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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Afore

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: AFORE
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 2 : 1966/67 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 4

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1 [1]1-1966/67	1-34	VINER C. SMITH (P/O)	Upper Musa, Middle Musa Census Division	Map	17/9/66-6/10/66
2 [3]1A-1966/67	35-53	" " "	Bariji, Managalase Census Division	"	26/10/66-10/11/66
3 [4]2-1966/67	54-67	" " "	" " " "	"	10/4/67-30/4/67
4 [5]2A-1966/67	68-96	" " "	" " " "	"	26/10/66-30/11/66

[1]2-66/67

[2]3-66/67

[3]4-66/67

[4]5-66/67

259-67/68.

PATROL REPORTS NORTHERN DISTRICT 1966-67

AFORE

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	C. Viner-Smith	Upper Misa, Middle Misa Census Divisions
1A-66-67	C. Viner-Smith	Bariji-Managalase Census Division
2-66-67	C. Viner-Smith	Bariji/Managalase Census Division
2A-66-67	C. Viner-Smith	Bariji Managalase Census Divisions

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NORTHERN DISTRICT** Report No. **AFORE No. 1 of 1966/67**

Patrol Conducted by **C. VINER-SMITH P.O.**

Area Patrolled **UPPER MUSA ; MIDDLE MUSA Census Divisions**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **M. SLOUGH C.P.O.**

Natives **2 R.P. & N.G.C.**

Duration—From **17./9./19.66** to **6./10./19.66**

Number of Days **P.O. - 20 days C.P.O. - 20 days**
TOTAL - 40 man days

Did Medical Assistant accompany? **YES**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **31./3./1966**

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

Map Reference **SKETCH MAP ATTACHED**

Objects of Patrol **1. CENSUS REVISION 2. TALKS ON FUTURE AFORE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL 3. NATIVE LANDS COMMUNAL REGISTRATION SURVEY 4. IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME 5. 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

.....

.....

.....



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WJJ.NJ

Telegrams.....
Ou. Reference 67.1.1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
11th January, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT: No. 1-66/67 - AFORE.

Please find attached a copy of a report submitted by Mr. C. Viner-Smith covering a patrol of the Musa Census Division.

The objects of the patrol covered a number of topics but all of them revolved around the main theme of preparing the area for the introduction of local government and re-assessing its potential and problems. Mr. Viner-Smith appears to have carried out the patrol in a satisfactory manner even though he appears to have been unaware of one of the basic principles of raft travel in that he failed to tie all equipment securely to the raft or ensure that the main bindings were adequate.

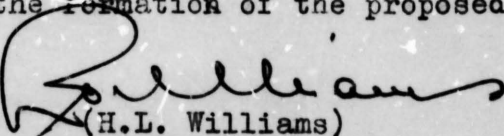
I find that the report is an interesting one and the conclusions reached agree with my own in respect of future problems and the misconceptions held by the people. The Musa people present an interesting example of a pattern of behaviour that will become more prevalent throughout the Territory in years to come with people who are situated in areas with extremely limited economic potential. There is the inherent desire to retain their ancestral lands which comes in to conflict with a desire for economic development along the lines of other areas. As pointed out in this report the majority of young men leave the area to go out to work. A great number of them have been members of the Police Force and so they have seen many areas of the Territory. They return to their villages with ideas of emulating the development in other areas and due to their lack of appreciation of all the economic and climatic factors involved they fail to realise the futility of their hopes reaching fruition.

The suggestion of village amalgamation and the registration of communal land was made as a first step towards overcoming the problem of small villages spread over a large area which complicated any attempt to introduce facilities such as schools, aid posts or even local government council. Once the Local Government Council is established it is hoped that the people will be gradually brought to the realisation of the futility of their area and be prepared to consider more drastic resettlement measure in areas outside their traditional ones. If they do not wish to do this the amalgamation will permit small improvements in their way of life to be implemented even if at the same time it means they have to be content with a low level subsistence farmer type of existence with their dependence on European type goods being reduced to an absolute minimum, which would be lower than it is at the moment as there is no doubt that the present attitude of trying to satisfy these needs by taking employment in main centres is gradually destroying the people as a viable group.

Apart from possibly a large scale cattle project run by skilled operators, the area has practically no agricultural prospects. With the exception of a small area in the Upper Musa in the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range the whole valley lies in a rain shadow area and when viewed from a helicopter the prospects seem very limited. The most ridiculous aspect of the whole problem is that there are thousands of acres of virgin rain forest which appears to be good agricultural land with reasonable access to the coast situated on the northern side of the Musa Gorge which would satisfy the cash crop needs of all the people of the Musa and Dyke Ackland Bay areas. It is hoped that with time through the council organisation the whole population will be prepared to settle in this untouched area.

At the meeting of the village officials at Safia on the 6th October, 1966 Mr. Johnston claims to have shattered any illusions as to the prospects of the Musa area. The people had a number of illogical arguments to present in support of their area. Arguments such as the value of their garden produce if sold at Koko market and the statement that all problems would be solved if a large station, complete with full departmental representation was established in the area. This was raised to refute the argument of transportation costs to Koki. If too expensive to ship the food out then ship people in to buy it. The interpretation of Government developmental activity was that a large station was developed and this created potential regardless of soil, climate or population factors. It was pointed out to these leaders that they had very little and could expect less in the future as a result of their declining population and the fact that due to a lack of education facilities they were being left further behind the rest of the Territory with each year that passed. The amalgamation of the villages and the establishment of a council gave them a slight hope of making some improvement by enabling them to recognise their problems, discuss them and decide on some course of action which would enable them to alleviate these problems to some extent but despite this in all probability they would have to face the fact that the only real solution, if cash cropping was to be their salvation, would be migration to more suitable areas. Other groups of races have been forced to accept this situation on numerous occasions in the past and if they wished to continue as a group they would also have to accept a similar situation.

The preparation of ward descriptions and a draft proclamation are being prepared for submission to the Commissioner for Local Government so that the formation of the proposed council can be finalised.


(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

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3.

Organise them into a group, present the problems to them and ask for possible solutions. If there are no solutions then try to organise a large scale resettlement programme in a more suitable area. This is possibly an ambitious plan, but at least it is a plan and represents a goal to work towards. Without any sort of a goal stagnation and decline are natural by products.

I have noticed that spelling is not your strongest subject, please endeavour not to misspell the following words again -

- travel
- obstacles
- conveyance
- isolated
- expense
- vegetation
- forest
- boundaries
- limited
- excellent

H.L. Williams
 (H.L. Williams)
 District Commissioner.

Duration of Patrol : 17/10/66 to 21/10/66
 No. of days : 5 days
 Last patrol to area : S.H.L. No. 1966 - P.H. 1
 By reference : Northern District Council
 Objects of Patrol : (1) Census Revision
 (2) Talks on Future Local Government Council
 (3) Native Lands General Registration Survey
 (4) P.H.L. Immunisation Programme
 (5) Native Administration

H.L. Williams
 (H.L. Williams)

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

AFORK PATROL POST,
NORTHERN DISTRICT,
T.P.N.G.
5th. December, 1966.

PATROL REPORT - AFORK No. 1 of 1966/67. Part 1.

Patrol conducted by : G. VINFR-SMITH P.O.
 Area patrolled : UPPER MUSA; MIDDLE MUSA Census
 Divisions.
 Patrol accompanied by : M.P. SLOUGH C.P.O.
 Constable ROMA R.P.N.G.C.
 Constable IABI R.P.N.G.C.
 P. OREIA (Interpreter)
 1 Doctor
 2 Medical Orderlies
 Duration of Patrol : 17/9/66 to 6/10/66
 No. of days : 20 days
 Last patrol to area : D.D.A. May, 1966. P.H.D.
 Map reference : Northern District fourmill
 Objects of Patrol : (1) Census Revision
 (2) Talks on future Local Government
 Council
 (3) Native Lands Communal Registration
 Survey
 (4) P.H.D. Immunisation Programme
 (5) Routine Administration

M. Slough
 (M.P. SLOUGH C.P.O.)

11

GRA

F

67-5-17

26th April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

AFERE PATROL NO. 1 of 1966-67.

Your 67-1-1 of 23rd February, 1967, refers.

The Gera situation is not good evidently, and nor will the Gerabuna one be if such thoughtless directions to the people are repeated.

Perhaps, with three field staff stationed at Afero, we may expect more patrolling. This is only the first this financial year and I anticipate hearing more from the area.

It cannot be expected that the introduction of Local Government will automatically resolve the problems of the area, though, by providing a means for implementing some cohesive action to step up the pace of development, it can certainly assist.

The people should not be led to expect too much, as this can easily lead to later disillusionment, but there is certainly ample scope for the Council to play an effective part in general economic, social and political advancement of this relatively backward area.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

1.10.66
2.10.66
3.10.66
4.10.66
5.10.66
6.10.66

Visited various gardens around SIFA and observed their conditions. Slept here.
Observed SIFA.
SIFA 0800 hrs arrived SIFA and observed SIFA. Slept here.
Meeting of SIFA and SIFA and surrounding villagers to discuss L.G.C., Resettlement and other matters. Saw gardens between SIFA and SIFA. Slept here.
Courts conducted and general questions answered. Slept SIFA.
S.D. Mr. Johnston, S.D. Mr. Bailey arrived SIFA for meeting with SIFA SIFA. Slept here.
SIFA per aircraft 1315, arriving SIFA 1330 hrs.

(34)

PATROL DIARY.

- 17.9.66 Departed Afore at 0830 hrs. arriving Kwarue 1200.
Departed Kwarue 1300 arriving Tahama 1445. Slept here.
- 18.9.66 Departed TAKAMA 0815 arriving KOKORA 0945. Departed
1000 hrs. arriving ITOGOMA 1130 hrs, thence to UFIA
at 1150 arriving at 1300. Departed 1315 arriving
UMWATE 1445 hrs. Slept at here.
- 19.9.66 Departed UMWATE 0900 hrs. arriving AIARE 1400 hrs.
Slept AIARE.
- 20.9.66 0830 held Census for AIARE, SUWARI and YUMI YAUHI.
L.G.C. talks given in afternoon. Slept AIARE.
- 21.9.66 Departed 0800 hrs. arriving SIBIA 1430 hrs. Slept here.
- 22.9.66 Census of SIBIA and DEUME. Conducted Pre-election talks
other information obtained. Slept here.
- 23.9.66 Departed SIBIA 0830 arriving NAMUDI 0930 hrs.
Held Census but held up on L.G.C. talks due rain.
- 24.9.66 Gave talks 0800 - departing 1030 hrs. Arrived AWALA
1330. Slept here.
- 25.9.66 Census conducted in morning. L.G. talks in the afternoon.
Slept here.
- 26.9.66 Departed by raft 0815 arriving MDRO 1115 hrs. Census
conducted in P.M. Slept here.
- 27.9.66 L.G.C. talks given. Much interest shown here. Continued
in the afternoon together with other talks. Slept here.
- 28.9.66 Left by raft 0800 hrs. arriving BIBIRA No.1 Landing
0915. then walked to BIBIRA arriving at 1045 hrs.
(1015) Conducted Census and departed for Safia at
1215 hrs arriving at 1315 hrs. Slept SAFIA.
- 29.9.66 Conducted Census for A SAFIA and surrounding villages.
Pre-election talks given in the afternoon. Slept here.
- 30.9.66 Departed SAFIA 0800 hrs arriving BIBIRA No.2 1000 hrs.
Conducted Census and gave L.G.C. talks leaving for
Safia 1515 hrs and arriving at 1715 hrs. Slept here.
- 1.10.66 Visited various gardens around SAFIA and observed
their conditions. Slept Safia.
- 2.10.66 Observed Safia.
- 3.10.66 To OBEIA 0800 hrs arriving 1050. Conducted Census
and pre-election talks. Returned Safia 1500 hrs.
arriving 1800 hrs. Slept SAFIA.
- 4.10.66 Meeting of SAFIA and OBEIA and surrounding villagers
to discuss L.G.C., Resettlement and other matters.
Saw gardens between Safia and Obeia. Slept Safia.
- 5.10.66 Courts conducted and general questions answered. Slept
SAFIA.
- 6.10.66 M.D.C. Mr. Johnston, A.D.C. Mr. Bailey arrived SAFIA
for meeting with all MUSA people. Patrol Departed
Safia per aircraft 1315, arriving AFORE 1330 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

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FRE - ELECTION TALKS.

In November, 1965, Mr. B. Fisher conducted an 'AREA STUDY' Patrol into the Musa and held brief talks on the subject of Local Government Councils. This was followed up by Mr. Fairhall in May, 1966, with further talks on a proposed Council.

Due to these talks, the idea of the Council was not new to the people, and in most villages some thought had been given to various aspects of a Council prior to the arrival of the Patrol.

Interest in the proposed Council was very keen and although the Upper Musa people were quiet on the subject, they showed that they were going to have a say as well as the Middle Musa's. They often said nothing at the actual meeting but would come to the Rest house after it was over and ask their questions.

One important point arising from the discussions in all places was that a type of 'Cargo Cult' attitude towards the Council was present. Many people stated that they wanted the Council, as they were at the moment the only people in the District who had not had any substantial development and as such, they were 'living in darkness'. They told me that they had heard that they would have a school, an Aid Post, an Agricultural Officer and a market as soon as the Council commenced, and that D.A.S.Z. would be moving in, to start Coffee Cash Cropping on blocks which had been marked out by a previous Officer. It was pointed out that this would not be so.

Many of the Musa people were quick to realise the benefits they would be getting from the Council over the Managalase people. They stated that their Tax rate would have to be lower than that of the Managalase due to their poor environment, and said that much of the money collected would first have to be spent in the Musa to bring them up to a standard comparative to that of the Musa.

It was pointed out to the central and Lower Middle Musa people, that their development would not take the form of Agricultural activity for many years but would concentrate mainly on Health, Education, and Communications.

I inspected gardens which were shown to me as proof of the fact that Cash Cropping was a possibility but pointed out to them that they were all of poor quality and the sale price low.¹

A few villages, such as ALARI and SIBIA found it very hard to absorb much of the talk given on theoretical matters of the Council, but overall the talks were a success and the general idea of the election and basic Council functions were understood.

1. See Appendix 'P'.

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B. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS INTO A NAME FOR THE COUNCIL.

An investigation was carried out to find out what name the people wanted for the proposed Council.

At first no ideas were forthcoming on a name. The names of the five other Councils in the District were read out and after I had suggested a few names such as the 'Manamusa', Afere, Musagalase' and so on, the first of the villages visited decided on 'AFORE'.

The reasons for the decision were three, firstly that the name AFORE was known outside the District whereas other names would not be, secondly, the Council Headquarters was to be at AFORE, and thirdly that the Government Centre for the Musa and the Managalase is at Afere.

After the name had been decided, the news spread quickly along the route and when asked for suggestions for a name, most other villagers throughout the Musa had AFORE ready and waiting.

Other names such as the 'MUSA' or 'SAFIA' Council were suggested together with land names and ancestral names but these were rejected on the grounds that they were not common to both the Managalase and the Musa.

At the completion of the Patrol it was found that the name of 'AFORE' had been unanimously decided upon and the final decision will be found at the completion of the Managalase section of this Patrol.

C. WARD BREAK-UP

The break-up of Wards was made comparatively simple by the resettlement of the Upper Musa people, into villages on the main patrol route through the Middle Musa. Only in one case has it been necessary to have two Councillors in the one Ward, that being the Ward of SAFIA. This Ward is made up of ten villages, with three of these being amalgamated with Safia Village itself. The other six comprise of three main villages with each one having a small village amalgamated with it. The average population of each of the ten villages is 61, the largest being 112 and the smallest 26.

The villages of OBEIA, SILIMIDI, IBAU and UBU, amalgamated at OBEIA have a population of only 150 and form the smallest of the Wards. I have suggested this as one Ward due to the fact that Obeia is approximately three hours walk from Safia, and at the very bottom of the proposed Council area, thus being somewhat isolated.

The Ward centred at MORO Village has a total of 476 people, the largest Ward in the Musa. This Ward is made up of nine villages which have amalgamated with Moro and two others, UMAUMA and ASANGA which are remaining in their present locations but are very close to MORO.

C. (Cont.)

There are seven Wards in the Musa, namely, AIARI, MAMUDI, AWALA, MORE, BIBI, SAFIA and OBEIA. The total number of Councillors is eight and the total population is 2,509 people, giving an average of one Councillor per 313.6 people.

For map showing ward break-ups see Appendix 'A' and for detailed information see Appendix 'C'.

D. COMMUNAL REGISTRATION OF LAND.

Due to the amount of resettlement which has taken place in the Musa, it was decided to investigate the possibilities of Communal Registration of all land in the area.

Every village with the exception of those in the Ward of Safia and Umauma and Asanga in the Ward of More^{3.}, have agreed to Communally register their respective lands.

The idea of Communal Registration took quite some time to be absorbed and I did not speak to the Villages as a whole on the matter. I held talks with the Land leaders together with the Village Constables, Village Committees, a selection of the brighter young men of each village and the Village (2/-) Councillor..

The idea was accepted and I made sure that all understood just what this meant and pointed out its advantages and disadvantages. The people in this area are apt to forget a new idea after a while and the next patrol into the area should discuss the matter again with them.

I have obtained a rough geographical description of all boundaries concerned⁴ and am waiting on aerial photographs of the area to pinpoint actual marks before a Helicopter survey takes place. In all cases the boundaries are well defined being in the form of tracks, rivers, or specific land marks.

I feel that the sooner the Registration is completed the better due to the fact that if one village has a dispute, regardless of how trivial and moves back to its old site, then a feeling of insecurity could spread throughout the Musa and the effort put into the Registration of the land could be wasted if others also return. If disputes arise at this stage, the matter must be settled at village level with the risk of an unsatisfactory result. If the registration has been completed then the dispute would be settled at a high legal level which the people would appreciate and except.^{5.}

A MAPS of the area concerned and boundaries with descriptions can be found at Appendix 'D'.

3.. See Appendix 'C'

4.. See Appendix 'D'

5.. See 35-29-1 of 23/8/66 Mr. Bailey to the District Commissioner.

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E. POPULATION CENSUS.

The last Census conducted in the Musa was in September/October, 1965, the population at that time being 2,453. Migrations 'in' from the Lower Musa and the Abau area, have brought the figure up to a current 2,509.

However, this figure is slightly misleading. The birth rate in 1964/65 was 3.2% , whereas the 1965/66 figures show a rate of only 1.9%. The death rate in 1964/65, was 2.1% but in the Census just completed the figure is 3.2 which shows a reverse of figures in Births and Deaths from last year. These figures give , not an increase, but a natural decrease of 1.3% for the twelve months up to the time of the Census.

Most Deaths occurred either in the 1-5 year old group or the 46 and over group. Many of these deaths were caused, it seems, by the excessive heat during the drought experienced earlier this year. The 1-5 year old group had a total of 23 deaths whilst the over 46 year old group suffered 34 deaths. According to the accounts given of symptoms noticed at the time of death, it appears that only about 60% were caused by disease or accident. However this figure could be wrong.

The figures in this year's Census are not consistent with those of last year due to the fact that the 1965 Census was carried out in rather an odd manner , all village books not balancing and many errors and incorrect entries in the Census Book. Each Census took a great deal of patience and time and in one village with an assembled population of roughly 400, the Census took over six hours due mainly to the jumbled and very incorrect entries in the Census book.

In view of the above, the book will have to be re-typed.

Appearance at the Census was 100% throughout the Musa, with only those with valid reasons being absent. Word had been sent about a week prior to the Patrol's arrival at villages and this perhaps accounts for the unusually good attendance.

The number of men working outside the District is 226 which represents 23.4% of the total male population and 46% of the males between 16 and 45. Most are working on Plantations in the Segeri area and some in the Sangrai and Abau areas.

The last Agriculture Patrol into the area was in 1962 when some coffee seed was given out. This seed has in most cases died and the only Cash Cropping of any note is in the AIARI area. Hence the men have to go out of their area to look for work and even on a plantation usually find an interest and are away up to four years on 'Contract', some not returning at all.

This is a very bad situation when the figures show that only 9.3% or 234 males between the ages of 16 and 45 are left in an area with a population of 2,509.

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Census figures are attached in Appendix 'E'.

F. AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL.

A survey was carried out into the Agricultural potential of all areas in the Middle Musa. The results obtained show a very limited scope for any Agricultural development.

The Middle Musa consists of a valley approximately 600 feet above sea level, with the Musa River running through the centre of it. The valley covers an area of roughly 300 square miles, and runs in an east westerly direction.

Vegetation in the Valley consists of Savannah woodland with a thick under-storey of Kumat and Kangaroo Grass. Some lowland forest is present in pockets which offer the only suitable garden sites. Most villages are in open grassland near these pockets. In the central area of the Valley stands of Kinky Pine are found whilst lower down, Eucalypts are numerous. The valley is not entirely flat but has dry, barren undulations and low hills rising in lines parallel to the Musa River.

Rainfall in the 'Upper' section of the Musa (AIARI, SIBIA and NAMUDI), would be about 110 to 150 inches a year whilst in the lower areas (MORO, SAPIA and OBEIA), rainfall would be as low as from 40 to 60 inches per year.

AIARI Village which is not in the Musa valley but in the ranges at the top end of it, offers the best potential for cash cropping. It is at an ~~exity~~ altitude of about 2,000 feet and has a good rainfall. Cash cropping is under way at the moment here but the communications are poor, the nearest airstrip being about eight hours walk away at IYOGOMA Village. However the Anglican Mission is considering an airstrip for Aiari.

Over the ranges, the first village encountered is SIBIA at the very top of the Valley. Vegetation is a little thinner than at Aiare but still retains the Tropical rain forest characteristics. A good rain falls here and is very similar to the NAMUDI area which is only one hours walk down the valley. Namudi has an airstrip which can look after the out going cash crops from these two places.

After leaving Namudi the valley drops down to the Savannah and Cash cropping (tree crops), are left behind. The soil is still quite good but has changed to an alluvial type. This soil would be excellent for pasture cropping. The further down the valley one goes, the fatter the land becomes and after passing SAPIA, there are many stony stoney outcrops and the soil becomes less productive.

A list of villages and their potentials can be found at Appendix 'F' and a detailed report on the Agricultural views of the Musa can be found in DASF Patrol Report 3/66-67.

7. RESETTLEMENT.

Talks on resettlement were introduced into the Musa in August, 1965. In May of this year further talks were given. At that stage many people were in the throes of moving and half completed houses were in evidence throughout the Middle Musa.⁶

At the present time all proposed resettlement has been completed with the exceptions of IADRA, UNINO and Klera Villages. Jari Village is in the process of moving.

The most evident is the new village of AWALA, situated just below the junction of the AWALA and the LIAMU rivers, on the upper reaches of the AWALA. This new village consists of six upper Musa Villages and has a population of 357. The villages of HOKODI and MAORIK are on the southern bank of the river and the others on the Northern bank. The river is about thirty yards wide at this point and during flood periods the two halves of AWALA are cut off. From each other. It was proposed to build a same bridge higher up the AWALA river at a point where the river narrows down to about 15 yards. If a steel wire were provided it would perhaps act as a foundation for this bridge.

The villages of UMAWA and ASAKGA, on the Southern side of the Musa River are not resettling even though they both have small populations due to the fact that they are on the patrol route to Sefia and are close to Jaro Village if the patrol is travelling by raft.

SAFIA Village has been joined by ADWAKA, DONA, and ABALA Villages with the surrounding Villages of BIRIMA No.1, GORWA and DONWA remaining where they are due to their close proximity to SAFIA. AVIKANO Village, formerly high in the Upper Musa Ranges, has moved to a site some 35 minutes walk from Sefia along the Sefia--Bibirra No.2 track. It will remain in this position.

There are now fourteen centralised Villages in the Musa compared with forty nine scattered Villages in 1964.

The main reason for the resettlement is to centralise the provisionally widely scattered population with a view to some form of development.

The Department of Agriculture has a very restricted programme for the area and the people were told that they could not expect any Agricultural development for a long time, if ever. My comments⁷ made on Community D Registration apply to this section⁷ and although Little result has been shown in the past from Officers queries on policy in the Musa, I feel it is time to make quite clear to the people what is actually going to take place in the area. I attempted to do so on my patrol but this was difficult as no specific policy has been decided upon.

I advised the people that the Administration was going to do Little in the area and that the new Council would probably bring the only avenue for further discussion on the subject. The fact that 6.D.D.A. 67-1-1/ 20-5-66 O.L.C. refers to A.D.C. POPONDEITA. 7. See page 3. sect.D.

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F.(Cont).

the area was not suitable for Agricultural development was discussed together with 'mass resettlement' in other more fertile areas. The people all stated that they would not move from the Musa and would continue to 'battle with the elements'.

I feel the Musas are partially aware of their land's lack of potential, and have accepted, to a limited degree, the fact that development is not going forward, due to their environment and not due to any Administration fault.

A map of the resettlement can be found at Appendix 'A' and a list of all current villages at Appendix 'B'.

AIRSTRIPE.

There are two airstrips currently in use in the Musa. One is at NAMUDI Village, the other at SAFIA Village.

The Namudi airstrip was opened by the Anglican Mission in 1965. Its length is approximately 1600' x 100'. It is not open to commercial aircraft although the Mission uses it quite often for private work. This 'strip is well situated in a good tree cash crop area and should be developed to D.C.A. standards, to enable commercial category 'D' aircraft to use it. Coffee has been planted in this area and the Namudi Airstrip would service the cash crop areas of SIBIA, NAMUDI and ANALA. It would also enable Councillors to be brought out for Council meetings as at the moment they will have to walk for two days to get to the Council Centre.

At Safia, a 5000' x 200' airstrip is located which is used occasionally by various Departments notably C.S.I.V.N.O. and Mines and is used perhaps three times a year by RR D.D.A. and the Anglican Mission.

The airstrip is cut and maintained by the people of the surrounding villages who are paid \$40.00 per month for this work. The system of payment has proved to be unsatisfactory in its present state with P.W.D. issuing the money to this Patrol Post and it being taken down to the people by a Police Constable, who supervises the cutting and pays. The money is never on time and a Constable takes nine days to get to Safia and back. However, this situation may improve if a 'Law Enforcement Centre' is set up at Safia, after the advent of the Local Government Council.

There are also two airstrips proposed for the Musa, one at AIARI in the ranges at the top of the Musa, and one at MORO in the central Musa area.

- 8. (a) Patrol Report No.1 AFORE - 1965/66.
- (b) D.D.A. 67-1-1 20/5/66.
- (c) D.D.A. 35-29-1 23/8/66.
- 9. D.D.A. 39-1-1 of 2/12/66 O.I.C. AFORE to D.C.FOPONDETTA.

F. (Cont.)

Both airstrips are proposed by Missions, the one at ALARI by the Anglican Mission and the more strip by the S.D.A. Mission.

The airstrip at ALARI will be in an excellent position for the conveyance of coffee out of the area and the one at More will be useful for patrol work.

A map including airstrips can be found at Appendix

'A'.

9. COMMUNICATIONS.

The Patrol was conducted in the period between the 'wet' and the dry seasons and as such all tracks were a little damp but in reasonable condition. The only 'harrow stretch' was between ALARE and SIBIA where a 3,000 foot climb up over the mountain range between ALARE and the Musa valley is encountered. Along a great descent of the track steps have been cut into the earth and wooden supports placed on them. The peak is reached after some three hours walking and a drop from 6,000 feet or so, down to the Musa Valley at SIBIA (probably about 1500 feet), is encountered. This walk is very hard on the carriers who are usually from Alare Village.

From the new village of AWALA there is a reasonable track to NONO Village but this takes far longer than by raft along the AWALA and Musa Rivers. Raft travel is a little hazardous and during the trip three were lost in the rapids, resulting in all lamps, pots and pans and a little personal gear going to the bottom. Another raft hit a submerged log and capsized and a .303 rifle (M.F.S. Q.C.) was lost. However this sounds worse than it is as twenty eight rafts set out and we were caught by a flood during the trip. The best time to travel on the rivers is during the latter stages of a flood, (which happens with every heavy fall of rain in the upper reaches), and it is most necessary to check all bindings on the rafts before departure.

From NONO to BIBIRA No.1 landing is a pleasant and speedy trip by raft, which should not however be attempted during a high flood due to the presence of many submerged obstacles. This trip takes 14 hours compared with about 3 hrs by walking. The walking track goes through UMADWA and ASARWA Villages but is only ~~fair~~ and very hot as most of it is winds through kumal grass and open kumal swamp.

The area is isolated by the high ranges surrounding the valley and at the moment the only means of entry are by walking or by aircraft. Possibility exists of constructing a road through to the coast from Bafin. This route is by way of BIBIRA No.1, BUBI, FICORBO, NUNBO, to OVEBEA on the coastal plain, then from OVEBEA to SAVOIVI Mission Station and along a bush track thence to KARAIQO along a well defined track and on to the Coast. This track would not be open in the 'wet' season but as this lasts for only about three months, (late November to early February), the road would be usable for most of

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3.(Cont).

nine months of a year. The major problem would be the crossing of the Musa River near Bibira No.1. which would necessitate a bridge or a ferry of some kind.

There is no other way of getting in or out of the Musa without high expense for road construction through the mountains. If a road were made into the area, it would open it up for cattle, a source of income which would be ideal for the Musa.

H. HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by Dr. Illino Batten and two assistants. Their purpose was to give the first of three B.C.G. injections and also to give triple Antigen vaccinations.

The programme went well until the vaccine ran out with still over 1,000 people to see. These people were all in the Safia area however and were completed within a week of the patrol's finish by another medical team.

Aid posts in the area¹⁰ were all poor and most had few if any drugs on hand. It was said that Aid Post Orderlies manning these posts were often absent trying to get drugs from either Tufi or POPONDETTA. This is a bad situation which needs some thought given to it by P.H.D. The airstrip at Nenuki can be used for the delivery of drugs to the upper areas of the Musa, whilst SAFIA can be used for the lower half.

There was much disease throughout the whole area with many tropical ulcers, and mal-nutrition cases being brought to Safia with the patrol for attention. Two people were flown out of Safia to Popondetta for hospitalisation. About 70% of the total population are suffering from skin diseases.

I. CONCLUSION.

The objects of the patrol as listed in the 'introduction' were all achieved with the exception of the Medical section, who completed their objective after the Patrol had ended.

All have now an outline of the election procedure for the Local Government Council and a general picture of a Council, what it does, how it works and how the people fit into its organisation.

Resettlement has almost been completed and an agreement has been reached on Communal Registration of lands.

The main problem arising from the patrol is that of the future of the Musa. This is a problem which must be settled at District Headquarters in the near future if the Administration wishes to keep 'in favour' with the Musa. The new Council will remove some of

10. See Appendix 'J'.

VILLAGE RESETTLEMENT.

APPENDIX 'B'

(7)

VILLAGE NAME

PRESENT LOCATION.

ADYODO	MORO
AIARE	AIARE
AINARE	BIBIRA No.2
ARAJA	SAFIA
ARIARI	AWALA
ARUNDAL	MORO
ASANGA	ASANGA
AWAKA	SAFIA
AVIKARO	AVIKARO (new site).
BASE	DOMARA
BEBIRA	AWALA
BIBIRA No.1.	BIBIRA No.1
BIBIRA No.2	BIBIRA No.2
DOFORE	XXXXX BIBIRA No.2(½) AVAKARO(½).
HUBUDI	AWALA
BUSI	MORO
DEKERAWAKE	BIBIRA No.2
DOMA	SAFIA
DONAKA	DOMARA
FICBOBO	MORO
FOASI	BIBIRA No.1
GOBIRA	GOBIRA
IBAU	OBELA
IBUNURU	MORO
IKRUWAKE	NAMUDI(½) , AWALA(½).
JARI	BIBIRA No.2.
KOIRA	MORO
KOSIRAWA	BIBIRA No.2.
LIANI	AWALA
MAIOKE	AWALA
MINAMAKE	BIBIRA No.2.
MOIKODI	AWALA
MORO	MORO
MUSIA	MORO
NAMUDI	NAMUDI
OBELA	OBELA
OKRE	MORO
SAFIA	SAFIA
SIBIA	SIBIA
SILIMIDI	OBELA
SUNARE	AIARE
UBO	OBELA
UMAUMA	UMAUMA
URIODO	MORO
YAURE	AIARE

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APPENDIX 'G'
WARD BREAK - URS.

WARD No.	VILLAGES	TOTAL POPULATION	COUNCILLORS
15. AIARK	YADRE SUWAK AIARE	302	1
16. NAMUEI	SIBIA IMRUWAKE (Part) NAMUDI	369	1
17. ANALU	BEDIRA BUBUDI IMRUWAKE (Part) LIANI MAIOKE NDIKODI ARIARI	377	1
18. NERO	ADIBO, NUBIA, URIOBO, KOIRA, ARUNDAI, IBUDURU, FIORODO, BUBI, GURE, NUNO, UMAUNA, ASANGA.	476	1
19. BIBIRA	BIBIRA No.2 DEBERAWAKE AINARI KOSIRANA BOFORE JARI	245	1
20. OBEIA	OBEIA SILIMIDI IBO IBAU	150	1
21. SAPIA	SAPIA AYIKARO AUMAKA DOMA ARATA BIBIRA No.1 FOASI BAM BONARA OONRA	610	2
		2509	8

(2)

APPENDIX 'F'

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>AREA DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>POTENTIAL</u>
AIARE	Dense rain forest, with mountains up to 6,500 ft. Rainfall possibly as high as 160" per year.	Excellent for tree Cash Cropping. All types of feed grown in surrounding villages.
SIBIA	As above but with perhaps only about 130" per year rainfall.	As above.
NAMUDI	Rain forest slightly less dense than above. Rainfall about 120" per year.	Good for tree cash cropping. Probably too low for good Arabika.
AWALA	On the edge of the Savannah woodland. Has thick pockets of rain forest and high mountains about an hours walk behind it, with dense rain forest. Possible rainfall of 120" per year.	Probably suitable for some Cash Cropping. Robusta Coffee would be suitable here. Lower down the valley pasture would be suitable.
MORO	Savannah woodland with understory of Kunai and kangaroo grass. Fine stands and eucalypts. Soil good alluvial. Patches of lowland forest.	Not suitable for tree cash cropping but an excellent area for pastures. Coconuts grow very well in this area.
SAFIA	As above with less woodland and forest and more grassland evident. Eucalypts are present. Soil is good alluvial.	As above. Pasture crops would be suitable and water is plentiful from the nearby Musa river. There are hundreds of acres of vacant land here. Ideal for cattle.
OBELA	As above. More grassland is evident with rocky outcrops showing. A feature of this area is the dry, barren and rocky hills.	Less suitable for cattle than above due to hilly terrain. Minerals are at the moment being searched for in the Adau River area by a mining Company.

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APPENDIX 'G'

AIRSTRIPS - MUSA AREA.

VILLAGE	CATEGORY	LENGTH	WIDTH
AIARE B (PROPOSED)	Private - Anglican Mission	1600'	100'
NAMDI	Private - Anglican Mission	1600'	100'
MORO (PROPOSED)	Private - S.D.A. Mission	1600'	100'
SAPIA	'B'	5000	200'

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APPENDIX 'H'

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WALKING AND RAFTING TIMES - MUSA PATROL.

- AIARE - SIBIA 5½ hours walk.
- SIBIA - NAMUDI 1 hours walk.
- NAMUDI - AWALA 3 hours walk.
- AWALA - MORO 2½ hours by raft.
4½ hours walk.(Apprex.)
- MORO - BIBIRA No.1
(Landing on Musa River bank) 2 hours by raft.
- Landing- BIBIRA No.1 ½ hour walk.
- MORO - BIBIRA No.1 5 hours walk(Apprex).
- BIBIRA No.1- SAFIA 1 hours walk.
- SAFIA - BIBIRA No.2 2½ hours walk.
- SAFIA - OMBIA 3 hours walk.
- SAFIA - AVIKARO 35 minutes walk.
- SAFIA - DOMARA 1½ hours walk.
- SAFIA - GOMERA 1 hours walk.

AFORE PATROL POST,
10th. December, 1966.

A.D.C.
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No.1 - AFORE 1966/67.

PART (1).

A. INTRODUCTION.

As instructed, a patrol was carried out into the Musa between the 17th. September and the 6th. October, 1966. The Patrol was accompanied by Mr. C.P.O.Slough, Dr. Illime Batten and two P.H.D. assistants, two R.P.N.G.C. Constables and Interpreter Paulus Oreia.

The aims of the Patrol were as follows:

- (1) Pre-Election talks for the coming MUSA/MANAGALASE Local Government Council.
- (2) A decision on a name for the proposed Council.
- (3) Investigation into Ward breakups and establishment of same.
- (4) An investigation into 'Communal Registration of Land'.
- (5) Population Census.
- (6) Survey into Land potential for Agricultural development.
- (7) Further discussions and finalisation of resettlement and mapping of same.
- (8) Programme of B.C.G. and triple Antigam Vaccinations.
- (9) Routine Administration.
- (10) Airstrip Survey.

Attached list of appendices are as follows:

- (A) Patrol Map with route, new village locations and Council Ward Centres marked.
- (B) List of Villages - resettled positions.
- (C) List of Ward Breakups and Councillors allocated.
- (D) Map showing boundaries of these villages involved with Communal Registration.
- (E) Population Census figures.
- (F) Village list - Agriculture Potential.
- (G) Airstrips.
- (H) Walking times - Rafting times.
- (I) Police Report.
- (J)

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was conducted by Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith and the following objectives were carried out. Census Revision was conducted for the Middle & Upper Musa Census Divisions. Talks were also given on the Local Government Council starting in the Musa and Managalase early in 1967. This was to obtain the people's feelings on the matter as well as giving them a working knowledge of the Council. The communal land boundaries of the villages were marked on a map after obtaining information from local villagers. Routine administration took place in every village.

A medical team accompanied the Patrol for the purpose of giving B.C.G. and Triple Antigen vaccinations as well as general medical treatment. Unfortunately the Medical Patrol ran short of serum and the vaccination programme was not fully carried out.

Special notice was taken of native gardens and crops in each village. The condition of the land and soil was noticed and ways and means of transporting any cash crops out of the area were investigated. The possibility of encouraging cash cropping was looked into whilst the Patrol was in each village.

The Patrol walked most of the way to SAFIA, the exception being a raft trip down the Musa River from ANALA to MERO, then further down to a landing point not far from BIBIRA No.1. The Patrol flew from SAFIA to Afere, thus saving much walking time and carrier expense.

DIARY

- 17/9/66 Departed AFERE at 0830 and arrived KWARUK at 1200. Departed 1300 and arrived TANAMA at 1445. Slept TANAMA.
- 18/9/66 Departed TANAMA at 0818 arriving KOKORA 0945. Departed 1000 arriving ITOGAMA at 1130. Departed at 1150 arriving UFIA at 1300. Departed 1315 arriving UMMATE at 1445. Slept UMMATE.
- 19/9/66 Departed UMMATE at 0915 hrs. arriving AIARE 1400hrs, Slept AIARE.
- 20/9/66 Held census for AIARE and IARE during morning. Medical team treated villagers after census. Mr. P.O. VINER-SMITH delivered talk about the Council. Census for SUWARI held in afternoon but interrupted by a storm. Slept AIARE.

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- 21/9/66 Departed AIARE at 0800 hrs. arriving SIBIA at 1425 hrs.
Slept SIBIA.
- 22/9/66 Census for SIBIA and DEUNE conducted at SIBIA followed by council talk. Communal land boundaries plotted on map. Census figures compiled.
Slept SIBIA.
- 23/9/66 Departed SIBIA at 0830 hrs. and arrived NAMUDI at 0930 hrs. Held Census and compiled figures during day.
Slept NAMUDI.
- 24/9/66 Local Government Council talks delivered to villagers and Communal Boundaries plotted. Departed NAMUDI at 1030 hrs. and arrived ANALA at 1330 hrs.
Slept ANALA.
- 25/9/66 Census for ANALA conducted in morning. ANALA an amalgamation of several villages. Council talk held in afternoon and census figures compiled.
Slept ANALA.
- 26/9/66 Departed ANALA by rafts at 0815 hrs. arriving at NERO at 1115 hrs. Census conducted in afternoon. NERO now comprised of several villages.
Slept NERO.
- 27/9/66 Council talk held in morning. Good response to talk. Communal Boundaries plotted. Census figures compiled.
Slept NERO.
- 28/9/66 Left NERO by rafts at 0800 hrs. Travelled down Musa River to a landing point arriving 1015 hrs., then walked to BIBIRA No.1 arriving 1045 hrs. Census conducted and departed at 1210 hrs. arriving SAFIA at 1300 hrs. Census figures compiled.
Slept SAFIA.
- 29/9/66 Conducted Census for SAFIA, DOMARA/BARE, AUNAKA, AVAKARO, DONA, ARAI'A and GOBERA at SAFIA. Council talk held in afternoon.
Slept SAFIA.
- 30/9/66 Departed SAFIA at 0810 hrs. and arrived BIBIRA No.2 at 1000 hrs. Census conducted for BIBIRA No.2, BOFOHE, KOSIRANA No.1 and No.2, AIMARE and JARI at BIBIRA No.2. Election talk for council delivered in afternoon. Departed BIBIRA No.2 at 1515 hrs. and arrived SAFIA at 1715 hrs.
Slept SAFIA.
- 1/10/66 Visited various gardens and land areas around SAFIA and observed condition and amount of crops.
Slept SAFIA.

2/10/66 Observed SAFIA.

Slept SAFIA.

3/10/66 Departed SAFIA at 0800 hrs. arriving OBEIA at 1100 hrs. Conducted Census of OBEIA/SILIMIDI, UBO and IBAU. Pre-election talks given. Departed OBEIA at 1500 hrs. arriving SAFIA at 1800hrs.

Slept SAFIA.

4/10/66 Meeting of SAFIA and OBEIA people at SAFIA to discuss resettlement and a co-operative movement. Many questions asked by villagers. Inspected gardens around OBEIA direction.

Slept SAFIA.

5/10/66 Courts conducted and general questions answered.

Slept SAFIA.

6/10/66. Mr. JOHNSTON, Acting District Commissioner and Mr. BAILLY, Assistant District Commissioner arrived SAFIA at 0830 hrs by plane. Held meeting with SAFIA people and Village Officials from the Upper and Middle Masa area. Patrol departed SAFIA by plane at 1315 hrs. and arrived AFORÉ at 1330 hrs.

END OF PATROL

... village is a combination of the old villages of ...
... problems might arise during the wet ...
... flooding, because of the ...
... the ...
... excellent.

... Village is located on a bank of the ...
... and the village is well spaced out and in good condition. ...
... was also in good condition as was ...
... was in reasonable condition but the area is very hot and dry.

... All the villages with the exception of ...
... appeared to be sited in good spots. They were all near fresh ...
... drinking water and gardens were cultivated there at hand. SAFIA is ...
... located on a broad plain and there is a long dry season in this ...
... area. The water supply of the village is a small creek which was ...
... barely running whilst the patrol was staying there. However there ...
... is an airstrip close at hand. All the villages appeared to have ...
... adequate toilet facilities.

... In the whole, the village officials answered ...
... by the patrol were efficient and helpful. They usually provided ...
... assistance and information during census and the plotting of the ...
... boundaries. However, some of the information was ...
... misleading and some also had village guarding these mistakes

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The Patrol received a friendly reception in all villages. All the villages knew the Patrol was coming and most villages offered food if an overnight stay was involved. Any aid that was needed was readily supplied.

VILLAGES.

Most of the villages in the area patrolled were in good or reasonable order, the exception being ALWA which was in poor condition. All the houses were small and dilapidated and the village was dirty. The rest house was also in poor condition. BUDA Village has been moved down the track half an hour's walk and has just been recently built. HAWDI Village was in the process of moving to a new site where new houses, an Aid Post and an airstrip are located. The old village is in poor order but it should be soon deserted.

AWLA Village is newly located on both banks of a backwater of a creek that flows into the Mang River downstream. AWLA Village is a combination of the old villages of BUDRA, BUNDI, part DINDUKA, LIAM, MAICK and NOKODI. Problems might arise during the wet season as far as crossing the creek during flooding, because of the flat ground and the lack of trees on the banks that a bridge could be swung from. The village housing is excellent.

KHO Village is located on a bank of the Mang River and the village is well freed out and in good condition. BUDRA No.1 was also in good condition as was BUDA No.2. BAVIA Village was in reasonable condition but the area is very hot and dry.

All the villages with the exception of BAVIA appeared to be sited in good spots. They were all near fresh running water and gardens were cultivated close at hand. BAVIA is located on a kumal plain and there is a long dry season in this area. The water supply of the village is a small creek which was barely running whilst the Patrol was staying there. However there is an airstrip close at hand. All the villages appeared to have adequate toilet facilities.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

On the whole, the Village officials encountered by the Patrol were efficient and helpful. They usually provided assistance and information during Census and the plotting of the Communal Boundaries. However, some of the information was misleading and some time was wasted correcting these mistakes.

The Village Officials had obviously prepared the villages for the patrol's visit as each village was clean and tidy with the exception of ALANK. On 6/9/66 all the Village Officials arrived at SAVIA for the meeting with D.C. Johnston and A.D. G. Bellay. All the Village Officials seemed to be friendly towards the Administration.

QUALITY OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

One of the main objectives of the Patrol was to talk to the villagers about the Local Government Council starting in the Middle and Upper Mena and Kungulase Census Divisions in early 1967. Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith delivered the talks in all villages where Census was conducted. The reactions given to these talks were mixed. Some villagers, such as SIBIA and KAMUDI seemed to show little that was explosive to them. The talk was reduced to the simplest terms with little success and it was difficult to get the people to even suggest a name for their Council. However, other villages showed more interest and enthusiasm in the Council. A few Local Government Council was the name most frequently suggested and this was the name each village decided upon. Some villagers suggested the name Mena for the Council but it was explained to them that it would have to be a name that the Kungulase people would also agree upon.

The people of Mena village showed the most interest in the talk and many questions were asked about the Council's operation and the benefits it would bring to the villagers. At the end of the talks everybody said they would support their council and pay their taxes regularly, so it is hoped that this feeling persists when the Council commences.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural situation varies through the Mena but at the time of the patrol, each village had growing enough crops to feed themselves.

The first villages encountered by the Patrol were situated in an area of good rainfall and soil. This applied to ALANK, SIBIA, KAMUDI and AWILA. Down further in the Mena it is very hot and the dry season is long. The vegetation around SAVIA, SIBIA No.1 and No.2 is similar to savanna type and there have been difficulties in the Middle Mena area with food shortages before. The Patrol looked at crops grown in this area, but the food available looked sufficient to feed the villagers only. Most of the villages had new gardens but they looked to be growing well. Bananas, pineapples, tomatoes, sugar-cane, paw paw, okaloto, taro, yams and sweet potatoes were seen growing in most gardens.

The ability to grow cash crops appears to be good in some areas. ALBA is about 2000 ft. above sea level and with the good rainfall and soil there, coffee would probably grow well in this area. Lower down in the Musa Valley, coconuts could be planted as the elevation ranges from 1600 ft. at AWALA to 400 ft. at SAVIA. One of the AWALA Village Officials said he was managing to grow coffee in the area. Coffee was observed to be growing in a garden near SAVIA. The coffee plants were about three ft. high and although they looked alright, I could not really tell if they were growing in a satisfactory manner.

If cash cropping does get under way in the Musa, transport is going to be a problem, especially at ALBA. The Musa River has to be crossed both ways out of ALBA and the walking tracks are over rough mountainous terrain. This would also exclude the construction of an airstrip close at hand. There is an airstrip at SAVIA, but some villages are many miles from there. Also, it would not be economical to fly some cash crops out of the area. This would apply if coffee was able to be produced. A road might be able to be constructed to the coast about fifty miles from SAVIA, but it would probably be impassable in some sections during the wet season because of swamps. The Musa River has too many rapids and waterfalls to make it useful as a river transport. Altogether, growing cash crops and getting them out of the Musa is going to be a big problem to overcome.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY.

There was very little trade and commerce found in the Musa. The remoteness of the area and the poor agricultural returns probably bring about this situation. The only trade store encountered was at BIBIRA No.1 Village. However the proprietor of this store had little stock on hand and he found it difficult to get supplies. A mission plane lands at SAVIA every six months and this is his only source of supply. Maybe once the Local Government Council starts he may be able to arrange a more frequent supply of goods. He gave the Patrol an order which was to be delivered to SAVIA as soon as possible when an available plane lands there.

At SAVIA and surrounding villages, people had been putting money into a collection with the aim of starting some sort of co-operative. However, three hundred people had gathered together about \$60.00 in 10¢ and 5¢ pieces. They were told to wait until the Local Government Council starts before commencing a properly organized co-operative.

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LAND.

The Patrol marked out on a map the Communal Boundaries of each village, so that Communal Registration may be carried out. Most of the villages were vague about the boundaries and there was some difficulty in locating the actual boundaries on the map. Quite often misleading information was supplied which had to be corrected later.

The people of OMKIA village were asked how they felt about a mining company leasing part of their land, but they did not seem to raise any real objections.

REST HOUSES.

Most of the rest houses used by the Patrol were in good condition. The people at ALARK village were asked to replace the rest house there as it was small, dilapidated and leaked. AWALA and SIBIA villages had new rest houses of good construction. There was no rest house at SAFIA but the villagers were asked to build one while the Patrol was staying there. They constructed one under the direction of the Patrol which was well built and of large dimensions.

CARRIERS & CANOES.

There was no difficulty in getting carriers for the Patrol even though some of the walks were difficult in sections and some villages were five and six hours walk apart. Thirty six carriers were needed at a time, the large number coming about because of the three P.H.D. members accompanying the Patrol. Sometimes word had to be sent behind or ahead because there weren't enough carriers in a few villages. Although some of the walks were hard on the carriers, they were quite fast and efficient.

The people at AWALA village built twenty two rafts for the patrol to use going down the Musa River to MHO and HIBRA No.1 and paddlers were supplied.

HEALTH.

A medical team accompanied the Patrol. It consisted of a native doctor and two Medical Orderlies. Its main purpose was to give B.C.G. and Triple Antigen vaccinations but it ran short of serum about three-quarters of a way through the patrol. The health of the people contacted was not good but it varied from village to village.

The Census Figures revealed a 1.3% decrease (natural) in population in the last twelve months. It is also noted that twenty eight children ten years and under had also died in the last twelve months, mainly from whooping cough and a few from the heat.

①

Tinea Imbricata was very prevalent and there were several cases of scabies treated. Malaria was also evident in many people and there were also a large number of people who had left leg sores untreated and these had turned into tropical ulcers. Two patients needed immediate hospital treatment. One old woman had a very bad tropical ^{ulcer} on her leg and another woman had an ulcer on her breast that had burst.

At the time of the Patrol, there were government aid posts at NAMUDI, OMBIA and SAFIA. There was a Seventh Day Adventist aid post at MERO village.

EDUCATION.

Mission schools provide the only education in the area. Both the Anglican and the Seventh Day Adventist operate mission schools, the Anglican Mission School being at DOMARA and the Seventh Day Adventist School located at KARISOA on the coast. Whilst conducting Census it was noticed that many children were not attending school. There were ninety eight children attending mission schools and eight attending government schools out of a total school age population of four hundred and twenty two. The parents of these children not attending school were told to send them to school in 1967 and this was noted in the census book for the next officer to check. The Mission Schools themselves provide only basic education for the children.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

There are no roads in the area patrolled. The walking tracks used were flat and in good condition in the Musa Valley but over the mountains they were generally rough, sometimes following dry creek beds and climbing steep mountain sides. The track would probably be too slippery and waterlogged to negotiate during the wet and there would also be many flooded creeks to cross. Three cane bridges had to be crossed on the patrol but they were in good order and few troubles were experienced getting the patrol gear across.

A lot of the Musa Valley is flat or undulating terrain and roads could be built quite easily in this area. However these roads would be limited to this area only, because of the mountains that surround the area. The only outlet is to the coast according to the natives but this would have the problems previously ~~mentioned~~ mentioned:

AIRFIELDS.

At the moment there are airstrips at NAMUDI and SAFIA. There is also a mission strip in the Maragalase located at IEOGAMA which is not far from AIARE. The SAFIA strip was in good

(6)

condition but the NAMUDI airstrip had been neglected. The grass badly needed cutting and the surface was rough in parts. The villagers were told to clean the strip up and this has apparently been done because a plane has landed there since the Patrol left and the pilot reports it to be in good condition now.

An airstrip probably could be built near MORO village as the land is flat but quite a few trees would have to be removed in the process.

LABOUR.

There was a total of one hundred and eighty nine men absent from the district at the time of census. Most of these men had gone to ABAY in Central District to seek employment. A few men had gone to Port Moresby or Lae and there were thirty three men absent at POPONDITIA. If a cash crop economy could be started in the Mura, the total number of men not leaving the area for outside employment may be reduced but at the moment, if men want to earn some money for themselves, they have to leave the Mura to earn a wage.

GENUINE.

Census was carried out with some degree of difficulty. Most of the trouble was caused by the poor condition of the census book. Many errors have been previously made, especially during the last Census. Quite often names had been duplicated or left out altogether, birthdates omitted and wrong information supplied. As well as this some villagers proved very difficult to locate on the roll. Frequently they would give the wrong name or village and there were a few cases of people marked as deceased turning up for this year's Census. As a result of these difficulties, it is not possible to balance this year's census figures with those of 1965.

The census figures revealed that the people are dying of at the moment as shown by the previously mentioned 1.3% natural decrease rate. Whether the vaccinations of the medical patrol and the medical patrols to follow will alleviate this problem may be reflected in the 1967 Census figures. Also of interest in the census figures is the number by which men exceed women in the Mura. There were nine hundred and thirty four men and seven hundred and eighty one women in a total population of two thousand and nine.

At the moment the trend in the Mura is for the villages to amalgamate into larger settlements. MORO, AWALA, SAPIA, BIBIDA no.2, NAMUDI and SIBIA have been joined by other villages which makes the people easier to contact and the census easier to conduct.

(5)

CONCLUSION.

All the objectives were carried out with the exception of the medical patrol. This patrol has shown that there are many problems to be solved in the Masa. Whether the AFORE Local Government Council that starts next year will be able to alleviate any of these problems remains to be seen. However more contact and aid from the government to relieve the backwardness of the area, counteract the death rate and to assist the people in starting some type of cash economy to bring money into the area. is needed.

10	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
15	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
20	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
25	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
30	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
35	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
40	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
45	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
50	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
55	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
60	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
65	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
70	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
75	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
80	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
85	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
90	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
95	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers
100	10 hours by walk	25 soldiers

(4)

APPENDIX 1

TRAVELLING TIMES RECORDED ON PATROL.

AFORÉ - TAHAMA	5½ hours walk	36 carriers
TAHAMA - UMWATE	5½ hours walk	36 carriers
UMWATE - AIARE	4½ hours walk	36 carriers
AIARE - SIBIA	5½ hours walk	36 carriers
SIBIA - NAMUDI	1 hours walk	36 carriers
NAMUDI - ANALA	3 hours walk	36 carriers
ANALA - MERO	2½ hours by raft	23 paddlers
MERO - BIBIRA No.1	2 hours by raft	23 paddlers
	{ 1 hours walk	36 carriers
BIBIRA No.1 - SAFIA	1 hours walk	36 carriers
SAFIA - BIBIRA No.2	2 hours 10 min. walk	20 carriers
BIBIRA No.2 - SAFIA	2 hours 10 min. walk	20 carriers
SAFIA - OEBIA	3 hours walk	20 carriers
OEBIA - SAFIA	3 hours walk	20 carriers

(3)

APPENDIX II.

2nd. REVISED VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER 1966.

MIDDLE & UPPER MUSA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

1. <u>AIARE</u> . Includes IAURE, MUDI, SUWARI, BURIONE.	m.181 f.121 Total. 302
2. <u>ASANGA No.1, ASANGA No.2</u>	m.45 f. 35 Total. 80
3. <u>AVIKARO</u> .	m. 59 f. 53 Total. 112
4. <u>ANALA</u> , Includes LIAMU, † IBERUWAKE, BUBUDI, ARIARI, MAIKI, BEIRA, MOIKODI.	m.190 f.167 Total. 357
5. <u>BIRIRA No.1</u> . Includes FOASI.	m. 47 f. 50 Total. 97
6. <u>BIRIRA No.2</u> . Includes DEBERAWAKE, MINAWAKE, AIMARA, KOSIRAWA, † BOFORA, JARI.	m.115 f.113 Total. 228
7. <u>BUMARA</u> . Includes NARE.	m. 53 f. 53 Total. 106
8. <u>CHERA</u> .	m. 15 f. 11 Total. 26
9. <u>MERO</u> . Includes ADIODO, NISIA, ARUMARAI, URIGBO, KOIRA, INURURU, GURE, BUSI, FIANGBO.	m.183 f.149 Total. 332
10. <u>NAMUDI</u> . Includes † IBERUWAKE	m.152 f.141 Total. 263
11. <u>ONIA</u> . Includes IBAN, SILINDI, UBO.	m. 76 f. 74 Total. 150
12. <u>SAFIA</u> . Includes APAXA, BOMA, ARAIA, † BOFORA.	m.133 f.158 Total. 286
13. <u>BIRIA</u> . Includes KEUNE	m. 55 f. 51 Total. 106
14. <u>UMUWA</u> .	m. 32 f. 32 Total. 64

TOTALS. Males - 1336

Females - 1173

Total Population - 2509

(C)

OSILA

SEMAN
Patrol Post
AFRE

KWARUE

KOKORA

TAHAMA

KUAI

ITOGAMA

UFIA

UMWATE

ANRE

SIDIA

IBAL

NAMUDI

MOUNT
BROWN

AWALA

RIVER
AWALA

- VILLAGES ●
- AIRWAYS —
- WALKS - - -
- By RAFTS - + - +

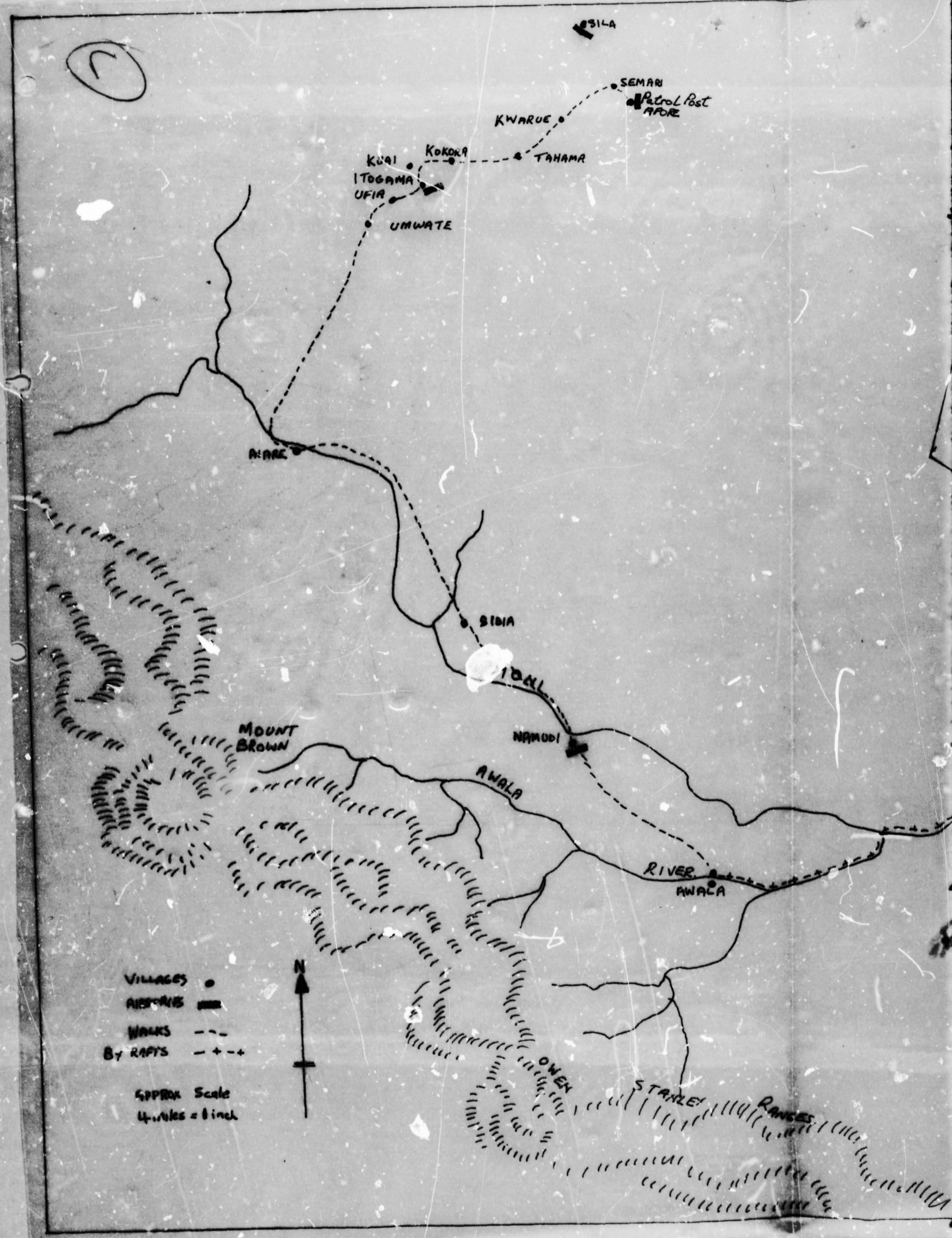
APPROX Scale
4 miles = 1 inch



OWEN

STANLEY

RANGES



DYKE MCKLAND BAY

SONGADIS

TUFI SUB - DISTRICT



RIVER MORO
UMAUNO

- ASANGA 1
- ASANGA 2

BIBIRANA

Place to

- BIBIRA N°2
- ANIKARO

SAFIA

GOBERA

IBINAMBO

GOBEIA

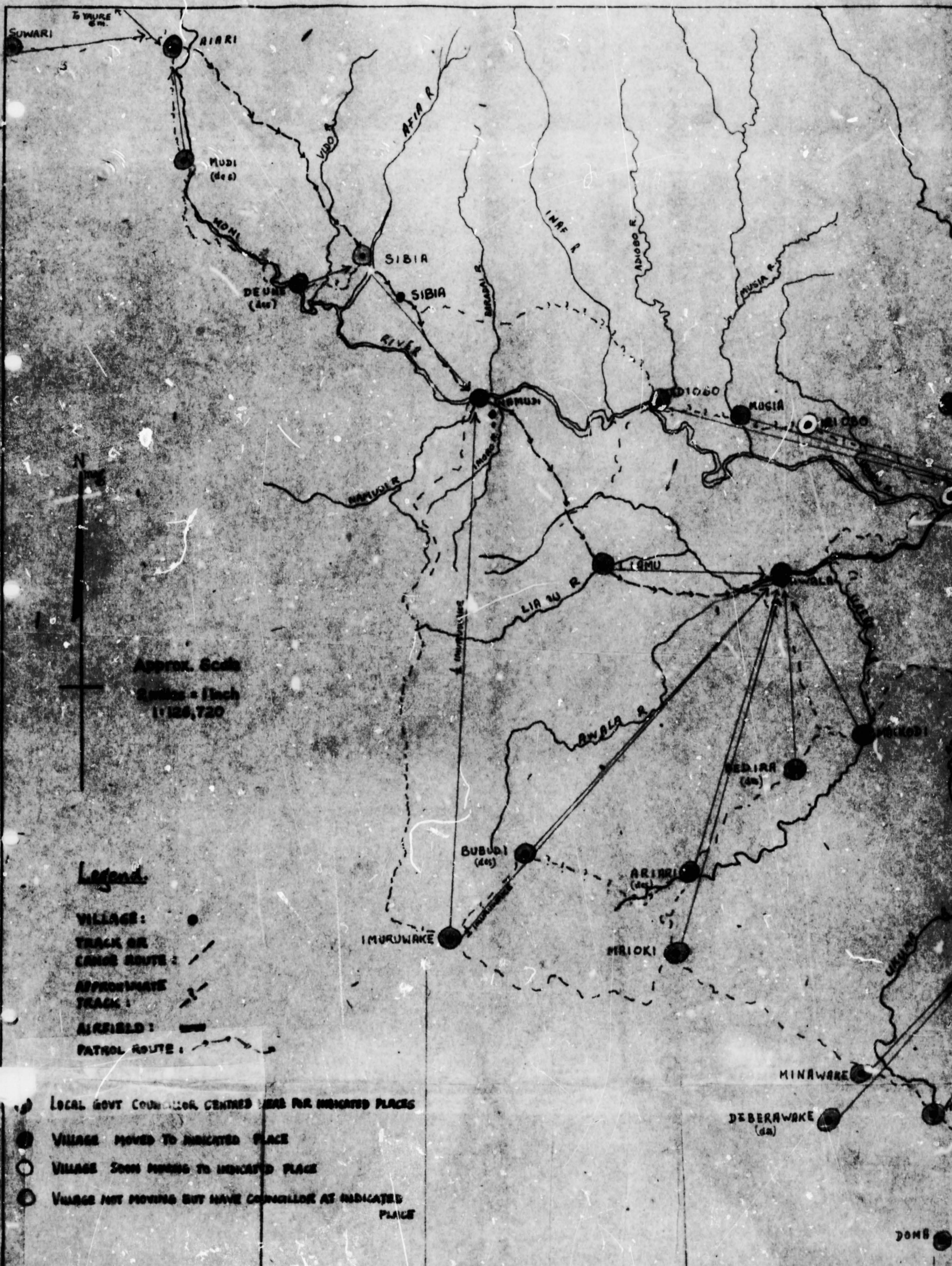
DOMARA

ADAU

RIVER

SEMAN
Post

STANLEY
RANGE



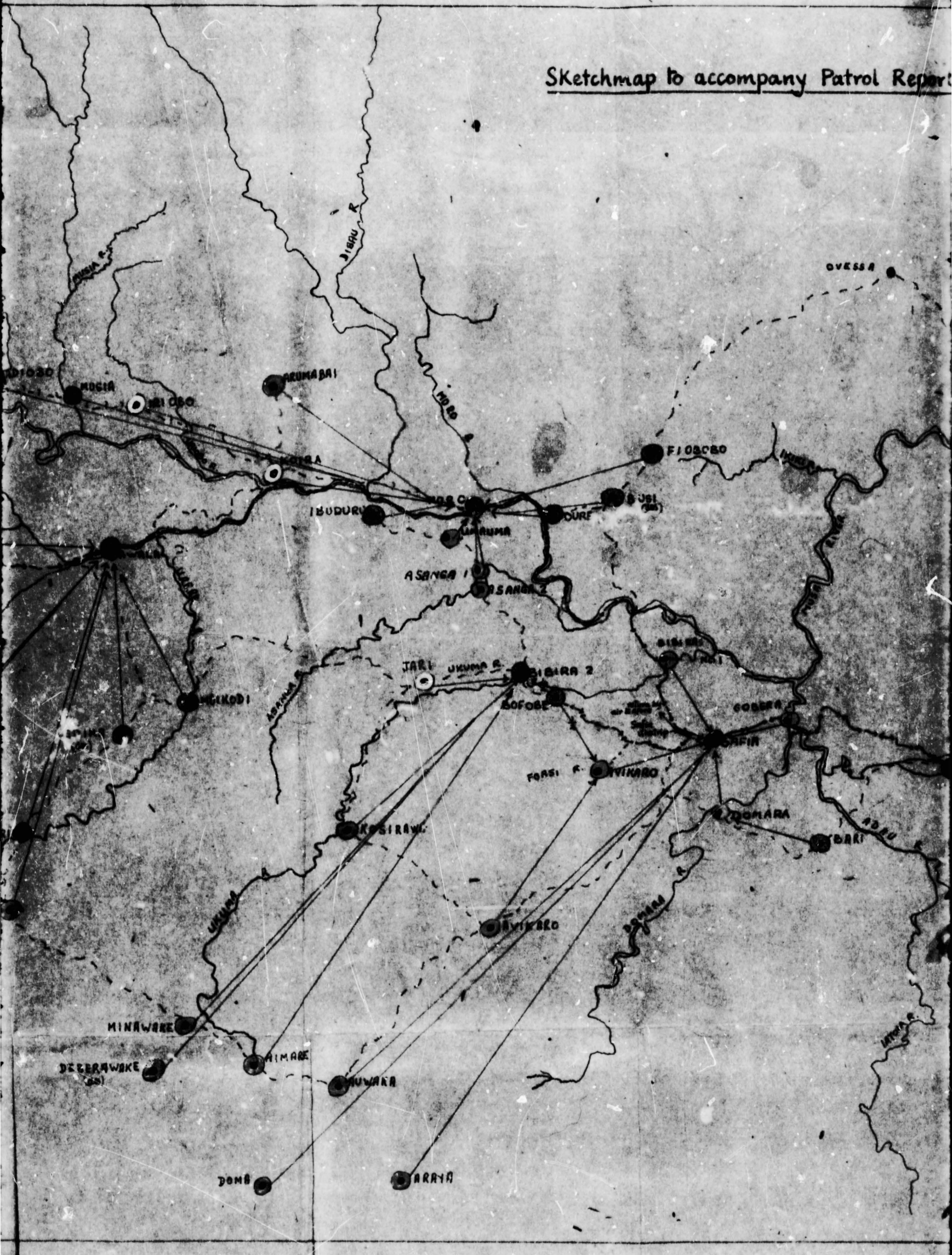
Approx. Scale
 1 inch = 1125,720

Legend

- VILLAGE: ●
- TRACK OR CANOE ROUTE: - - -
- APPROXIMATE TRACK: - · -
- AIRFIELD: ■
- PATROL ROUTE: - · - · -

- LOCAL GOVT COUNCIL CENTRES (●) FOR INDICATED PLACES
- VILLAGE MOVED TO INDICATED PLACE
- VILLAGE SOON MOVING TO INDICATED PLACE
- VILLAGE NOT MOVING BUT HAVE COUNCILLOR AT INDICATED PLACE

Sketchmap to accompany Patrol Report



Sketchmap to accompany Patrol Report Afore 1 of 1966/67

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN DISTRICT Report No. AFORE No. I (part 2) of 1966/67.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. G. VINER-SMITH P.O.

Area Patrolled BARIJI - MANAGALASE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. M. SLOUGH C.P.O.

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C. I medical orderly I Interpreter.

Duration—From 26 / 10 / 1966 to 30 / 11 / 1966 (broken period)

Number of Days P.O. 18 days Total 42 man days
C.P.O. 24 days

Accompany I YES

by—District Services II / 19 65

Medic ' / / 19

Ma . erence Sketch Map Attached

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION 2. PRE-ELECTION TALKS.

3. 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. 5. 17

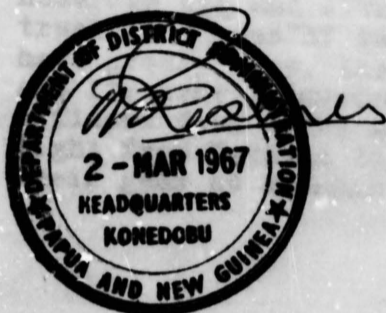
19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

23rd February, 1967.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. AFORE 1/66-67

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the MANAGALASE Census Division carried out by Mr. Slough, Cadet Patrol Officer, under the supervision of Mr. Viner Smith. The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Slough has written an interesting report and although some of his observations and deductions reflect his inexperience I am sure that this lack will be overcome in the future.

Even when allowance is made for Mr. Slough's inexperienced observations it is obvious that a lot of work remains to be done in the Managalase to bring the people up to a reasonable level of understanding of their problems and the action required by them if they are to be solved.

It was a bad decision on the patrol's part to have the Gerabuna people assembled at Gera for the census. Gerabuna is a good 1 1/2 hours walk from Gera and there are several fierce streams in between that cannot be crossed after recent rain and are difficult at most times. It was an imposition to have families make this trip particularly when there was the danger of them being cut off from food supplies and homes by the streams. This could have caused desperate attempts to cross them at the risk of life. The Officer in Charge, Afore will be instructed not to repeat this performance.

I do not condone the Gera people's reluctance to provide carriers but I can appreciate their position. The three hours to Natanga is a hard, slow climb when unburdened from 2000 feet to 4000 feet then down to 3000 feet with

[Handwritten mark]

2.

numerous ups and downs in the process of climbing. The track is a mass of twisted roots or glacial stretches of hard greasy clay, the whole route being leech infested and frequently covered by rain. I think patrolling officers from Afore must realise these factors and travel light from Natanga to Gora by leaving the majority of their gear at Natanga for collection on the return trip.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
SUB-DIVISION OFFICE,
KUPUKUTIA.

H.L. Williams
(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

Patrol conducted by	1	G. VIKAR-SMITH P.O.
Area patrolled	1	BAKJI MANAJALAKI Census Division
Patrol accompanied by	1	2 R.P.S.G.S.
		1 P. CHIA (Interpreter) Part only.
		1 Medical Orderly
Duration of Patrol	1	26/10/66 to 30/11/66. (broken period)
No. of days	1	P. O. 18 days. C.P.O. 24 days.
Last Patrol to area	1	D.D.S. October-November 1965.
Map reference	1	Sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol	1	1. Census Revision
		2. Pre-election Talks Manajalaki
		Manajalaki Local Government Council.
		3. Routine Administration.

H.L. Williams
H. L. Williams P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

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AFORE PATROL POST,
NORTHERN DISTRICT,
T.P.N.G.
12th. January, 1967.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT - AFORE No.1 of 1966/67. Part 2.

Patrol conducted by : C. VINER-SMITH P.O.
Area patrolled : BARIJI MANAGALASE Census Division
Patrol accompanied by : 2 R.P.N.G.C.
P. OREIA (Interpreter) Part only.
1 Medical Orderly
Duration of Patrol : 26/10/66 to 30/11/66. (broken period)
No. of days : P. O. 18 days. C.P.O. 24 days.
Last Patrol to area : D.D.A. October-November 1965.
Map reference : Sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol : 1. Census Revision
2. Pre-election Talks Managalase
Musa Local Government Council.
3. Routine Administration.

M. Slough
M. SLOUGH C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was conducted by Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith for the carrying out of the following objectives. Census Revision was conducted for the Bariji-Managalase Census Division. Pre-election Talks on the Local Government Council soon commencing in the Musa and Bariji Managalase were delivered in each village censused. Routine Administration was carried out in the area patrolled.

The Patrol was split into two parts due to the absence of Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith doing exams in Popondetta. During this period the Interpreter Mr. Paulus Oreia went on sick leave. Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith acted as interpreter until a secondary school boy from Dea village was found to accompany the Patrol to its completion.

On 24/11/66 Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith left the Patrol to investigate a murder and in his absence I carried on with and completed the Patrol.

DIARY.

26/10/66 Departed AFORE at 0905 hrs. and arrived TOMA at 1205 hrs. Census and Election Talks held for TOMA, SAMAGA and BIRIRI villages in afternoon. Inspected TOMA village.

Slept TOMA.

27/10/66 Departed TOMA 0810 hrs. and arrived GEWOIA at 1305 hrs. Conducted Census, Election Talk and village inspection.

Slept GEWOIA.

28/10/66 Left GEWOIA at 0800 hrs. and arrived TOMA at 1415 hrs.. Uphill walk back with patients and prisoners.

Slept TOMA.

29/10/66 Left TOMA at 0745 hrs. Arrived AFORE at 1215 hrs. Raining and track slippery and slow.

Slept AFORE.

30/10/66 Observed AFORE

31/10/66 Departed AFORE at 0935 hrs and arrived UOIVE at 1135 hrs. Census conducted for ~~ENNEREX~~ UOIVE, MARASI/BUAROBÉ and BUA. Election talk conducted and village inspection carried out.

Slept UOIVE.

1/11/66 Census and Election Talk held for ONDORO. Departed UOIVE at 1335 hrs. and arrived NINIURE at 1425 hrs. Census figures compiled

Slept NINIURE

2/11/66 Census conducted for NINIURE and Election Talk delivered. Courts held and problems brought forward discussed.
Slept NINIURE.

3/11/66 Departed NINIURE at 0800 hrs and arrived AFORE at 0845 hrs. Compiled Census figures and general office duties.
Slept AFORE.

4/11/66 Departed AFORE at 0815 hrs. arriving KAWOWOKI at 0920 hrs. Census and Election Talk conducted and village inspection held.
Slept KAWOWOKI.

5/11/66 Departed KAWOWOKI at 0815 hrs. and arrived AFORE at 0920 hrs. Census figures compiled during morning.
Slept AFORE

6/11/66 Observed AFORE.

7/11/66 Census, Election Talk and village inspection held at AFORE for AFORE, SEMARI and KOROKORO. Census figures figures compiled.
Slept AFORE

8/11/66 to 17/11/66. Spent at AFORE due to absence of Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith doing exams in POPONDETTA.

18/11/66 Departed AFORE at 0915 hrs. arriving SILA at 1215 hrs. Census, Election Talks and Village inspections conducted for KAURA and AWARO villages.
Slept SILA.

19/11/66. Conducted Census and Election Talk for NUMBAS/ SIURANI and SAKARINA Ward. Village inspections held and Census figures compiled.
Slept SILA.

20/11/66 Observed SILA. Lunch at SAKARINA MISSION.
Slept SILA.

21/11/66 Departed SILA at 0830 hrs. and arrived KWENA at 0930 hrs. Census and Election Talk for KWENA and SILA held at KWENA. Village inspection conducted.
Slept KWENA.

22/11/66 Departed KWENA at 1000 hrs. arriving DEA at 1050 hrs. Census and Election Talk for DEA and TABUENI held at DEA followed by village inspection.
Slept DEA.

23/11/66 Departed DEA at 0930 hrs. arriving SILIMBO at 0950 hrs. Census, Election Talk and village inspection held. Departed SILIMBO at 1135 hrs. arriving NATANGA at 1300 hrs. Census for NATANGA and KIARA held at NATANGA followed by village inspection.
Slept NATANGA.

24/11/66 Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith returned to KWANA to investigate a murder. Patrol departed NATANGA at 1000 hrs. after Election Talk. Arrived GORA at 1305 hrs. Heavy rain during afternoon.

Slept GORA.

25/11/66 Conducted Census for GORA, GORABUNA and KERO at GORA. Election Talk and village inspection held in afternoon. &

Slept GORA.

26/11/66 Departed Gora at 0755 hrs. arriving NATANGA at 1100 hrs. Departed NATANGA at 1200 hrs. arriving UMBOWORO at 1400 hrs. Rain during afternoon.

Slept UMBOWORO.

27/11/66 Census conducted for UMBOWORO and SAGAMAISA at UMBOWORO. Election Talk and village inspection held in afternoon.

Slept UMBOWORO.

28/11/66 Departed UMBOWORO at 0720 hrs., arriving KOKORA at 0815 hrs. Census conducted for KOKORA, and KUAI at KOKORA followed by Election Talk and village inspection. Departed KOKORA at 1350 hrs. arriving UFIA at 1450 hrs. Census figures compiled.

Slept UFIA.

29/11/66 Census conducted for UFIA, ITOGAMA and UMWATE at UFIA followed by Election Talk and village inspection. Departed UFIA at 1230 hrs. and arrived KUAI at 1305 hrs. Village inspection conducted. Departed KUAI at 1335 hrs. arriving KOKORA 1405 hrs. Departed KOKORA 1415 hrs. arriving TAHAMA at 1515 hrs.

Slept TAHAMA.

30/11/66 Census, Election Talk and village inspection at TAHAMA. Departed TAHAMA at 0915 hrs. arriving KWARUE at 1015 hrs. Census, Election Talk and village inspection conducted. Departed KWARUE at 1200 hrs. 1300 hrs and arrived AFORE at 1525 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

Reception of Patrol. The Patrol received a friendly reception in all villages visited. Every village except Gewoia knew beforehand of the Patrol's presence and consequently the villages had been cleaned out and tidied up. Most villages brought forward food for sale as soon as the Patrol reached the rest house.

Villages. The condition of the villages varied throughout the area. Generally it was noticed that the people of the UOIVE, AFORE and KAWOWOKI area were of lower standards than the people of the DEA, KOKGRA and UFIA area.

During his Patrol through the BARIJI-MANAGALASE, Mr. P.O. Fairhall advised the people from GEWOIA village to move closer to TOMA village as this would have brought them closer to AFORE Patrol Post. However the villagers have since moved to a new site one hour's walk further away from TOMA. This now places them eight hour's walk from AFORE Patrol Post with a climb of approximately 2,500ft. over rough terrain. Apparently this move was brought about by the local Seventh Day Adventist Mission. The villages now appear to be in a worse position as they are remotely situated and they will find it difficult to carry coffee, which they are commencing to grow, out of the area. When the Patrol visited the village they were caught unprepared. Many houses did not have latrines and the village was rather scrappy. Although Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith talked to the villagers about the poor condition of the site and of the advantages of moving closer to TOMA, they preferred to stay where they were.

At GORA village there was found a lack of co-operation amongst the people. It was obvious that they did not like the GORABUNA people who were present at GORA for the Census. The GORABUNA people ran short of food whilst staying there and the GORA villagers refused to give them any until ordered to do so. Reports have been received about the lack of co-operation shown to other field staff and missionaries and it is reported that the only time the poor track from NATANGA to GORA is in reasonable order is only when a D.D.A. Patrol is in the area. The Village Constable seemed to be slow and dull and lacking in leadership over his people. As Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith was absent from the Patrol at this stage I did not have the power to take much action against these people but they are being difficult on purpose and need pulling into line.

All the villages around the AFORE, UOIVE and KAWOWOKI area were made up of small and in some cases dilapidated houses. The villages were not too clean and the people seemed to be indifferent towards the Government and general matters. AFORE village, although right next to the Patrol Post was in poor condition and the villagers appeared to be apathetic towards living conditions. They did not seem to worry about their health or the health of their children.

In one case there was intermarriage amongst the same family which Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith ordered to be stopped.

The villages around KWENA, DEA and SILIMBO were in better condition. The villages were clean, all surrounding grass was cut and the latrines were found to be in good order. Further down towards KOKORA and ITOGAMA the villages were in similar order.

As the Patrol was conducted at the beginning of the wet season all villages had a good supply of water. With the exception of GEWOIA the villages appeared to be located in reasonable sites, the furthest village being two day's solid walk from AFORE Patrol Post. PRE-ELECTION TALK. Most villages gave the pre-election talks on the Local Government Council a good reception but most villagers did not seem to understand all that was told to them. The people of the UOIVE, NINIURE, AFORE and KAWOWOKI areas found it difficult to pay attention and although the main points of the talk were delivered in simple terms and repeated several times, they failed to understand little. The people of the KOKORA, DEA and VIIA areas showed more enthusiasm for the council talks but once again it is doubted if they grasped the real manner in which the Local Government Council will function although once again the talks were delivered in the simplest terms.

The only trouble encountered was at GORA village. The GORA and GORABUNA people will be in the same ward sharing the same councillor as there is not a large enough population to warrant two councillors. The GORA people expressed their dissatisfaction at this as they do not wish to share anything with the GORABUNA people.

Afore Local Government Council was the name most frequently suggested and each village was in general agreement with this name. Although the people were told that they would have to pay more tax than the Musa people because of the economically superior area they live in, no objections were raised to this point.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Through the Patrol it was found that most of the Village Officials were doing a reasonable sort of a job. The only trouble experienced was caused by V.C. Nuniari-Eie from ITOGAMA village as well as a village council and two other men from the same village. Apparently these men were trying to influence the people from KOKORA and UMBOWORO villages to stay away from the election talks being delivered by the Patrol. V.C. Nuniari-Eie was spreading reports that the xaxaxix talks were rubbish but it appears that he was upset because the Patrol interfered with a feast that he had planned to share with local villages. All four men were brought back to see Mr. P.O. Viner-Smith.

AGRICULTURE. The people of the BARIJI-MANAGALASE are fortunate in living in an area of great agricultural potential. Throughout the area there has been a large amount of volcanic activity and as a result the soil is very fertile and there is little leaching apparent. All villages had sufficient food growing and there is a reasonable amount of cash cropping under way. Coffee growing is the main cash crop under way but recently villagers have started growing english potatoes. These grow very well in the area and large amounts are now taken to the Agriculture Station at Sila for sale, after which they are flown out to POPONDETTA.

At the moment the area is largely undeveloped. The variety of crops that grow is very diverse. Arabica coffee, english potatoes, carrots, corn, radish, brussel sprouts, tomatoes, pineapples, passion fruit, ~~pineapples~~ and bananas as well as the staple native crops can be successfully grown.

A Pilatus Porter aircraft lands twice a week at SILA and AFORE which enables vegetables and coffee to be flown out regularly. There are also mission strips at GORA and ITOGAMA which could probably be put to use if the cash cropping expands to such an extent that the present air service cannot handle the trade.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. There is little trade and commerce evident in the BARIJI-MANAGALASE. There are only three trade stores operating at the moment, all being located close to the mission at SAKERENA. One is managed by a local native, one by the Anglican Mission and the other is controlled by a Chinese storekeeper in POPONDETTA. A trade store was operated ^{at AFORE} by a native from the coastal village of PONGANI. However there was opposition against him from the local MANAGALASE people and he closed down and returned to PONGANI.

It is surprising that there is such little enterprise in the area. With the money the people are obtaining from the cash cropping a storekeeper could have quite a good business if he managed it successfully. Perhaps when the Council starts something along this line may be developed.

REST HOUSES. All villages visited had rest houses and most of them were in good condition. A few had leaky roofs but these were repaired whilst the Patrol stayed in the village. A few rest houses had shrubs decorating them as a mark of welcome to the Patrol. The rest house at UPIA was in excellent condition with cane woven floors and walls. Extensions were carried out to the KWENA rest house and suggestions for improving others were given to villagers. All rest houses were within easy walking distance of one another.

CARRIERS. In most cases, carriers volunteered willingly. The only exceptions were at GOBA and KWABUE. At GOBA, with a population of over two hundred, there was difficulty getting a sufficient number of men to carry to KATANGA, which involves a climb of approximately 2,000ft. over a steep mountain. According to the Village Book, this reluctance stems from previous occasions when the men were forced to carry towards POPONDITA over rough ground for many hours and then were underpaid at the end of the walk. At KWABUE difficulty was also encountered getting enough carriers although there were plenty of men available. No reason could be found for the reluctance of these men to carry.

Most of the walks were of short duration, the longest being about six hours. All the carriers were quite fast and walking times were generally faster than those previously recorded.

HEALTH. A medical assistant accompanied the Patrol and he was kept busy treating many patients. Although most parts of the BARIJI-MAMGALASE are well served with aid posts, the health of the people was poor and most of this could be put down to laziness on their part to do something about it.

The people in GEWOIA village were in very poor health. It was noted that many houses did not have latrines and this probably had some bearing on their health. This area is under Seventh Day Adventist control, but as far as health is concerned they seem to do little as ~~far as the people are concerned~~ judging by the look of the people. There were many cases of bad tropical ulcers, malaria and sores. One man had legs immobilised in his house for two weeks with meningitis and it was only when a village inspection was held that he was discovered. He had to be carried to AFORE on an improvised stretcher and then flown into POPONDITA for hospitalisation. Ten patients had to be taken from GEWOIA back to AFORE hospital for treatment. TOMA village, which also is under S.D.A. control and has a native J.D.A. medical orderly stationed there, was not in much better health. The people said that the medical orderly does not do much of a job for this area.

The people throughout seemed to show an apathy towards their health and hygiene. Almost all villages had a certain amount of skin disease. It was observed that the people who lived near a running stream were cleaner and suffered less from skin diseases. At KATANGA village, which is on top of a hill and situated a small distance from running water, almost every person suffered from the skin disease TINEA IMBRICATA and nobody looked like they washed themselves of their clothing at frequent intervals. Several cases of gaitre were also seen.

At the present time there are Government Aid Posts at DEB, UCIYE, KATANGA, GOBA and AFORE, which is also a hospital. There is a hospital at the Anglican Mission at SAKARIMA. There is also an Anglican Mission Aid Post at IPOGAMA.

EDUCATION. Mission schools provide the only education in the BARIJI-MANAGALASE at the moment. However there is a government preparatory school commencing at AFORE Patrol Post in early February, 1967. This school will accommodate about forty five and six year old children from the local area.

The Anglican Mission provides the bulk of education in the area. At present, the Mission is operating ten mission schools, the main one being at SAKARINA where pupils are taught up to standard six. Any promising pupils are sent on to Martyr's Secondary School which is in Pependetta Sub-district. The Mission reports that it is experiencing difficulties in getting sufficient trained teachers and in quite a few of the schools the native teachers themselves have only been educated to standard three or four.

Whilst conducting Census it was noted that many children of school age were not attending school. The Census figures revealed only 754 children out of an eligible total of 1453 were actually attending school. Mission teachers said that many children only came to school whenever a D.D.A. Patrol was in the vicinity. The children not attending school were told to go in 1967 and a note was put in the Census book for the next officer to check.

The Seventh Day Adventist has only the one school at NANANA and it serves the children (S.D.A.) in the BARIJI area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. There are no roads in the BARIJI-MANAGALASE and all travelling is done by feet. Most tracks were in good condition and were usually easy walking. The only difficult sections are from TOMA to GEWOIA and NATANGA to GORA. Both these walks involve climbing steep mountain sides by way of roughly built tracks. A cane bridge across the Bariji River between AFORE and TOMA has to be crossed but it is in good condition. Several difficult parts on some of the tracks have been improved by the natives in recent months and steps have been cut into several steep sections. With the coming on of the wet season several sections of the tracks became slippery and difficult to negotiate.

Father Meridith, the priest in charge at SAKARINA Mission, has recently purchased a trail motorcycle and the two officers at AFORE have also bought trail motorcycles. The local villagers are co-operating in improving walking tracks and it is now possible to reach UOIVE, SILA and to travel down towards DEA village by motorcycle.

The possibility of building roads in the area is not too good unless large amounts of money and much labour is expended. Most of the terrain is made up of sharp, ridges with intervening creeks, thus making road construction difficult. If a road could be connected with POPONDETTA it would be of great benefit to the area as supplies and vegetables, much of which are very expensive to airfreight, could be taken in and out at much reduced prices.

MISSIONS. The Anglican Mission based at SAKARINA appears to be doing a good job and it has a large amount of influence in the MANAGALASE. The Mission is located in the main centre of population and has an airstrip close by which is serviced twice a week by the Pilatus Porter aircraft as well as the Anglican Mission Cessna.

The Mission has its hands full with education at the moment and is finding it difficult to provide enough facilities and teachers for the increasing number of children. The Mission also mounts regular health patrols as well as conducting its aid post and hospital.

The S.D.A. Mission covers a small area in the BARIJI. It was apparent that the people in this area were not so well looked after as the Anglican population. It seems that there is a lot left to be desired as far as the S.D.A. is concerned. Its influence in moving the GKWOIA people one hour's walk further away from TOMA but closer to the mission is questionable.

LABOUR. There were 262 men absent outside of the District at the time of Census. Most of these men had gone to work at either Biloge or Segeri plantations in the Central District. There were 71 men absent inside the District, most of these working in POPONDETTA.

With the increasing amount of cash cropping in the area, these men should be encouraged to remain in their villages and cultivate their gardens. There would probably be more money in this activity with some determined efforts than being employed on a plantation for a certain time according to their contracts. There were quite a few cases of men stopping their work on a plantation, thus forfeiting any money that they had earned. Money earned inside the area would be of much greater benefit to the economy than that earned elsewhere and would provide a stimulant to commerce and industry that the area is in need of.

CENSUS. Once again difficulty was found in conducting Census as was the case in the Musa Census Division. The Census book was in poor order and many mistakes had previously been made, amongst them duplications or omissions of names, wrong information supplied and incorrect compilation of last year's Census Figures. Some villagers also proved difficult to census as they would give wrong names or forget where they were last censused.

A total population figure of 5550 was recorded in this year's Census against a total of 4253 recorded in the Census of 1965. It was noted that the villages of GORA, GORABUNA, KERO, KIARA, NATANGA, SAGANAISA and UMBOWORO which are in the BARIJI-MANAGALASE Census Division were not included in last year's Census Figures. This would account for the 1300 difference in population between this year's and last year's figures.

The Census Figures showed a small natural increase of 0.4% during the last year. Also revealed is the number by which males exceed females. There were 2978 males against 2572 females.

CONCLUSION. All the objectives of the Patrol were successfully carried out. Most villagers, although not understanding the full meaning of the Local Government Council or the way in which it will function, were keen to have it started and to give it their support.

The area has great agricultural potential and the people must be helped and encouraged to exploit it fully. Their present unwillingness to work hard on their crops all the time must be overcome before the area will start to advance at a good economic rate. Once the Local Government Council has commenced these points may be rectified and the people will start to prosper.

Kaunoti	-	Afara	1 hour 5 minutes
Afara	-	Sila	3 hours
Sila	-	Katua	25 minutes
Sila	-	Waka	30 minutes
Sila	-	Kvona	1 hour
Kvona	-	Dea	50 minutes
Dea	-	Silika	15 minutes
Silika	-	Matanga	1 hour 25 minutes
Matanga	-	Osia	3 hours 5 minutes
Osia	-	Katanga	3 hours 5 minutes
Katanga	-	Wakana	2 hours
Wakana	-	Kakara	55 minutes
Kakara	-	Ufia	1 hour
Ufia	-	Kivua Kael	25 minutes
Kivua Kael	-	Tuhana	1 hour 30 minutes
Tuhana	-	Kwara	1 hour
Kwara	-	Afara	2 hours 25 minutes

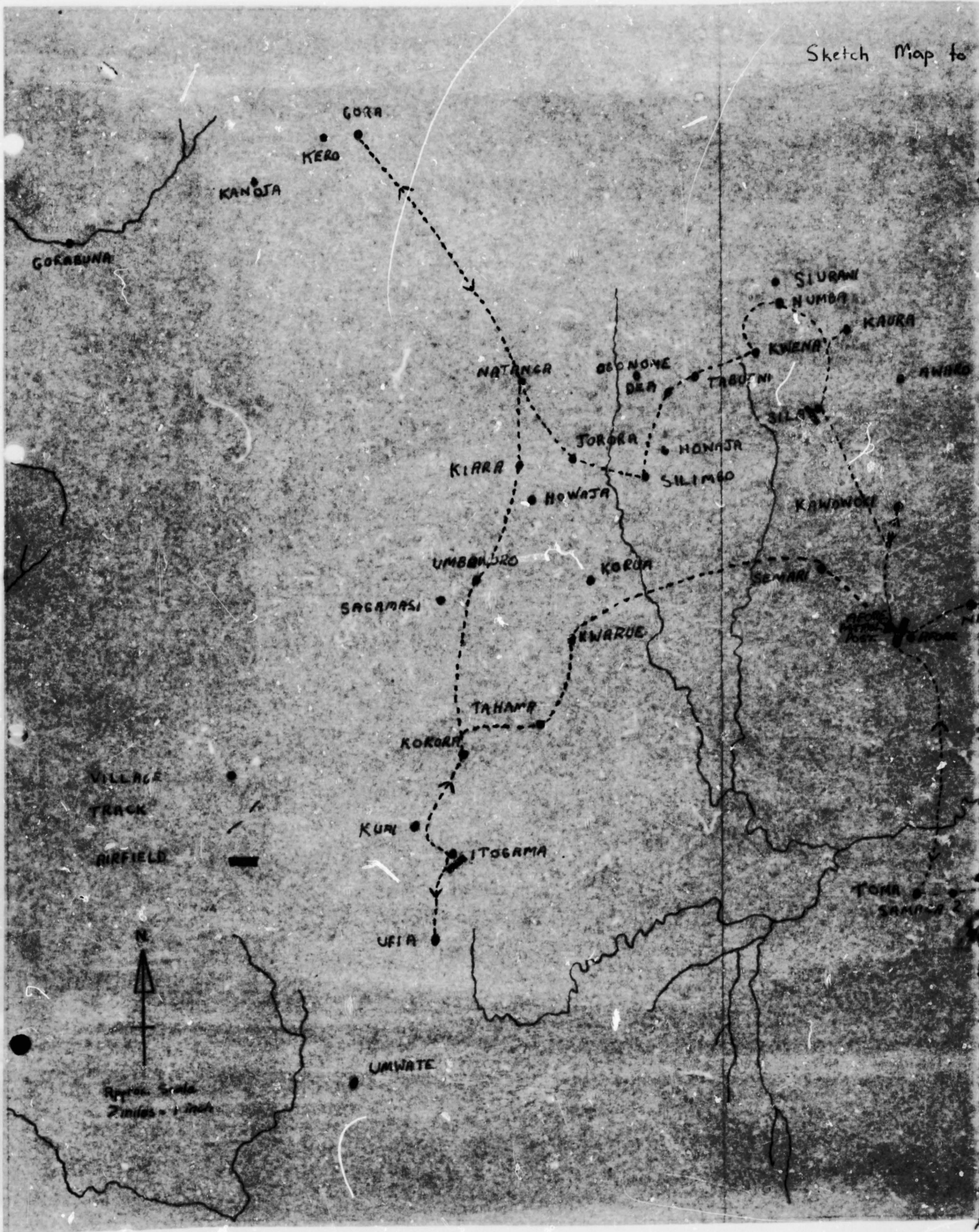
APPENDIX A.Walking Times Recorded On Patrol.

Afore	-	Toma	3 hours
Toma	-	Gewoia	4 hours 55 minutes
Gewoia	-	Toma	6 hours 15 minutes
Toma	-	Afore	4 hours 30 minutes
Afore	-	Uoive	2 hours
Uoive	-	Niniure	50 minutes
Niniure	-	Afore	45 minutes
Afore	-	Kawowoki	1 hour 5 minutes
Kawowoki	-	Afore	1 hour 5 minutes
Afore	-	Sila	3 hours
Sila	-	Kaura	20 minutes
Sila	-	Numba	30 minutes
Sila	-	Kvena	1 hour
Kvena	-	Dea	50 minutes
Dea	-	Silimbo	15 minutes
Silimbo	-	Natanga	1 hour 25 minutes
Natanga	-	Gora	3 hours 5 minutes
Gora	-	Natanga	3 hours 5 minutes
Natanga	-	Umboworo	2 hours
Umboworo	-	Kokora	55 minutes
Kokora	-	Ufia	1 hour
Ufia	-	Kinx Kuai	25 minutes
Kinx Kuai	-	Tahana	1 hour 30 minutes
Tahana	-	Kwaruo	4 hour
Kwaruo	-	Afore	2 hours 25 minutes

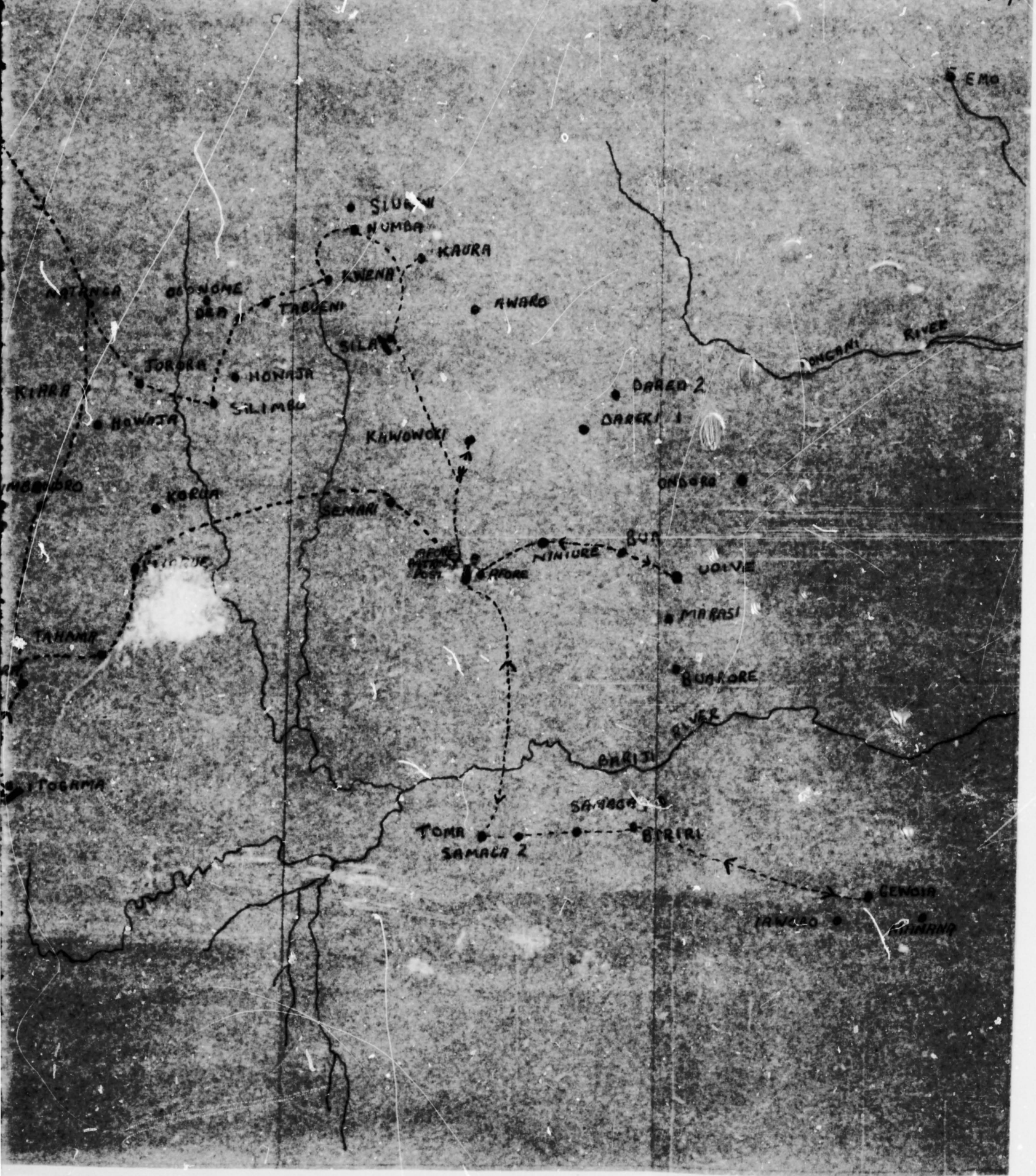
APPENDIX B.MISSION SCHOOLS IN BARIJI-MANAGALASE.

1. SAKARIHA	-	ANGLICAN MISSION	-	STANDARD 6.
2. DEA	-	" "	-	STANDARD 3.
3. GORA	-	" "	-	STANDARD 3.
4. ITOGAMA	-	" "	-	STANDARD 2.
5. KAWOWOHI	-	" "	-	STANDARD 2.
6. KWARUE	-	" "	-	STANDARD 2.
7. NATANGA	-	2 "	-	STANDARD 2.
8. TAHANA	-	" "	-	STANDARD 2.
9. UNBOWORO	-	" "	-	STANDARD 3.
10. UOIVE	-	" "	-	STANDARD 3.
11. MAHANA	-	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST	-	STANDARD 2.

Sketch Map to



Sketch Map to Accompany HFORE PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1966/67



DISA
KOROR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....**NORTHERN**..... Report No. **AF.ORE 2/66-67**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**G.VINER-SMITH**..... **PATROL OFFICER**.....

Area Patrolled.....**BARJI/ MANAGALASE C.D.**.....

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

Natives.....**FIVE**.....

Duration—From **10./4./1967**...to **30./4./1967**..

Number of Days.....**TWENTY**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**A.P.O. YES**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ **10./1967**...

Medical / **10./1967**...

Map Reference.....**FOURMIL OF MORESBY**.....

Objects of Patrol **CONDUCT INITIAL ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS TO THE AFORE...**
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL... ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

61 5/1967

[Signature]
District Commissioner

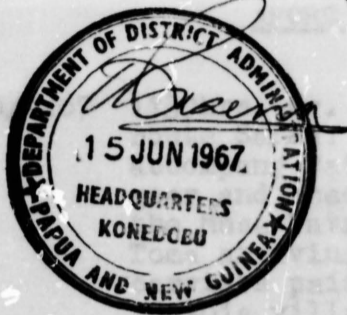
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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

67.5.19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.
6th June, 1967

Monday 11/4/67 ...
Tuesday 11/4/67 ...
Wednesday 12/4/67 ...

Thursday 13/4/67 ...
Friday 14/4/67 ...

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. AFORE 2/66-67

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the **MANAGALASE** Census Division carried out by Mr. C. Viner-Smith

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. A copy of the summary covering the initial Afore Council elections has been incorporated in a full report on the elections which was forwarded to the Regional Local Government Officer.

Tuesday 16/4/67 ...
Wednesday 19/4/67 ...
Thursday 20/4/67 ...
Friday 21/4/67 ...
Saturday 22/4/67 ...

H.L. Williams
(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

Sunday 23/4/67 ...
Monday 24/4/67 ...

Tuesday 25/4/67 ...
Wednesday 26/4/67 ...

PATROL DIARY TO PATROL REPORT
AFORE No. 2/ 66-67.

- Monday 10/4/67 1130hrs. Mr. Bailey arrived Afore Patair en route Safia. Unloaded Kingston Asari who is to accompany Patrol as Clerk, to-gather with patrol gear and loaded Const. Kil on to accompany the Musa Patrol. 1200hrs, departed Afore for Toma arriving 1445 hrs. Village inspection, carriers paid, nominations received for L.G.C. Gewoia village people present. Slept Toma.
- Tuesday 11/4/67 Conducted Elections for Toma (Ward 14). Heard courts at completion of elections. Slept Toma.
- Wednesday 12/4/67 Departed Toma 0800 arriving Afore 1130 hrs. Paid carriers. Patair in on 19 C.R.E. charter 1135 hrs. ~~XXXXXX~~ Took them over Afore. They departed 1245 hrs. Attended to Station matters at Afore. Slept here.
- Thursday 13/4/67 Departed for Uoive Village 0730hrs. arriving 1000hrs. Paid carriers. Village inspection and gave talk on elections. slept here.
- Friday 14/4/67 Conducted elections Uoive. Departed for Nininure 1000 hrs. arriving 1100hrs. Gave talk on elections and took nominations. P.M. conducted elections. slept here.
- Saturday 15/4/67 Departed Nininure for Afore arriving 0900hrs. Conducted Elections for Afore, Semari, and Korokoro. Slept here.
- Sunday 16/4/67 Walked to Kawowoki arriving 1400 hrs. Slept here.
- Monday 17/4/67 Conducted elections Kawowoki. Departed for Aveagia arriving 1600 hrs. Slept Aveagia.
- Tuesday 18/4/67 Departed 0800 for Kaura arriving 0830. Conducted elections for Kaura and Awaro. Returned Aveagia. Slept here.
- Wednesday 19/4/67 To Numba for Numba /Siurane/Sakarina elections. Conducted them and returned to Aveagia. P.M. Conducted elections at Sakarina Mission Station. Slept Aveagia.
- Thursday 20/4/67 0800 departed for Kwena Village arriving at 0915 hrs. Conducted elections for Kwena and Sila. Slept Kwena.
- Friday 21/4/67 0800 departed for Dea Village arriving 1000 hrs. Tabueni/Dea /Silimbo gathered. 2 Councillors elected. Slept here.
- Saturday 22/4/67 Departed for Natanga 0730 arriving 0945. Conducted elections, one Councillor elected. Slept here.
- Sunday 23/4/67 Departed for Gora 0845 arriving 1145. Slept here.
- Monday 24/4/67 0800 departed for Gorabuna with Kero and Gora Candidates arriving 1020hrs. Conducted elections to 1200 hrs. Rivers all rising due heavy rain all day so departed 1230 arriving Gora 1500. Heavy rain all the way. Leaches bad. Slept Gora.

PATROL DAIRY (Cont).

- Tuesday 25/4/67 Observed ANZAC Day at Gora. Slept Gora.
- Wednesday 26/4/67. Conducted Elections Gora. Spoke to people re. carrying and other matters. Slept Gora.
- Thursday 27/4/67. 0800 departed Gora for Natanga arriving at 1130 hrs. Sent messenger off to Mr. Bailey to ask if any help wanted in completing his programme. Slept Natanga.
- Friday 28/4/67. At Natanga awaiting reply to letter. Man arrived back at 1530 to say no help needed. Slept Natanga.
- Saturday 29/4/67 0700hrs. departed Natanga for Afore, arriving 1230 hrs. Attended to Station matters after paying carriers. Slept Afore.

End of Patrol.

AFORE PATROL REPORT No. 2 1966/67.

INTRODUCTION.

As instructed, a patrol departed from Afore Patrol Post on the 10th. April, 1967, to perform the Election of Councillors to the Afore Local Government Council.

The patrol was noted as ' Team 1 ' , and covered the majority of the Bariji/ Managalase area of the Council. The Musa and part of the Managalase was covered by a separate patrol, ' Team 2 ' , under the Senior Local Government Officer, Mr. L. Bailey.

Team one conducted Elections in Wards, 1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8,9, and 14.

The objects of the Patrol were limited to the Elections and Routine Administration.

Within the Elections were the appointing of Village committees by the Village People, a list of which can be found at Appendix 'A'.

A pre-election Patrol was conducted into all Wards during October/November of 1966. (Afore Patrol Report No. 1- 1966/67.).

Accompanying the Patrol were Mr. Kingston Asari in the capacity of Clerk, two members of the R.P& N.G.C. , Mr. P. Oredia, Interpreter, and Mr. G. Tauno, A.P.O.

The Patrol was completed on the 30th. April, 1967.

B. MANNER OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections were carried out according to a timetable , sent out prior to the commencement of the Patrol.

In each Ward, a certified list of voters was read out and each person given the choice of either completing his own ballot paper or requesting the assistance of the Assistant Returning Officer.

An empty ballot box was shown to Candidates before the commencement of polling and then locked in their presence. This box was then opened in front of the Candidates at the completion of polling.

Names of Candidates were placed on ballot papers according to S 19 of the L.G.C. Ordinance, 1963.

Candidates were invited to appoint scrutineers, but in all cases they declined.

In 98% of all voters, assistance due to illiteracy was requested and given by the Assistant Returning Officer.

The number of polling places needed in each Ward , can be found at Appendix 'B', to-gether with the duration of each Election.

In three Villages, KERO, GORA and GORABUNA, (Ward 8), it was necessary to use a Village Official as an interpreter, as the accompanying Administration Interpreter could not speak in the Local language.

Statistics of voters, absent , enrolled and present can be found at Appendix 'C'.

G. FEMININE INTEREST.

Feminine interest in the Elections were low. In the Managase, a woman is traditionally a ' subservient work horse' and as such take no interest in anything but their duties. In matters of selecting leaders, such as in the Elections, I feel that some of the women are ashamed, and do not really want to take part.

It was pointed out in the pre-election Patrol that women could be nominated as well as men , but this was to them, mainly a laughing matter and no women were nominated.

D. INCIDENTS.

There were no incidents during the times of polling. However there was some minor trouble in the Kawewoki (No.3), Ward after the departure of the Patrol.

There were two Candidates nominated , one from each of the two villages in the Ward. The Candidate from the smaller of the two villages was elected and some of the men from the larger village voiced their anger against the successful Candidate. There is no ill-feeling of any consequence between the two villages and I feel sure that the bad unrest will quickly quieten down.

The only other incidents concern actual voting. Many people wished to vote for people who were not Candidates, at least twenty of which were for patrol personnel. Their faults were pointed out to them.

E. ABSENTEEISM.

There were males absent from the Certified voters list and women. The majority of the men absent were those working outside the District on plantations and other work.

E.(Cont). The women were mainly those women who were with their husbands outside the District, together with those who were sick themselves or were minding sick children at the Sakarina Mission Hospital.

Of the 2,282 people enrolled, there were 325 unavoidably absent leaving 196 others who did not vote. Many of these later people were school children who did not come to the Elections and others were mainly those old people who live their lives in their gardens and do not show up in the Village for any event.

Of the unavoidable absentees, it can be said that nearly all of them are short term absentees.

F. ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

Statistics show that in most cases people voted for 'the man from their village'. This is to be expected on the first Election, but perhaps next time people will vote for a Candidate from another Village if he proves himself during his present term of office.

There were 1,235 men and 1,047 women enrolled of which, 859 men and 900 women voted, giving a total of 1,759 actual voters. Three of these were informal votes. As a percentage, 77.08 % of the enrolled voters cast a vote.

There were 28 Candidates who stood for election and of these eleven were elected to the ten Wards, the Ward of Dea being the only Ward to have two Councillors.

G. SUMMARY

The Elections were a success in so far as eleven Candidates were elected to the position of Councillors, experience was gained and there were no incidents of any note.

However, I feel that there was not enough thought put into the selection of Candidates, especially on the part of the women.

Most Candidates had been pre-selected by meetings of the Village men and there were Candidates put up from villages with very small populations to contest against Candidates from villages with five times the population. Each village voted for 'their man' regardless of the other Candidates ability and the elections were more a matter of the man from the village with the highest population wins. This was not the case in every Ward but the majority were so.

Of the twenty three Councillors, there is only one literate person, he being the Councillor from the Ward of Numba, the Interpreter from Afore Patrol Post.

This being the first Election, I don't think the people on the whole were quite sure of what exactly they were doing.

G.(Cont.) ...of 'a meeting as the Patrol Officer has arrived', but a matter of interest and importance.

Appendices are.. APPENDIX 'A' Village committees, APPENDIX 'B'.. Polling places in each Ward, APPENDIX 'C'..Biographical details of successful Candidates, APPENDIX 'D'..Elected office bearers, APPENDIX 'E'.. Report on accompanying R.P.N.G.C. Members, APPENDIX 'F'.. Patrol route map, Appendix 'G'.. Administrative matters arising out of the Patrol.

		BELE, GORONZI(M), DANIRA, DANOT(M), HOWO, HANSI(F), KIKENI, SOKANS(F).
	AFONE	DADURA, ADURIN(M), ATAPONG, ZIPYAN(M), ELIAGA, YINA(F), NEWERIKI, FULU(F).
	BEHARI	ABUTO, O'CHEN(F), MAKOTTO, WATANGANI(M).
	CHIKORO	IAYRE, SINDI(M).
3	IBSEKI	SALNE, GIDDI(M), JEL, NINYWASH(M), KAURA, OTEN(F), HALAYSON, BOIFNA(F).
	KAWOMCKI	ASAINO, DAFORO(M), SELINA, OTEN(M), SAINA, JARA(M), GERAI, KOTIRI(F), NYUSO, IRUSE(F).
4	KAURA	NINI, BARTUSE(M), JORIRE, NISUJWA(M), UKIRUPA, MANIGOM(M), MIRIKI, INARA(F).
	AWARD	IGOSI, NENO(M), NIKOKO, DORODO(M), NAIWA, PALJASI(M), L'WANE, BERSHU(F), KARO, NANSO(F).
5	NUMBA/SIDURANE	KUARI, S'EPURI(M), NABYA, JO'CHS(M), OMBARI, AVERI(M), IHIRI, KYVASE(F), RAK...WAMP, K'IMBIRI(F).
6	ININA	KINKANA, JOITE(M), KLEOWA, D'DHI(M), ANIDO, NANA(M), SEPARO, NENAJE(F), BERAKA, ROTURE(F).
	SILA	KAKI, JAMISO(M), NANSIMANI, KOWANA(M), DEBATO, JEWANO(F), TOTU, NANSO(F).
7	YANUKI	MUSA, KIKANE(M), JIKINAKUI, NANSURA(M), SASAYE, EBARI(M), HARAPA, SEWERE(F), AREYA, SURAMA(F).
	DEA	KORIRA, GIBARI(M), ANIDIA, KONBURI(M), ARADI, BIAT(M), ANGGA, JIJINORA(F), GOGARA, BONA(F).
	SILINDO	MUDOLARI, IKA(M), KOPA, NUBA(M), GOMONA, AJABE(F), ANAKA, AUARI(F).
8	JORORA	BORINA, MOITI(M), ARAIBA, SARI(M), JUNAJA, ASE(F), MOGUAN, KUANA(F).
	NATANGA	KARUDANA, OSIMERI(M), KINIRA, MURU(M), ISYA, EDO(M), DODUA, OSIMERI(F), SUKOP, HUFUE(F).
	KYARA	ABUMBEY, KANUYI(M), KOINAVA, BUIJIN(M), BARR, GIDDI(M), KANDIRE, DOJA(F), ALANA, MUNARI(F).
9	GORA	DOKE, GANANO(M), LAGI, AJI(M), SWESA, BANGGA(M), ISIFT, GAIJONE(F), BANT, BOJI, KIMINGO(F).
	KERO	DANSLO, SIRANUS(M) GANBI, NINI, NI(M), TAITA, IBIRI(F), KOKO, GIRASE(F).

APPENDIX 'A'.

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

WARD	VILLAGE	COMMITTEE.
I	UOIVE	OWEN WRIGHT(M), WETON.DIMUKI(M), LEWAHA.KAJIOK(M), SEWESI.COGORE(F), ANIKERA.ABUBA(F).
	ONDORO	NOI'I.MAMD(M), SISIBAI?NAKU(M), BAHAI.MAMD(M),
	MARASI	MAGOWA.WIROT(M), BEIA.SAIARI(M), SURIRA.ITATA(M), KIMEI.SAIARI(F), AMJRI.NAMEDI(F).
	BUA	PATRICK.KAIK(M), SURIRI.MIKI(M), SARAS.TAMAMD(F).
2	NININURE	PASIP.MAMUKI(M), SESE.GOBERI(M), DAWIRA.BANOI(M), UOMO.MAMU(F), KEKENI.SOKANE(F).
	AFORE	DABUBA.ASURIN(M), ATAPORAS.SIPIAN(M), BIJAKA.IRIMA(F), NEWESIKA.TUIN(F).
	SEMARI	ABUTO.OMESA(M), MAKOIKO.MATANGARI(M).
	KOROKORO	IAIORE.SIROI(M).
3	LERZKI	SAINI.GIDOI(M), JEI.NINIWANN(M), KAURA.OTEM(F), HALAISON.DOIENA(F).
	KAWOWKI	ASAINGO.DABUNG(M), SELINA.OTEM(M), SAINA.JARA(M), GERAI.KOJIRI(F), MUTUBO.IRUSE(F).
4	KAURA	MIKI.SARIUSE(M), JORIRE.MIJUJUA(M), UKIRUPA.MANIONOM(F), MIRIKI.IHERA(F).
	AWARO	ISOSI.NENO(M), MIKOKO.DOROHO(M), WAIWA.PARUAHI(M), SUWAMU.SIREHU(F), KAMO.HANJO(F).
5	NUMBA/SIURANE.	KUARI.E'ZPI(M), MARIA.JO'ORE(M), OMEARI.AVERI(M), IHIRI.KEVASE(F), HANUAMARE.LJIMIRI(F).
6	KWENA	KUNAWA.JOIVE(M), HAROWA.UJORI(M), AMIDO.NAWA(M), SEPARO.NEWAJE(F), BERAKA.ROTURE(F).
	SILA	KAKI.JAMIAHO(M), MAMBENARI.KOWASA(M), BEZATO.JEWAKO(F), TOTU.NA(F).
7	TABUENI	MESA.KIMANE(M), JININAKUI.NANEURA(M), BASAVE.EBANI(M), MANAPA.SEHURE(F), AREUA.SURAMA(F).
	DEA	KOKINA.GIBARI(M), AMERA.KOMBUNI(M), ARADE.EUAI(M), ANOGA.JIJINORA(F), GOGARA.ERONA(F).
	SILIMBO	NUBOIARI.IKA(M), KORA.NUPA(M), GOMONA.AJABE(F), AWARA.AUARI(F).
8	JORORA	BOREMA.MOITI(M), ARAIBA.SARI(M), JUWAJA.ASE(F), MY...KUAMA(F).
	NATANGA	M...NA.OSIMERI(M), KUNIRA.MURU(M), ISUA.EBO(M), DODUA.OSIMERI(F), BUKOP.HUJUE(F).
	KIARA	ABUMUKI.KANDIM(M), KOINABA.BUJINOM(M), SARE.GEROI(M), MANOIRI.BOJA(F), LALAWA.MUNARI(F).
9	GORA	DOKE.GANARO(M), LAGI.AJI(M), SEVESA.SAMAGA(M), ISIPI.GAJORI(F), BANUADOJI.HINIMBO(F).
	KERO	DABULO.SIRANUM(M)GAROBI.NIRIAHI(M), TAITA.IRIENI(F), KOKO.GIRASE(F).

APPENDIX 'A' (CONT).

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

WARD.	VILLAGE NAME	COMMITTEE MEMBERS.
9	OGNADUNA	BERIRUMI. HAUBARI (M), AREKA. JANODO (M), GOWONI. IAWOGO (F), BENAIVE. ANA (F).
	SEVARIHAMBO/JIAPA.	MAJAI. WANIWANI (M), BARAJIWO. KAURO (F).
14	TOMA	BANI. UTATI (M), IDUI. ABUINEA (M), AIMASI. MANARO (M), UENI. MANARO (F), DOWAINA. KONE (F).
	GEWOIA	ONI. SOWERA (M), SASARI (M), DODARI. SOWERA (M), NIMBA. WODEWA (M), BURAIMU. SAKSA (F), GEBINO. UGODE (F).
	MANANA	BAUTO. TOHO (M).

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APPENDIX ' B ' .

POLLING PLACES AT EACH WARD ..BARILI/MANAGALASE

WARD No.	WARD NAME	DETAILS	POLLING PLACES.
ONE	UOIVE	Born at Uoive Village in 1922, no schooling	UOIVE
TWO	MTNINURE	No War service. Married with two wives, a total of 4 children. 2/- Councillor for over 15 years.	MTNINURE AFBRE AFBRE STATION
THREE	KAWOWOKI	Plantation worker for 3 years at Sogeri Plantation 1950. Is one of the leading coffee growers in the Managalase with well over 100 trees.	KAWOWOKI KAURA MUMBA
FOUR	KAURA		KAURA
FIVE	MUMBA		MUMBA
SIX	KWENA	Born at Aro Village in 1927, no schooling	KWENA
SEVEN	DEA	Married with one wife and no children. 12 years at EL	DEA
EIGHT	NATANGA	years at EL	NATANGA
NINE	GORA	years at GAWAGO plantations. 1 year as 'boss boy' of P.W.D. Labour line at Aoro Patrol Post.	GORA GORABUNA TOMA
FOURTEEN	TOMA		TOMA
3	NIWAURENI	Born at Baroki Village in 1926, no schooling. No War service. Married with two wives and two children. Two years at NYILI Plantation, and 12 years as Village Constable of Baroki Village. Has small coffee garden at Baroki.	
4	TWIN	Born at Baroki Village in 1943. One year schooling at Saharian Mission Station School, gained Std. 1. Married with one wife and one child. Two years at GORO No. 2, and 2 years as trainee Field Worker at the Avuagila D.A.S.F. Station in the Managalase. Has about 350 coffee trees near Baroki Village.	
5	PAULAS	Born at Baroki Village in 1942. Four years of school at GORO Mission School. Gained Std. 4. 1 year Mission school teacher (Std. 2) at Saharian. 1 year Sogeri Plantation. 1 year Mission Medical Orderly. N.B. 6 years training as D.A.S.F. Field worker at Aoro Managalase. 1961 joined local government as Interpreter at Aoro Patrol Post. Local Officer, 1965. Married with two children.	

APPENDIX 'C'.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF COUNCILLORS.

<u>WARD.</u>	<u>COUNCILLORS NAME.</u>	<u>DET. JLS.</u>
1	WISIA	Born at Ueive Village in 1922, no schooling no War service, married with two wives, a total of eight children. 2/- Councillor for over 15 years. Worked for 3 years at Sogeri Plantation in about 1950. Is one of the leading coffee growers in the Managalase with well over 500 trees.
2	DAIA	Born at Afere Village in 1937, no schooling Married with one wife and no children. 1 1/2 years at ELOGO and 2 years at GADAISSO plantations. One year as 'boss boy' of P.W.D. Labour line at Afere Patrol Post.
3	HUHURINY	Born at Dareki Village in 1926, no schooling. No War service. Married with two wives and two children. Two years at ETIKI Plantation, and 12 years as Village Constable of Dareki Village. Has small coffee garden at Dareki..
4	TUIN	Born in Kaura Village in 1943. One years schooling at Sakarina Mission Station School, gained Std. I. Married with one wife and one child. Two years EROGO No.2. and 2 years as trainee Field Worker at the Aveagia D.A.S.F. Station in the Managalase. Has about 350 coffee trees near Kaura Village.
5	PAULAS	Born Nuaba Village in 1942. Four years of school EROGO Mission School. Gained Std. 4. I year Mission school teacher (Std. 2) at Sakarina. I year Sogeri Plantation. 2 years Mission Medical Orderly. N.D. 6 mths. training as D.A.S.F. Field worker at Aveagia Managalase. 1964 joined Administration as Interpreter at Afere Patrol Post. Local Officer, 1965. Married with two children.

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APPENDIX 'C' (Cont.)

<u>WARD.</u>	<u>COUNCILLORS NAME.</u>	<u>BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS.</u>
6	KAU	Born Mala Village in 1924. No schooling. Carried for U.S. Forces during the war. One year Sogeri Plantation. 17 years as 2/- Councillor. Married, 1 wife, 7 children.
7	MAKAI	Born Silimbo in 1937. No schooling. 18 mths ITIKI Plantation, 18 mths. Erogo Plntn. Joined R.P.N.G.C. in 1954 for 4 years. Discharged due to sickness. Re-joined Police in 1959 for one year then returned to village. Then 2 years as 'Boss boy' at Wijo Plantation and returned to village where he has been V.C. for the last 3 years. Married with 3 children.
7	ARISE	Born Dea Village in 1922. No schooling. One year working for the U.S. Forces in the Managalasa. One year Asst Carpenter at old Higturu. Returned to Village to become 2/- Councillor for eight years then V.C. till now.
8	MAKAI & KARAKO	Born Natanga 1930. Nonschooling. 1 year at Erogo, 2 at Gadaise. Married with 4 children.
9	SARE	Born Kero 1920. No schooling. Worked for Australian Forces in N.D. as cook for some time then joined P.M.D. for 18 mths. Then joined D.A.S.F. at Sogeri as cook for 2 years. Joined R.P.N.G.C. for 5 years at Moresby, then at Erogo for 4 years after returned to Village of Kert. Married with 5 children.
14	KONEWA	Born Toma Village in 1926. No schooling. Worked for 3 years with Aust. Forces in N.D. Then signed on with P.I.B. at Awala for a three year term at Sogeri. After worked as 'Boss Boy' at Koiteki Ptn. for 2 years. Has been 2/- Councillor at Toma for 5 years. Married with four children.

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APPENDIX 'E'.

REPORT ON R.P.&N.G.C. MEMBERS
ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

3686. Const. 9th. Year. GOMA.

A slight improvement over his last effort but still some attention needed to dicipline. He is due for leave shortly and perhaps this is the reason for his falling off in performance.

..... 7th. Year Const. IABI.

A good patrol Policeman. Has to be told to do anything out of the ordinary, but is very good in routine matters.

.....

Amount
returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **NORTHERN** Report No. ^A **2-66/67**

Patrol Conducted by..... **C.VINER-SMITH. PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled..... **BARIJI MANAGALASE CENSUS DIVISIONS.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **Mr. C.P.O. SLOUGH.**

Natives..... **Three**

Duration—From..... **26/10/1966** to..... **30/11/1966** (Broken)

Number of Days..... **24**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **Yes**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **May/1966**

Medical **May/1966**

Map Reference..... **FOURMIL OF MORESBY**

Objects of Patrol..... **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL PRE-ELECTION TALKS, DECISION ON A COUNCIL NAME, DECISION ON WARD BREAK-UPS, POPULATION CENSUS, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5-141967

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

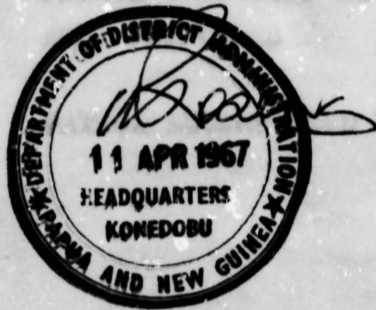
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

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67.5.19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

5th April, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. AFORE 2-66/67

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the MANACALASE Census Division carried out by Mr. C. Viner-Smith.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Viner-Smith has been instructed to be more prompt in the submission of his reports.

The Managalase people have a lot to learn about Local Government Councils and many other things. It is hoped that the formation and running of the Afore Council will serve as a good medium to obtain this knowledge.

I have reminded the reporting officer on the need for total impartiality in respect of Mission activities.

H.L. Williams
(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. 2. 1966/67.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : C. VINER-SMITH, PATROL OFFICER.
AREA PATROLLED : HENAGALASE AND BARIJI CENSUS
DIVISIONS.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : Mr. C.P.O. SLEIGH.
CONST. GOMA, R.P.N.G.C.
CONST. IABI, R.P.N.G.C. (Part).
CONST. TOGOWI, R.P.N.G.C. (Part).
MEDICAL ORDERLY, STEPHEN.
DURATION OF PATROL : 26/10/66 to 30/11/66 (Broken P. 10).
NUMBER OF DAYS : 24.
LAST PATROL INTO AREA : MAY, 1966.
MAP REFERENCE : JOURNAL OF MOREBY.
OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) L.G.C. PRE-ELECTION TALKS.
(2) DECISION ON A COUNCIL NAME.
(3) DECISION ON WARD BREAK-UPS.
(4) POPULATION CENSUS.
(5) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

PATROL DIARY. AFORE PATROL No. 2 1966/67.

- 26.10.66 Departed Afore 0905 hrs. for Toma Village arriving at 1205 hrs. Held Census and Pre-election talks for Toma Samaga, and Biriri. Slept Toma.
- 27.10.66 Departed Toma 0810 hrs. and arrived Gewoia 1305 hrs. Conducted Census and Pre-election talks. Held Village inspection. Slept Gewoia.
- 28.10.66 Departed Gewoia 0800 hrs. arriving Toma 1415 hrs. Very hard uphill stretch back to Toma, as Gewoia now on the Coastal plain. Prisoners and patients accompan. Slept Toma.
- 29.10.66 Departed Toma 0700 with one person to get to Afore in time for Radio sked, arriving 0850. Mr. Slough departed with carrier line at 0745 arriving at 1215 hrs. Slept Afore.
- 30.10.66 Observed Afore.
- 31.10.66 Departed Afore 0930 hrs. arriving Uoive Village 1135. Conducted Census and held village inspection for Uoive, Marasi/Suware and Hua. Slept uoive.
- 1.11.66 Census of Ondodo. Pre-election talks given to above Villages and Ondoro. Departed UOIVE 1335 arriving MININURE 1425. Compiled Census figures and held village inspection. Slept here.
- 2.11.66 Census Conducted and pre-election talks given. Slept here.
- 3.11.66 Departed 0800 arriving Afore 0845 hrs. work on Census figures and held numerous courts. Slept Afore.
- 4.11.66 Departed Afore 0915 hrs, arriving KAWOWOKI Village 0920. Conducted Census and pre-election talks. Village inspection. Slept here.
- 5.11.66 Departed 0815 for Afore arriving 0920. Census figures Courts etc. Slept Afore.
- 6.11.66 Observed Afore.
- 7.11.66 Conducted Census of Afore, Bemari and Karokoro villages. Pre-election talks given in afternoon. Slept Afore.
- 8.11.66 Compilation Census figures, correspondence. Slept Afore.
- 9.11.66 O.I.C. Departed for POPONNETTA for ASOPA exams.

inspection. Slept here.

PATROL DIARY CONT. 2.

- 16.11.66 Returned Afore from Popondetta.
- 17.11.66 Patrol organised to continue to Managalase area.
- 18.11.66 Departed Afore 0915 hrs. arriving DASF Sila at 1215 hrs. Census and pre-election talks to AWARO and KAURA Villages done. Slept here.
- 19.11.66 Conducted Census and gave pre-election talks to NUMBA and SIURANI Villages. Also gave talks to Sakarina Mission. Villages inspected. Slept here.
- 20.11.66 Further talks to numerous Awaro, Kaura, Numba and Siurani people. Slept here.
- 21.11.66 Departed 0830 arriving Kwena Village 0930. Census and election talks to Kwena and Sila people. Village inspection. Slept here.
- 22.11.66 Departed 1000 hrs. arriving Dea Village 1050 hrs. Census and pre-election talks for Dea and Tabuani at Dea. Village inspection. Slept here.
- 23.11.66 Departed Dea 0930 hrs. arriving Silimbo village 0950 hrs. Census and Pre-election talks carried out. Departed 1135 arriving Natanga 1300 hrs. Census carried out for Natanga and KIARA Villages. Councillor from Kwena arrived at Natanga 1815 hrs. with news of alleged murder. Slept Natanga.
- 24.11.66 Mr. G.P.O. SLOUGH instructed to continue patrol. Departed Natanga 0700 hrs. for Kwena arriving at Garden place 10 mins. from Kwena at 0850 hrs. 0915 found body of woman in garden house. Had it carried to Kwena where brief investigation carried out. 1030 hrs. arrived at Sakarina mission station with body. Placed it in the Hospital and sighted alleged murderer who was under heavy sedation as he had tried to hang himself. Continued investigation Slept here.
- 25.11.66 Continued investigation. Slept here.
- 26.11.66 0930 accompanied suspect to Afore arriving 1145 hrs.

end of patrol.

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Date
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A. INTRODUCTION..

As instructed, a patrol was carried out into the Managalase and Bariji Census Divisions, from the 26th of October, 1966 to the 30th. of November, 1966. The period was a broken one due to fact that I had to sit for A.B.C.P.A exams in Popondetta after about half the patrol had been covered.

The objects of the Patrol were, (a) to give pre-election talks for the proposed Local Government Council, (b) to decide upon a name for the Council, (c) to decide ward break-ups for the area, (d) to conduct a population Census, (e) to carry out routine Administration.

The Patrol was accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. Slough, two R.P.A N.G.C. Constables, and a Medical Orderly. Mr. Paulas Oreia, the Station Interpreter, went absent on sick leave soon after the start of the Patrol. The interpreting was done by myself in the early stages of the Patrol and by a Secondary school by on leave in the area for the latter half.

From the 24th. of November to the 30th. of November, Mr. C.P.O. Slough conducted the Patrol due to my absence investigating a murder.

B. PRE-ELECTION TALKS.

There have been numerous Patrols including those of D.A.S.F. Officers, into the Bariji/Managalase in the last two years and all have had something to say about Local Government Councils. Thus, as in the Musa, the idea of a Council was not entirely new. However the Managalasi, is a very different type of person to the Musa and whilst the Musa is an energetic and keen type, the Managalase person is lethargic and very prone to forgetting, in a matter of minutes, anything told to them.

Due to the above reasons the talks in this area proved very difficult.

The people in the Bariji/ Managalase have all they want and are very reluctant to change it in any way, especially if there is any work involved. Mr. Fishly, (D.A.S.F.), did excellent work in getting the people to grow coffee and potatoes. This however was a practical thing in which, after a time, financial results were evident and the idea was accepted. A Council with so much paper work and theory, is accepted at the moment, only because the 'Government' has put it to them.

An idea, the seed probably being sown by representatives of Oro Ltd., that the Council meant Trade Stores in all villages, was evident throughout the area. It was necessary to start the talks with the fact that a Council did not mean a business venture such as a large trade store where people who had paid tax could get anything they wanted for

nothing.

The people were not interested in the talks and I tried various methods of stimulating interest, such as playing back on my tape recorder, the discussions held at the end of each talk. Another method was to let the people listen to the 'Mogu' news in the evenings and create from some item of news a discussion which eventually led to talks on the new Council. In the Bariji area I imposed small tasks on those people who could not answer simple questions covered in the talks. This method proved most successful and started the people asking a few questions.

Most people realised that their area was a good one for cash cropping and were aware that their tax rate would be fairly high. After discussions on the various benefits to be had from the Council, most agreed that a fairly substantial tax was necessary.

In some places I tried to bring the people's interest onto the Council by asking them if they wanted this area to be better than the other Council areas in the District, attempting to get a show of pride. However this was not the case and the answers were usually in the form, 'if we become better, good, if not, it doesn't matter, we will just see what happens'. This very negative attitude was evident throughout.

To get the Council on its feet and to keep it there is going to be a hard task, but I feel that once it has started and people, especially the Councillors, can see it actually working, more interest will be taken.

These people are very basic and have no conception of anything hypothetical or in any way abstract.

C. RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS INTO A NAME FOR THE COUNCIL.

An investigation was carried out to find a suitable name for the Council.

The Bariji section of this investigation proved the most difficult as there were no suggestions at all. Various names were put forward to the people by myself but this was to no avail as all were in agreement to each name put forward, ending up with full agreement to have at least five different names. It was pointed out that the Council could have only one name, but this had no effect. In the end I suggested the name of 'Afore' pointing out that, the name Afore was known outside the District whereas other local names would not be, the Council Headquarters were to be at Afore, and the Government Centre for the Nasa and the Bariji/Managalase was at Afore. A decision was then reached upon that name for the Council.

The Managalase people were fr brighter, suggesting a variety of names. The decision concluded at each place however was the name of 'AFORU'.

As this name was also decided upon in the Misa the Council name will be 'AFORU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL'.

D. WARD BREAK-UPS.

An investigation into ward break-ups was carried out and results were satisfactory.

There are fourteen wards in the Bariji/Managalase for the 5550 people. This gives each ward an average population of 396.4 people.

The largest ward is that of DEA which has 720 people and two Councillors. The reason for the large ward is that Tabueni, Dea and Silimbe are all within a half hours walk of each other and there are numerous family ties between them.

The smallest ward is No. 12, Kokora and KUALI, with a total population of 290.

There are fifteen Councillors in the area, giving an average of 360.0 people to one Councillor.

The only trouble encountered was between Gora and Gorabuna Villages in Ward No. 8. There is some animosity between the two villages but I feel that it is not enough to warrant dividing them into separate wards. Once the Council commences, I think the two will solve their problems and work together.

A list of Ward break-ups can be found at Appendix 'B', and a map can be found at Appendix 'C'.

E. POPULATION CENSUS.

In October/November, 1965, a Census of the Bariji/Managalase was carried out and a population of 4253 was found according to our records. This Census found a total of 5550 people. This increase is not indicative of 'fast breeding' or better health, but is due to the fact that the villages of GORAZ, GORABUNAZ, KERO, KIARA, NATANGA, SAGAMAI and UMBOWORO, were left out of the figures.

The actual natural increase in the area was 0.4%, calculated on revised figures of the 1965 Census and from compilations from village book figures.

The Census was as difficult, if not more so in this area than in the Misa. The register was incorrect at every village, many people re-appearing after being registered dead

E. (POPULATION CENSUS CONT.) 4.

... and many names of young children being left out. Names were very hard to find and the book was unreadable in many places.

As with the Musa I feel that next years figures may be more accurate.

Attendances at the Census were good, due perhaps to word being sent out before the patrol. Many people were away working on plantations but in no where near the numbers that there were in the Musa.

One point of interest is that of the 1453 children of school age, only 77% were actually attending school at the time of the patrol. Many of these, I was told by Mission teachers, only attended school during the period of a patrol in the area. This is not the fault of the Missions but perhaps the Administration, as there have been no Government Schools in this area of nearly 6,000 people.

Census figures may be found at Appendix 'A'.

F. MISSIONS.

Mission activity in the Bariji/Managalase is conducted by the Anglican Mission at Sakarina and the S.D.A. Mission based at Karaiso in the Lower Musa.

The Anglican Mission has numerous schools and Aid Posts throughout the Managalase and the S.D.A. set up has an Aid Post at Toma Village in the Bariji.

There has been quite a lot of trouble in the Bariji area with the S.D.A.s as their resident A.P.O. spends most of his time hunting or wandering about Gevoia village visiting friends. He is completely ineffectual and when asked why there were no 'sick parades' carried out he replied that he had no drugs so he didn't work.

Gevoia Village was instructed by the O.I.C. here to move closer to Toma Village so that they could use Afore airstrip as an outlet for their coffee, however when visited it was found to have moved some hours further down the track, in fact all the way to the Coastal plain. When questioned about this they stated that the S.D.A.s had told them to move even though instructions to the contrary were in the Village book. Gevoia will now have to carry their coffee nine hours to Afore, or ten hours across the swamps to Karaiso.

I would strongly recommend that they either get out and let the Anglicans take over, or that in future they co-operate with the Administration.

G. CONCLUSION.

The objectives listed in the Introduction were all successfully achieved, though not without difficulty with regards to the Census.

The Census figures compiled are as accurate as was possible and a more accurate survey of population trends may be seen after the 1967 Census.

Most people seem to have a reasonable idea of the workings of the Council, except for those villages mentioned in Section 'B', who will have to be guided inch by inch through the initial stages of the Council.

The problems which will face the new Council are numerous, the setting of the tax rate probably being the hardest as the Musa and the Managalase are on two completely different income levels. This fact I feel will also give rise to some trouble in a few years when Councillors gain confidence enough to point out the different rates and the fact that benefits are the same to a degree.

Perhaps one of the first aims of the Council will be to 'open up' the Musa with a road to the Coast to enable them to catch up a little with the large coffee income soon to be had in the Managalase.

APPENDIX 'B'.

WARD BREAK-UPS IN ORDER.

<u>No.</u>	<u>VILLAGES.</u>	<u>POPULATION.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
1.	CNDCHO BUA UOIVE MARASI	73 71 146 120	410
2.	NSMARI NININURE AFORÉ	34 176 173	383
3.	DAREKI KAWOWCKI	92 149	241
4.	KAIRA AWARO	184 149	333
5.	NUMA/SIURANI P...NA MISSION STN.	316	316 - 40
6.	KMERA SILA	269 92	361
7.	DEA TABULNI SILIMBO	227 229 214	720
8.	KERO GORA GORABUNA	166 165 157	448
9.	NATANGA KIARA	284 198	482
10.	UMBOWONO SAGAMALSI	313 198	478
11.	KWARUS TAHAMA	223 179	402
12.	KOKONA KUAI	163 127	290
13.	UP'IA JIMWATE ITOGOMA	161 80 157	398
14.	TOMA SARAGA ON...IA MANANA BIRIRI LAPBO	97 44 95 39 43 17	295

TOTAL 5550 5550 - 40.

APPENDIX 'D'

WALKING TIMES - MANAGALASE.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
AFORU		TOMA	3hrs.
TOMA		QEMOIA	5hrs.
AFORU		UOIVE	2hrs.
AFORU		NININURE	1hr.
NININURE		UOIVE	1hr.
AFORU		KAWOWOKI	1hr.
AFORU		SAKARINA	2hrs.
KAWOWOKI		SAKARINA	1hrs.
SAKARINA		HUMBA	1hr.
"		AWARO	20mins.
"		KAIRA	20mins.
HUMBA		KWENA	1hr.
KWENA		TABUENI	1hr.
TABUENI		DEA	1hr.
DEA		SILIMBO	1hr.
SILIMBO		NATANGA	1 1/2 hrs.
NATANGA		GORA	3hrs.
GORA		GORABUNA	3hrs.
NATANGA		UNBOWOHO	3hrs.
UNBOWOHO		TAHAMA	2hrs.
TAHAMA		KOKORA	1 1/2 hrs.
KOKORA		ITOGOMA	1 1/2 hrs.
ITOGOMA		UFIA	1 1/2 hrs.
UFIA		UGWATE	1 1/2 hrs.
AFORU		KWARUK	3 1/2 hrs.
KWARUK		T. UAMA	2hrs.

All times are taken at a time when all tracks are in an average condition.

APPENDIX 'E'.

REPORT ON ACCOMPANYING R.P.N.G.C.

8686 CONST. GOM.

At one time a very good Patrol and Station Policeman. However he has become lax due to his long term here and the change in C.I.C.S. He is still quite effective though and was a help in after hours discussions about the Local Government Council.

9781 CONST. LABI.

An excellent Patrol Policeman. He did not have to be told to do anything routine and willingly entered into any difficult situation.

11492 T/CONSTABLE TOGONI.

This was Togoni's FIRST patrol and he seems to have a reasonable grasp of the routine. Perhaps more Patrol work will help him see that there are some things he doesn't know.



