake Murray Council area is the whole of the Lake Murray Patrol Post Administrative area and it consists of the Lake Murray and Middle Fly Census Divisions.

2. It will be seen in the body of the report that the patrol had visited all the villages in the area except three because of the lack of time and transport. On the other hand the patrol had visited a number of the villages twice because either roads had risen in the area after the patrol had gone through the area. The patrol had split up into smaller groups in order to keep in line with the time limits especially on the elections.

3. Though the patrol had carried out a variety of duties I treat it as a special patrol and as such the report consists of the diary and a situation report which is divided into the normal sub-headings of political, economic and social.

4. Mr. Pende Gemoagab, who is the Trainee Patrol Officer who had accompanied the patrol is being instructed to submit a separate report as part of his training exercise.

B. DIARY

- 9th. December, 1968. Local Government Assistant Mr. S. IOLA, who is the patrol interpreter and self departed Lake Murray station at 9.00am for Usakof village per dinghy and outboard. After receiving nominations for ward 1 we then departed Usakof for Nagipopo village and instructed the villagers to assemble at Usakof for elections for ward 2 to be held on Thursday the 12th. December. Then departed Nagipopo for the station arriving there at 3.00pm then walked across to Buhobolava village and received nominations for ward 1.
- 10th. December, 1968. From 7.45am to 10.00am did the radio and some office duties. At 10.10 elections for ward 1 began and it ended at 3.00 pm. KOMANO BOROPO of Usakof village a former councillor was re-elected for ward 1.
- 11th. December, 1968. Departed the station at 9.00am for Aom for the nominations for ward 2. OQ BAREE the sitting Councillor was nominated. We then left Aom for Nago village and received nominations there. At Nago KABERA INON was nominated. The party then returned to the station. Self did some office work and spent the night at the station.
- 12th. December, 1968. I departed Lake Murray station for Bobon airstrip to meet Mr. Trainee Patrol Officer Pende Gemoagab and Mr. W. IOLA, the Health Extension Officer and his family. I returned to the station late in the afternoon with the above mentioned people.
- 13th. December, 1968. Departed the station early in the morning with the Medical patrol for Aom village and soon after our arrival there elections for ward 2 was in progress. At the same time the Aom villagers were given their small pox vaccine. The work there was completed at 11.30. The party then moved on to Nago village per dinghy and outboard. Elections for

5. DIARY (contd)

-3-

ward 2 and injection for the Hago villagers was on the day soon after the party arrived there and work for the day completed 5.00pm. The election for this ward resulted in GO HAIKH the former councillor from Awa village being re-elected. On the way back to the station the motor broke down and after more than 5 hours of struggle against the wind and waves arrived at the station at 9.30 pm.

14th. December 1968.

The morning was spent in office duties and Saturday radio rehearsal. The afternoon was spent in fixing the motor.

15th. December 1968.

Observed Sunday.

16th. December 1968.

The party departed the station early for Buschi village. At Buschi nominations for ward 5 were received, names of children of school age were recorded and election talk was given. Mr Sim was the Health Educator also gave health talks to the villagers. The nominations were submitted for this ward via, HEMAI YANUWA of Nagipope village and KUKU KIRAN a former councillor from Buschi. The elections and vaccinations for this group began at approximately 11.30am and ended at 3.00pm for the villagers of Nagipope and Epota villages gathered at Buschi for the occasion. The election resulted in KUKU winning his seat second time in succession. The patrol party returned to the station and some of the station people were given their small pen injections.

17th. December, 1968.

The patrol went to Uakif village for outbreak and diphtheria where the medical group injections and health talks and soil took down names of school age children. We then returned to the station where the medical people finished off injecting the station personnel then walked to Haindellavu village and injected the villagers there.

18th. December 1968.

The patrol party including Mrs. Loli and children departed Lake Huray Station per H.V. Lake Huray at 9.00am for Rangoo. This time the patrol interpreter was left on the station and Scheweke Aita the Government Interpreter accompanied the patrol. Enroute the party met H.V. Alope, the Public Health boat and went aboard the H.V. Alope and returned to the St. Ann to pick up the Post Master of Lake Huray school Mr. I. Macquill's crates. The party arrived at Rangoo Mission Station very late in the afternoon and spent the night on board the ship Alope.

19th. Deczber 1968.

Early in the morning at Rangoo Mission station nominations for ward 3 were received:- ward 3 includes Rima and Tagua villages and Rangoo Mission station. Three persons nominated for this ward, namely FENSI HARIAGASI and KARIAGASI HARIAGASI both of Rima village and ASERAI GAIN of Tagua Village. Election and health talks were given, after which elections & injections given and all work ended at 1.00 hours. The election resulted in ASERAI being re-elected for ward 3 for another term. After lunch Mr. Gregory Aita departed for Kungu for Christmas break while the rest of the party went on to Hise per H.V. Alope and spent the night aboard at Hise.

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2. DIARY (continued)

20th. December, 1968. At 13:30 nominations for ward 4 were received and the following were nominated: TOFA NAIO and DUPIA GEFUMAI both of Acentutum village AIMA AUSA of VUNAVUNA village and OLINAI SIBO of MIA VILLAGES. After nominations taken did health education, elections and vaccinations. The election resulted in AIMA AUSA and TOLEMO both re-elected for the two seats that they had held for ward 4. The party sailed for Obe arriving there in the afternoon and spent the night at Obe.

21st. December, 1968. Worked on the Obe airstrip land investigation and began taking nominations for ward 7. Night spent at Obe aboard the Aloys.

22nd. December, 1968. Villagers from Koroval and Kaimava came into Fiviananga village for the elections. Some West Irishmen who were camping at Koroval also came. Nominations for ward 7 was closed in the afternoon. ELISINI KAINI and HAHARA KEMAI both of Koroval AINO LOGOI of Fiviananga and SOREI NAHA of SOREVA were nominated.

23rd. December, 1968. Held elections for ward 7. Health education and small pox vaccination were also done. The result of the elections for ward 7 runs as follows: ELISINI KAINI, the sitting member and President of the council was his seat and the other seat was won by AINO LOGOI for the sitting member SOREI NAHA. The patrol then sailed for Aianak and soon after our arrival nominations for ward 9 was called. The sitting member for this ward, ANAO SAKHAP of Aianak was re-elected unopposed. The medical party did their health education and vaccination while self held talks with the West Irishmen who were at the village. When all work ended we sailed again very late in the afternoon for Besset village arriving at the entrance at about 10pm.

24th. December, 1968. Set out for Besset village per dinghy and paddles leaving half the patrol behind on Aloys. A motor and canoe was sent out from Besset to pick up the rest of the patrol. At Besset village took nominations for ward 6 where three gentlemen were nominated. The nominees were LEO NALA, YOSEPI IAHAI and VIKTORI IAHAI all of Besset village. Elections, health education and vaccination were all done. LEO NALA the sitting member was re-elected. The patrol then returned to the MV Aloys and spent the night on board.

25th. December, 1968 - Christmas Day. The patrol sailed for Nipua village en-route the ship anchored at Kofuda and the medical party went ashore injected those few people who remained behind for the rest of the village was done at Besset for Christmas service. The patrol then sailed again for Nipua. At Nipua the medical party once again did their work while self and party observed Christmas Day. The night spent on board the Aloys.

5. BEAR (continued)

- 26th. December, 1968 At about 5am self and party left the MV. Alope and went ashore to Higan village. The MV. Alope with the medical party departed Higan for straight after we got off. At 9.30am after realizing that all the villagers or most of them for ward 8 which includes the villages of Mada, Higan and ~~the~~ Huan were still at Saset for the Christmas we departed Higan village for Lake Murray Station leaving ward behind that we would return to do the elections. The patrol motor for three hours then paddled for 6 hours thus arriving at the Lake Murray station late in the night.
- 27th. December, 1968. The whole day spent on office duties at Lake Murray station
- 28th. December, 1968. Did the Saturday schedule and work on the out board motor.
- 29th. December, 1968. At 9am departed Lake Murray station for the port dinghy and outboard. The motor broke down three hours down the Strickland from Huan village. Two minutes after the motor had broken down I got the MV. Lake Murray which took me and towed the dinghy back to Lake Murray sailing through at night. It docked at Huan village and I got the motor working again. Self and the two Police Constables from Lake went to the station per outboard and motor.
- 30th. December, 1968. Carried out office duties and waited for the MV. Lake Murray to go back to Cho.
- 31st. December, 1968. Worked in the office and waited for the MV. Lake Murray
- 1st. January, 1969. New Years Day - Observed.
- 2nd. January, 1969. Went down to the Reber airstrip to meet the plane and find out about the availability of the MV. Lake Murray. On the return journey the motor broke down. Mr. P. Gansagab and self paddled the dinghy from 6pm till 2.50am at which time we arrived at the ~~the~~ Lake Murray station.
- 3rd. January, 1969. Mr. P. Gansagab, four Police Constables, the patrol ~~interpreter~~ interpreter and self departed the station early in the morning for the Middle Fly Census Division, per MV. Lake Murray. Anchored at Huan the second last village of the Lake Murray Census Division at 4pm. From 4pm till 7.45pm worked on the Council Water Tank Project at Huan village. The tank left uncompleted. Left written instructions for Mr. A. A. to do elections for ward 8.
- 4th. January, 1969. Worked a bit more on the tank then departed Huan at about 10am for Cho arriving there very late and thus anchored there.
- 5th. January, 1969. Departed Cho at 7.00am for Kaviananga. At Kaviananga one Police Constable and self got off the ship. The rest of the police under the charge Mr. P. Gansagab departed for Kowmi, Asambak and Saset villages. Held discussions with the villagers and inspected the airstrip.

5. DIARY (continued)

6th. January, 1969. Worked on the Kaminanga Water Tank Project most of the day. Walked down to Obo and inspected the airstrip again at 3pm. At 4pm made radio contact with Murchison and reported on the condition of the airstrip and other matters. From 7pm to 9pm recorded genealogies for the land owners of Obo airstrip. The night spent at Kaminanga village. Had received word over the air that Mr. S. Ai'io had departed Lake Murray over land for Niyan village.

7th. January, 1969. From 8am to 12 noon put on the final touches of the water tank. After lunch held discussions with the villagers did another airstrip inspection. At 4pm contacted Murchison and made another report to the ADC marches. At night again worked on the genealogy of land owners. At 7.30pm Mr. F. Kamogah and Const. Ito'e Ito'i returned from Inowai village after having discharged their duties as signposts from West Island and on directed by self.

8th. January, 1969. From 8am to 12 noon worked on the new house at Obo. The afternoon was spent in completing the genealogy of the land owners of Obo airstrip. The W. Lake Murray arrived from Inowai village with the rest of the police party at 8.30pm. It anchored at Obo.

9th. January, 1969. Departed Obo at 9a. for Lake Murray per W. Lake Murray and anchored at Niyan village after midnight. Went ashore and camped at Niyan village.

10th. January, 1969. From 6am to 8.30 am put on the final touches on the Niyan Water Tank. Then departed Niyan for Lake Murray station, arriving there late in the afternoon. At the station found Mr. S. Ai'io who was recovering from being sick. He had returned from Niyan because he was sick and since there were no people present to do the elections for ward 6. However he had left word that he would return.

11th. January, 1969. Carried out office duties at the station.

12th. January, 1969. Messrs Ai'io and Kamogah with Constable Denial departed for Niyan village per outboard and canoe. Self observed Sunday.

13th., 14th., 15th., 16th., and 17th. January 1969. The rest of the patrol was out at Niyan village finishing off the Lake Murray Council Elections self stayed at the station and worked on the land report, election returns and ~~office~~ carried my station duties.

18th. January, 1969. The party from Niyan returned, self went out per canoe and outboard and picked them up.

END OF PATROL.

C. SITUATION REPORT

G (1) POLITICAL

5. As it has been mentioned earlier in the introduction of the report the patrol was conducted basically to conduct the general elections for the Lake Murray Local Government Council after the first year of its operations. The elections began on the 9th day of December 1968 and ended on the 17th day of January 1969. The movements of people in the council area during the Christmas period etc., produced some difficulties in completing the elections within the specified time limit, however, with the availability of the services Messrs A'io and Gamage the work was done in good time.

6. Despite the difficulties experienced 66% of the electors enrolled did take part in the elections. Almost all of the other 34% were unavoidably absent from the elections. There are 3927 persons living in the council area and out these 3927 about 46% are eligible to vote and are enrolled.

7. The voters who did take part have elected they required 12 councillors for the 9 wards in the Lake Murray Local Government Council according to the prescribed manner. Ten of the twelve men so elected have been councillors previously and have been re-elected. The other two men namely Ahire Zobel of Kaviaraga and Niasus Kanyar of Munda each have won one of the seats in wards 7 and 8 respectively for the old councillors- wards 7 and 8 each have two seats. In all wards there has been competition with the exception of ward 9 where Anate Satemp of Ainsbak has been elected unopposed. For further details of voting stations and results please refer to the electoral forms submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Commissioner for Local Government.

8. The preferential voting the voters in the Lake Murray Council seemed to have a fair idea on what to do in a polling booth. It is reasonable because most of them are whispering voter and they taken part in three elections previously: that is the two House of assembly elections and the first Lake Murray Council elections and this their fourth one. However, many of those who could write their own ballot papers have not done so well. In my opinion these people cannot read nor write well but they choose to mark their own papers just for prestige in front of their fellow villagers.

9. The border situation fairly quiet except for a few bursts of migration from the other side of the border. One of these bursts did occur during the time the patrol was in the area. The patrol revisited a number of the villages because of this. The migrants whose home villages are just over the border stated that they had come to Papua and New Guinea to stay only for a while until things are quiet down on their side of the border. These migrants cause disruptions in the day to day life of the host villages and this the villagers object such to it. The particular migration mentioned above is under control for the new comers have been all sent back across the border to their own village and every thing is back to normal in the area now.

10. With the House of Assembly, the villagers in the Lake Murray Council are beginning to see their local member's role and theirs though this is not very evident on first sight. They know that he represent them at Port Moresby the Councilors in Lake Murray Council. The local member lives in the council area and this also makes it easy for the villagers to understand things much better. The Local member is very co-operative with the officer-in-charge and visits the villages as many as he can when he can and this a very important thing in border areas such as Lake Murray. It makes the villagers to understand the Government better and know and feel that they are participating in the government of the country.

C. (11) ECONOMY

11. The economy of the Lake Murray Council area is basically crocodile skin trade plus other minor sources such as sale of labour and surplus garden produce. Because of the dependence of the economy on crocodile skin, it is somewhat shaky as the skins are not easily obtainable as it used to be in the past. The villagers realize that the crocodiles are getting scarce and as a result they are not making as much money as they used to make in the past. They are much concerned about the situation and consequently expressed their full support for the crocodile protection act which has been passed in the House of Assembly, sometimes ago. The villagers are very pleased about the work done by the Department of Agriculture at Boboa Island on the Crocodile Farm and they are supplying as many live crocodiles as they can. Some of the Councillors are even thinking about introducing Council Rule which would forbid the villagers from eating crocodile eggs.

12. The villagers from the farming villages like Busaki and Hago produce surplus garden crops such as bananas taro yams and pumpkins which they sell to the Government and the station personnel for money. Other villagers also sell meat and fish to the station people. The Lake Murray Co-operative buys a lot of fish especially baramundi to resell and to feed crocodiles in the farm. Another source of income is where the people working for either the Government or the Co-operative.

13. Four villages namely Busaki, Hago, Upobia and Magipopo have taken up planting rubber. The trees that have been planted are doing very well and would be in production in the near future. This would mean there will be second source of income for some of the villagers, however, I envisage that there will be a lot of trouble in this rubber industry in the future. The villagers who are planting the rubber do not own the land on which they are growing their crop. The busakis and the Magipopos have bought the land from the Suki owners but the amount and value of the goods paid for the land is unknown. The Hagos and possibly the Upobias only have permissive residency granted to them by the land owners. This means that titles to all the land is not very sure. When the rubber comes into production and the planters are making money the land owners would certainly make some claims to the proceeds, or even claim the rubber trees. It would be unfair for the land owners to benefit from the sweat and hard work of the poor people who plant the land.

14. The people who are growing the rubber come from the Rangas area of the Singarua Patrol Post and Debo-Pare in the Nomad sub-district. In my opinion the Administration should help these people who are trying to help themselves by buying the land from the Suki owners then leasing or handing it to the people as it is done in other resettlement areas. It would not involve the Administration any more than they pay ~~the price~~ for the land ~~title~~ for the people are already there. Unless something is done there is bound to be trouble between the land owners and the planters who do not own the land they are farming.

15. Commerce in the area is handled largely by the Lake Murray Co-operative which is the only large single body, with branch stores at Boboa Island, Hago village, Kaviananga village and Kuan village. The Unvangelized Fields Mission at Rangas and the Manfort Catholic Mission each of which has a trade store, the former has its store at Angoa and the latter has its at Besset village. Councillor Joe Mala of Besset village is the only local man who owns and runs a trade store. Mr. Joe Mala is doing fairly well in his trade store and he runs assets running into thousands ~~of dollars~~ of dollars worth. He also deals with crocodile skin trade. He has also interested in rubber and copra, where he making copra and planting some rubber.

16. Another class of traders in the council area are the European traders who come in on ships from Para. They are peddlers like Mr. Craig and Mr. Vaack. They do great business with the villagers by bringing their store goods to the people in their villages, however, as most people in the area are members of the Lake Murray Co-operative and they are not helping the Society much by buying from these traders.

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C. (111) SOCIAL

17. The local villagers of the area patrolled can be divided into four distinct social groupings, namely as I call them the river people, the lakes people, the Iungus and the Pare. The first named group are all these people known generally as Suki living along the Fly River in the Middle Fly Census Division. The second named group are also Suki but they live on the lake in the immediate vicinity of Lake Murray station. The third group also live near the station but they are migrants from Iungus area which is administered by Hungerus Patrol Post. The fourth group is also another migrant ^{group} they have come from the Pare area of the Bound Sub-District. The two Suki groups speak one common language while the Pare and Iungus groups speak two different languages from each other. The people themselves look on each other as being belonging to different groups as named. The migrant groups are more progressive and hard working than the the Suki groups.

18. *and* The provision of social services in the area by the Central Government ~~as~~ ^{by} its agents are very few. There is one school and one aid post that is run by the Administration. The Lake Murray Council is just about to complete a new permanent material building for the above mentioned aid post. Despite that has been said the council area is adequately covered with health and education services because of the Mission. The U.F. Mission has a school on Ranges Island and the Catholic Mission has another school at Besset village. The council has bought radio sets for each village in its area. Furthermore the council has built three water tanks in three of the villages and ~~is~~ ^{is} proposing to build four more in next financial year. The council ~~is~~ ^{has} also got in its plans to build two more aid posts; one at Kaminanga and the other one at Kuan village. This would mean that the whole council area would be covered with medical services.

19. One necessity in the area as I see it is the law enforcement. An area as large as the Lake Murray with its difficulties in transportation there is a definite need for a number of rural police posts. On the lake itself it is pretty well covered but the river needs the posts. I think there should be two or three having one at Obo, one at Besset and another one at Kuan. This would also take care of the border movements in the area for it would be reported quickly. The Office-in-Charge just has not got the time to spend in this matter with the in coming of the council the villages have lost their village constable systems and nothing has replaced them. It could be argued that a councillor could do the job but as I see it the elected official should never be allowed to carry out law enforcement duties. After all the people have put him in the position and he would be misusing his privilege which the people would naturally will not tolerate. A local Government Council should work like the Central Government and not differently.

2. CONCLUSION.

20. In this section of the report I would like to bring out one two points on the land problem that has been mentioned in paragraphs 12 and 14 before I make my conclusion finally. Though the Pare people at Hagigope and the Iungus people at Buseki have made their payments for the land to the landowners sometimes back in bullocks and cash the land owners still making demands. As it has been mentioned earlier the Hago villagers have not paid anything for their land yet. All land in the area in the past has never been sold or bought or at least none that any body remembers. In this regard the land owners have no conception of selling land. They have sold their land but they might like to take it back if they realize that the land buyers are making more money than themselves. In my opinion the land must be bought and people given titles along resettlement lines.

21. In conclusion the patrol has achieved what it set out to do. As the economy of the area is solely crocodile skins any thing possible must be done to help the industry for the crocodiles are getting scarce. The people realize this fact and are willing to help themselves in the matter. As rubber tree are growing well the Department of Agriculture should do as much as it could to make it a economic proposition. *by encouraging more plantings and providing services for processing of the products.*

