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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Bereina

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67-1-74.

PATROL REPORT No 16-69-70.

— BY —

MR. R. C. ROBERTS

J. I. O. 2018

BEREINA

P.O. (h.c.) Folio 12 + L.C. Summary. S. J.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

REFIND

1969/70

REPORT No. 11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....CENTRAL..... Report No. Bereina 16 of 1969/70.....

Patrol Conducted by...R.C.ROBERTS... Assistant District Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....KUNI Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. A. HAYWARD APO.....

Natives..... 1 member R.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From 3 / 3 / 19 70 to 24 / 3 / 19 70

Number of Days.....22.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 9 / 19 69

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

Map Reference.....Milinoh Keiraku..... Fournil Yele.....

Objects of Patrol..... Local Governmnet Survey.....

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

*Mrs. Susan Jones*  
.....  
m

67-2-4

6th May, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Lonedobu.

BEREINA PATROL REPORT NO.16 OF 1969/1970.

Report of a patrol to Kuni Census Division conducted by Mr.R.C.Roberts, A.D.C., is forwarded for your comment, please.

2. I regard this as a very important patrol. Apart from a very good Local Government survey it has brought in the open aspects of the Bakoiudu Settlement Scheme that need urgent attention.
3. There now appears to be no reason why a low level Council incorporating the entire Kuni population and Kubuna resettlement area should not be established. I recommend this be referred to the Commissioner for Local Government for approval. The Senior Local Government Officer will be requested to follow it up.
4. I have been in touch with the Bakoiudu scheme from the original resettling of the people from some 30 hamlets as far afield as a few hours walk from Tapini. Prior to the move in the early 1960s, two years solid groundwork was carried out by Father Boell of the Catholic Mission at Obaoba in establishing gardens and houses at Bakoiudu sufficient for about 1,000 people. All departments concerned co-operated with him to ensure that there were no serious hitches. There were periods of doubt but by 1965/1966 there was no doubt it was an unqualified success in bringing a better way of life to the Kuni people.
5. Mr.Roberts' report indicates that the people are being extended beyond their resources to a point where the whole rubber project is in jeopardy. On the surface I am inclined to agree with this assessment.
6. I agree with Mr.Cooper that the Kuni are not likely to return to their old hamlets on a permanent basis. They are firmly established at Bakoiudu.
7. It is important that the differences of opinion between D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. on the future of the project be ironed out quickly and something concrete decided before the people lose faith in the Administration.
8. I will arrange a meeting with Regional and District Rural Development Officers and pay a visit to the area as soon as possible.
9. Mr.Graham, Registrar of Co-operatives, is sending a qualified auditor to Bakoiudu in the near future to check books as a first move.
10. A very good report by Mr.Roberts.

*K. A. Brown*  
(K.A.BROWN) *MB*

ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.C.D.

cc. A.D.C.Bereina.

39-1-4

17th August, 1970.

Commissioner for Local Government,  
Department of District Administration,  
Konedobu.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KUNI COUNCIL

The following correspondence refers:

*Folio 82*

Bereina Patrol Report No.15 of 1969/70

*Folio 83*

My 67-2-4 of 6th May, 1970

Your 40-2-0/67-1-74 of 2nd July, 1970.

1. In reply to paragraph 2(a) of your last mentioned memorandum, I would point out that the Initial Draft Estimates were suggestions only, made by the Reporting Officer. My Senior Local Government Officer, Mr.B.Dunn, recently visited the area in company with the A.D.C.Bereina and is of the opinion that a more realistic tax rate for the first year of operation would be in the vicinity of \$2.50 to \$3.00 for males and no tax payable by females. This would also enable the proposed council to qualify for a low-income Council establishment grant. It was also made clear (and accepted by the Kuni people) that Council Tax would inevitably rise in subsequent years. As more and more of their existing young rubber plantings came into the tapping stage, it will be quite within their capabilities to pay increased tax rates in ensuing years.

2. I do not agree that "loose ideas of a part-time ex-D.D.A. Clerk or Mission Teacher" used as an interim Council Clerk are completely unrealistic. The activities of the Council during the first year of operations will, of necessity, be restricted and should not require (nor will the Council be able to afford) a full time Vunaddir-trained Council Clerk. In addition to those people already mentioned as possible Clerks, the wife of a Catholic Mission School Teacher stationed at Bakoiudu would appear also to be a suitable clerk. I do not envisage any difficulty in recruiting a suitable person for this position.

3. In spite of the current staff situation, I consider (and the A.D.C.Bereina shares my opinion) that due to the relatively small area to be covered the establishment of this Council can be undertaken with the existing staff in the Subdistrict. Once established, the oversighting of such a Council would prove an ideal training ground for a mature-aged Assistant Patrol Officer, and it can reasonably be expected that the Central District will obtain some of the 68 such officers due in the Territory before November, 1970. Such a move has already been proved successful with the appointment of Mr.D.Christie as adviser to the Mekeo Council.

4. I concur that a balanced works programme is vital to the success and continued support of a newly-formed Council and I re-iterate that the Initial Draft Estimates were submitted as a

/cont.

suggestion only. A more realistic and balanced Works Programme, capable of the proposed Council's resources could, for example, consist of:

COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION

Council Chambers	150
Safe	100
Office Equipment	100

EDUCATION

Radios - Bakoiudu School	90
Radios - Kubuna School	60

HEALTH

Aid Post - Bakoiudu	1200
Aid Post - Kubuna	1200

ROADS & BRIDGES

Inika Motor Bike Track	200
Fofo Motor Bike Track	100

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TOTAL: \$3,500

5. I would not suggest, at this stage, that the Council involve itself with the Aropokina-Bakoiudu Road as this is a P.W.D. responsibility and a new bulldozer, shortly to be delivered to Bereina, will be operating on this section of the road. As this road will link up with the Moresby-Bereina road, there should be adequate P.W.D. maintenance provided and the Council would be well-advised to concentrate on the internal Bakoiudu access roads and upgrading of access roads to the other three proposed wards.

6. As you are, no doubt, aware, the history of the Kuni Resettlement is well documented in Olga Van Rijswijch's thesis "Bakoiudu - Resettlement and Social Change among the Kuni of Papua" (April 1967).

7. Very briefly, the bulk of the Kuni people moved from their rugged mountainous homeland to the Bakoiudu area where under the guidance of Father Boell of the Catholic Mission, they obtained a large area of land and had it Comunally Registered in the name of the Kuni people. This is NOT a Land Tenure Conversion Scheme. After a few minor resettlement problems, they began planting rubber and eventually formed their own Rubber Producers Co-operative, which is still operating successfully in the area.

8. Some 12 miles by road from Bakoiudu is another development area at Kubuna where Administration-purchased land has been divided into blocks and leased to the local people. As at this date, some 111 acres have been planted to rubber and 22 of the 26 blocks so far allocated are being developed. D.A.S.F. will shortly be sending 22 head of cattle to the area for two village cattle projects as the Catholic Mission cattle property nearby at Wanono has indicated that this area has high potential for cattle.

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9. A light aircraft strip is situated at Kubuna and of the three European-owned plantations in this area, one is currently producing rubber and coffee.

10. In addition to the airstrip at Kubuna, the area is accessible by road from Bereina and work is commencing this month on the up-grading of this road.

11. The implementation of a Council in this area has been under consideration for a number of years. When I was A.D.O. stationed at Bereina, an unofficial "Council" was in operation with individual Village Councillors responsible for various facets of their local administration, e.g. roads, housebuilding, community projects, cemetery maintenance, etc.

12. As far back as 1964, the District Commissioner, Central District, in his 13-4-3 of 2nd December, 1964, replied to the Director's 51-1-3 of 20th November, 1964 ... "The previously scattered Kuni hamlets, now established as one group at Bakoiudu, had a number of village Constables whose services were no longer required, and they have been replaced by a new man. The Village Councillors now conduct meetings along the lines of Native Local Government Council meetings and, in due course, it is intended to establish the people with a proper Native Local Government Council.

13. This present group of Councillors has no authority to levy taxes and the main point of the exercise is to train them in the conduct of meetings and to get the various groups to pull together."

14. Again, at page 285 of the aforementioned thesis, it is noted ... "Mr. Brown also looked upon the Councillor system as a step towards the eventual introduction of a Local Government Council in Kuni by providing the settlers with greater experience in the running of local affairs".

15. It is acknowledged that, should such a Council be formed in the Kuni area, there will be a very strong Mission influence in the Council as Father Boell (who is still resident at Bakoiudu) was the initial instigator in getting the Kuni to move out of the hills and resettling at Bakoiudu. There are no Administration schools in the area and all education is provided by the Catholic Mission with the result that most of the literate Kuni will undoubtedly be of the Catholic faith and subject to this Mission influence.

16. It is further acknowledged that, in all probability, those elected as Councillors will be office bearers in the Bakoiudu Rubber Producers Co-operative Ltd.

17. However, due to the uniqueness of the Kuni Resettlement area, the relatively small geographical area of the proposed Council and the close-knit Kuni community which has little in common with any of the surrounding groups, I do not envisage that either of these points will be to the detriment of the proposed council. In fact, they may serve to ensure that these bonds will be strengthened to the advantage of local affairs in the Kuni area.

18. I submit that due to:

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- a. The long-standing desire of the Kuni people to have their own Local Government Council,
- b. The capacity of these people to organise and support such a Council,
- c. The capacity of my District staff to initiate and oversee such a council,

a Local Government Council be promulgated for the Kuni area as soon as possible.

*K.A. Brown*  
 (K.A. BROWN)  
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.C.D.

cc. A.D.C. Bereina.

cc. Regional Local Government Officer, Box 1029, Boroko.

*19/8.*  
*Actoi's*  
*taken on 4.2.0*

40-2-0/67-1-74

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.      PAPUA.

2nd July, 1970.

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

PROPOSED COUNCIL - KUNI.

Your 67-2-4 dated 6th May, 1970, and Local Government Survey Report, Patrol Report Bersina No. 16 of 1969/70, refer.

2. Paragraph 3 of your memorandum concerning the establishment of a low level Council, as recommended by the report, raises a number of questions.

- (a) The estimates appended to the report show that the establishment envisaged would not be a "low-level Council". Since the anticipated recurring revenue would be in excess of \$2,000 per annum it could not be so classified, and could not qualify for an establishment grant.
- (b) Unless the Council could employ a clerk full time as the Council Clerk, there would be continuing consequential difficulties. Loose ideas of a "part-time" ex D.D.A. clerk or Mission Teacher to carry out this essential function are completely unrealistic. What would happen, as has been shown with monotonous regularity, is that an officer of this Department would have to take over the task.
- (c) Has the District the staff necessary to carry out the initiating executive functions, and then provide for the continued oversighting of the operations of the Council? The idea of monthly visits fulfilling these needs (para. 58 of the report) is surely wishful thinking.
- (d) All expenditure on roads is not conducive to gaining the continued support of people whose wishes for various other services must be taken into account. A balanced programme is vital.

(K.E. WILLIAMSON)  
Commissioner for Local Government.



67-1-74  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telephone-2891

Our Reference.....67-2-4.....

Department of the Administrator,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 776,  
Port Moresby,  
Central District.

6th May, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Konedobu.

BEREINA PATROL REPORT NO.16 OF 1969/1970.

Report of a patrol to Kuni Census Division conducted by Mr.R.C.Roberts, A.D.O., is forwarded for your comment, please.

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5. Mr.Roberts' report indicates that the people are being extended beyond their resources to a point where the whole rubber project is in jeopardy. On the surface I am inclined to agree with this assessment.
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10. A very good report by Mr.Roberts.

*K.A. Brown*  
(K.A.BROWN) *MB*

ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.C.D.

cc. A.D.C.Bereina.  
Mr.R.C.Roberts.

Sub District Office,  
Bereina,  
Central District,  
19th. April, 1970.

EWB/lb

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

RE: REPORT OF PATROL BEREINA NO 16 - 1969/70

MR. ADO ROBERTS & MR. APO HAYWARD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY KUNI CENSUS DIVISION

The short delay in submitting the above report is regretted. The report was submitted by Mr. Roberts in the first week in April but I delayed forwarding it until I had discussed the R.D.O's Area Project Report and his report regarding the Bakoiudu Co-operative. Both of these are attached and are self explanatory.

I will depart for Bakoiudu on the 5th. May and will be accompanied by Mr. Cooper RDO and the Co-operative officer. It has been agreed that the Co-operative Accounts will be audited by the Co-operative Officer and I will investigate the affairs of the Society. A full report will be submitted on return. You will note from the RDO's replies to ADO ROBERTS Patrol Report that there is some reluctance to allow "outsiders" to examine the affairs of the Co-operative.

Would you please authorize me in writing to investigate the Co-operative under the Trading Companies Ordinance.

*E. W. Benham*

(E.W. Benham)

Assistant District Commissioner.

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Sub District Office,  
BEREINA,  
Central District,  
7th. April, 1970.

EWB/lb

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

REPORT OF PATROL BEREINA NO. 16 - 1969/70

MR. ADO ROBERTS & MR. APO HAYWARD

AREA STUDY, SITUATION REPORT L.G. SURVEY

KUNI CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find three copies of the above report, patrol map, census statistics and patrol instructions.

The purpose of the patrol was to conduct a Local Government Survey of the Kuni Census Division. The Kuni is the only area in the Sub District not under a Local Government Council and as the resettlement of the area has now been established a survey was needed to ascertain if a Council for the area was possible. I will not comment on the resettlement as Mr. DuC Brown is more familiar with it and he is able to provide a much more informative and comprehensive report.

(2) It is my firm belief that a Local Government Council should be established for the Kuni Census Division. This area should not be incorporated into the Mekeo or Kairuku Local Government Council. This will be discussed further in my comments.

My comments are:

DIARY: Well presented. With reference to the 9th. - 13th. March, Mr. Roberts is obviously a good walker.

SITUATION REPORT:

Re: Para 2 : BAKOIUDU RUBBER CO-OPERATIVE:

Full comments on this are made later. My instructions were that the Council was to be complementary to the Society and not competitive.

Re Para 5. Over the next fe years DEVA DEVA Village will cease to exist as there will be deaths of those remaining and a gradual migration of the younger people. The village should still be visited once every year and a junior officer should be used as this is the only hard walking country in the Sub District.

RE: WARDS AND NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS

Distribution of population for the suggested wards is as follows:

BAKOIUDU WARD	1938	proposed Councillors	5
EPA/ADIO WARD	176	proposed Councillors	1
LAPEKA WARD	214	Proposed Councillors	1
IBOIDO WARD	151	proposed Councillors	1
INIKA WARD	157	proposed Councillors	1
Total 5 Wards	2635		10

On this proposed allocation average population/ward/Councillor should be 263. This average is not met in any of the wards but due to the geographical distribution of population the wards as

submitted by Mr. Roberts are recommended.

Re Para 15: See comments on Social Groupings.

Re Para 17: Full explanations will be given on the preferential system but as the people have participated in two General Elections they must have some knowledge - or do they?

RE: PARA 18-22 ECONOMIC: BAKOIUDU RUBBER CO-OPERATIVE

The whole situation on the above Co-operative can be ascertained by the following statement submitted by Mr. Cooper RDO to DRDO (refer 32-4-8(1) attached).

"The crisis was brought about by a lack of understanding of the nature and functioning of the Co-operative. This ignorance being shared as much by the Directors as by the people".

- Mr. Cooper further states 'The nature of the crisis was
- (1) Strikes by tappers
  - (ii) Strike by rubber owners - Maimai clan, especially refused to bring in latex.
  - (iii) Violent accusation against all and sundry - DASF staff included.
  - (iv) Threats to withdraw shares.
  - (v) Shelving of the Bakoiudu Cattle/Rice Project.

From discussions with Mr. Cooper and the fact that no audit inspections have been carried out it is essential that a complete Audit be carried out and all aspects of the Co-operative be examined. This Co-operative must not fail and there are obvious indications that it will. Mr. MALALA Coop. Officer at Bereina can carry out an Audit Inspection and it is suggested that I accompany him. An audit is essential but often fails to be deep enough. Under the Trading with Natives Ordinance Section 14(1) I have powers to examine all books etc. Due to seriousness of the present situation this is justified. This is not simply a Co-operative that is in trouble but the whole success of the area both an administrative and economic is involved. Your early advice would be appreciated.

RE: PARA 25: My confidential memorandum to you refers.

RE PARA 26 27: The planned cattle/rice project and the purchase of Sullivans Block should have been referred to the DDC in the first instance. I refer you to my 25-2-2(46) of 1/12/69 which gave details of the cattle/rice project (copy attached) and requested details from the DRDO on rubber statistics in relation to man power. My final paragraph states'.

"This report is submitted to ensure that the future development of the BAKOIUDU area is well within the manpower available. If the project of cattle, rice and rubber is to a success I fail to see why the DRDO cannot submit a well documented development plan."

To date no reply has been received .

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AREA STUDY

RE PARA'S 7-12 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

When DR. PARKER, Asst. Economic Adviser visited Bakoiudu on the 8.9.69 he asked a question, "Is there sufficient manpower in the area?" This question has still to be answered. This question became vitally important when the cattle/rice project was commenced at KUBUNA.

On the 1/12/69 - refer 25-2-2(46) I stated;

"I would suggest that the DRDO produce statistics showing.

1. Actual area of rubber planted and labour requirements for tapping.
2. Total acreage under rubber and labour requirements for maintenance and total labour requirements when whole area is tappable.
3. Labour required for pastoral improvements on Savage's Block.
4. Labour requirements for cleaning, planting and harvesting of rice on Savage's Block.
5. Financial Commitment of Bakoiudu Rubber Producers Co-operative in respect of the development of Savage's Block.
6. That an outside audit of the Rubber Producers Co-Operative be carried out. No actual audit carried out to date.

These statistics are still not to hand even though a Project Manager has been at Bakoiudu since November 1969. Mr. Cooper RDO Bereina has advised that he will present the required statistics. Until such time that a documented situation remains unknown and as such is subject to criticism.

RE PARA 26 STANDARD OF LIVING:

I will write to Mr. Lightfoot for an earth meter.

RE PARA 41-46 THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people have clearly expressed a desire to have their own Council and this is strongly recommended. The amalgamation of the Mekeo and Kairuku Council will not take place for many years and it is my firm opinion that they will never amalgamate. The Kuni people have no cultural, economic or linguistic associations with either the Mekeo or Roro people.

If approval is given for a Local Government Council a referendum will be held and every adult person will be consulted.

RE PARA 47-52

The actual system of payment to tappers and rubber owners is complicated. A full audit and inspection is required so that a complete and detailed report can be submitted.

CONCLUSION: A well documented report which clearly justifies the introduction of local government.

ESTIMATES: Realistic and provide an idea of Council Activity in the area.



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**CONCLUSION :** Mr. Roberts has submitted a well presented and excellently documented report of the Kuni Census Division. On the basis of this report a Local Government Council should be introduced.

**COMMENTS ON SITUATION REPORT AND AREA STUDY - MRQ APO HAYWARD**

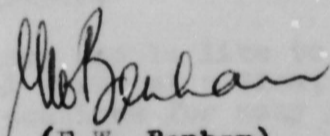
This was Mr. Haywards first patrol since his appointment. As such it was an exercise in observing and reporting which he has adequately carried out.

There is always a tendency of officers under training to observe and report on what would appear to be Mission or Administrative failings. There is a necessity to observe what the community is lacking and also to examine the situation in depth. Criticisms are easily reported but they should be supported with possible remedial action.

In this way it shows that the officer is looking at the problem in a constructive way and even with very little experience can observe, report and suggest. This is of value, where criticism by itself is useless - except to help fill out a patrol report. This does not mean that Mr. Hayward has been too critical but to wish bring to his attention this very important aspect of patrol reporting.

**Conclusion:**

An adequate report by an officer who has just completed his first accompanied patrol.

  
(E.W. Benham)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

25-2-1

Bereina D.M.,  
8th. April, 1970.

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The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Bereina.

Report No. Bereina 16 of 1969/70 conducted  
by H.C. Roberts - A.D.O.

Copy of the above report was forwarded to me so that I could comment on sections relevant to D.A.S.P. work.

I have the following comments on the situation report:

Para 2: Mr. Roberts comment that "At present the Bkoiudu Rubber Co-operative is out of favour with the people." is a bold statement and rather misleading. The statement infers that the people see the Co-operative as being separated from the overall project. It would be more accurate to say that the people are dissatisfied with various aspects of the Co-operative.

Para 18: Mr. Roberts expresses fear of large scale migrations to the old villages in the event of serious disputes at Bkoiudu. We must be careful not to exaggerate this possibility. The people have gained much by migrating to Bkoiudu, and are fully aware of this. It is unlikely that they would take such a gigantic step backwards.

However, it is true that many people like to return to the old villages for several weeks at a time, and I would expect this practice to continue for many years to come.

Para 19: There is probably more to the refusal of Maimai to tap than an unwillingness to work to repay lost money. The day to day running of the Co-operative, and the hiring of employees is done by Wale and related clan members with the result that Maimai, who are a different group altogether, tend to be left out of the management of the Co-operative. I suspect that it is suspicion of these Wale and related clans that has stopped them tapping.

Para. 20 Mr. Roberts comments are well founded.

Para 21. I do not agree that a full audit will be of any value. It is explanation that is required.

Directors meetings, past or present, have not been open to all share holders.

Para 22. Mr. Roberts states that "It is apparent that a full investigation into the finances of the Co-operative is needed and that D.A.S.P. Officers need to explain fully the workings of the Co-op. to the people".

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Mr. Roberts does not make it clear as to why a full investigation into the finances of the Co-operative is needed. Should such an investigation be launched and my co-operation sought, then I would need to know.

1. The precise reason for the investigation.
  2. The precise aims of the investigation.
- and 3. The powers of the investigating officer.

Notwithstanding the above, I would be most happy to, on an informal basis, go through the co-operative books with any representative of D.B.A.

That D.A.S.F officers should explain the workings of the Co-operative to the people is a statement needing no further comment.

Para 25: I concur.

Para 26: The Development Bank have been advised that I wish to leave the matter of Sarages until we have things sorted out at Bakoiudu.

Para 34. Lack of Kubuna participation in Sarages is nothing to do with finance. They didn't want it. They were offered Sullivans place, but turned it down in favour of their own land. My original plan was to have Bakoiudus and Kubunas on the Sarages block but this was turned down, so I suggested that the Kubunas worked together on a project near Adio. This was also turned down and so the project is to go ahead on a village basis - which is a far more satisfactory system anyway.

The Kubuna cattle projects are receiving a high priority rating from me because of the great economic benefit that will be derived from it from this area.

The following comments apply to the patrol report.

Para 2. It would be interested to know where the figure of 130" rainfall fro Bakoiudu come from. I suspect that this is last years rainfall. I would expect average rainfall to be near 170" as last year was a dry year.

Para.4 I wonder at waht stage a project can be called fully successful? Mr. Roberts does not think that the extensive comment on this point, I would point out that it is not possible to have all problems associated with a project solved at any one time. Problem solving invariably creates new problems.

Para 7. These are most useful statistics and I shall use them to comment on para 9.

Para 9. I shall here present my vesion of these statistics, pointing out assumption used.

Assumptions:

Male Bakoiudu Labour force	270
less males employed locally	45
	<hr/>
Total	225

72  
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Para 9: Assumption cont.

I shall take this figure of 225 as being the labour force. Locally employed males still work on the rubber, and this I will assume makes up for the labour force not fit for work due to infirmity.

So this can be added the 162 females work force, 37% of which are available full time rubber work, the rest for subsistence gardening.

Total effective labour force = 285.

Now, on full spiral tapping, a family unit can look after 9 ac. of rubber. A family unit is assumed to be 1 man and 1/2 man unit for his wife. On this basis, each unit of labour (285) could handle (if he worked well) 6 ac. of rubber.

Hence total area that could be handled is  
285 labour Units X 6 ac. e.g. = 1,710 acres.

Now, present plantings are 500 ac., and this is not likely to rise over 600 ac. From the above figures, we can calculate an efficiency rating. This rating will measure the amount of work that a Bakoiudu native must do compared with what a Native can do in order to maintain 600 ac.

The rating is  $\frac{600}{1710} = 35\%$

Hence a 35% working efficiency (based on native rates of efficiency) must be maintained to have a 1st. class rubber plantation. The plantation will, of course still function at a lower efficiency rating.

The above data should be sufficient to counter any attempt to use statistics to prove that labour is a limiting factor.

Mr. Roberts inference that B.A.S.F. do not have figures on rubber planted, tapped etc. is not correct.

Para 10. Confusion over crop census figures due to Mr. Roberts reliance on various conversation with various people without actually looking at my records.

Para 12 Mr. Roberts conclusions are not based on fact. Plantings at Kubuna exceeding 9 ac. will require assistance from more people than just the owner - just to bring one son or daughter into the picture will increase the owners ability to handle larger areas of rubber.

Para 27: Insecticides are available but a poisonous. Personally, I am not prepared to involve myself in this.

Para 21. Forfeiture action has already been initiated.

Para 28: The Co-op. store has now commenced trading. Mr. Roberts comments on the supply problem are indeed correct.

73 (74)  
73

Para 29: Mission purchased taro kong kong is also injecting significant quantities of money into the Bakoiudu area.

Para 47: It is not correct to say that the Co-ope. store and Tractor have been running at a loss. There has, however, been much inefficiency.

Para. 48: Mr. [unclear] at "Due to the unavailability of statistics . . . ." should be amended to read "Due to failure to get hold of statistics . . . ."

Individuals do not tap their own rubber for reasons which are self evident. When it is considered that over 80 acres, D.A.S.F. must break up the money payments 45 different ways and that this is subdivided by the people afterwards. Money must, in the final analysis be broken up well over 100 ways.

Para 50: How can the encouragement of better housing not be considered a service to the people?

Para 52: Lentana has been well established in the area for quite a long time. D.A.S.F. are aware of the problem.

Para 53: Without going into the matter too deeply, I will answer Mr. Robert's objection to the Bakoiudu Cattle project. There is little reason to conclude that the Bakoiudu people could not be induced take more care with their rubber. Secondly costs involved are not as astronomical as Mr. Roberts seems to suppose, and this money is available from the Development Bank. Thirdly I have not come across any ill feeling between Kubuna and Bakoiudu over garages block.

Para 54: Mr. Roberts comparison of costs with Wanou Mission is, to my mind, meaningless.

Para 55: I fully agree that regular meetings between the mission, council adviser and D.A.S.F. would be greatly beneficial.

Should your Department require specific information on our policy and programme, then please advise me accordingly, enumerating exactly what details are required.

You may be assured that I will offer all reasonable assistance to the flow of information between our respective department at the S/District level.

H.J. Cooper,  
Rural Development Officer.

c.c. D.R.D.O.  
c.c. R.R.D.O.  
c.c. D.C.

32-4-8(1)

Bereina D&M,  
26th. March, 1970.

District Rural Development Officer,  
Box 93,  
Port Moresby.

Area Project Report 3/69-70

A/BEA 1. Kairuku S/District. Administration.

Staff: Joseph Magaiva R.D.A. transferred to Beipa.  
John Lagoni, P.M., transferred Kubana.

This information to up date Area Project Report 1/69-70.

A/BEA 2. Kuni Census Division.

1. Programme.

Refer Project Report 2/69-70.

2. Group Identification.

Refer Project Report 1/69-70.

3. Area Project Information.

(a) Bakoindu Rubber.

Comments by DRDO and RRDO on my Area Project Report 2/69-70 are acknowledged.

The most notable event of the quarter was a crisis in the Co-operative. The crisis was brought about by a lack of understanding of the native and functioning of the Co-operative. This ignorance being shared as much by the Directors as by the people.

Reasons for this ignorance were:

- (i) Apathy and a desire and willingness to leave everything up to the R.D.O. - this started to die when I took over from Mr. Abel.
- (ii) Lack of any previous business., experience and so a great susceptibility to misconceptions.
- (iii) Lack of educating by the R.D.O. and other staff.

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The crisis eventuated because of

- (i) The idea became current that the co-operative was folding up.
  - A. The trade store ceased operation because of managerial problems and no suitable store keeper.
  - B. Some money collected for tractor fares was not getting into the Co-operative books.
  - C. The previous storeman was known to have stolen money.
- (ii) Apathy was declining, making the problem of ignorance and misconception important.
- (iii) Failure of myself to appreciate these charges sufficiently to take appropriate corrective action to prevent a crisis. (as per your 52-4-4 of 9/2/70, para 3).
- (iv) Belief that they were not getting all the rubber money.

The nature of the crisis was:

- (i) Strikes by tappers.
- (ii) Strikes by rubber owners - Maimai clan especially refused to bring in latex.
- (iii) Violent accusation against all and sundry - D.A.S.F. staff included.
- (iv) Threats to withdraw shares.
- (v) Shelving of the Bakoiudu cattle/Rice project.

The crisis was met by:

- (i) An unsuccessful meeting in late February. This meeting was a general meeting at which it was impossible to get rational discussion. In addition, I did not have the required financial data available, and was generally unprepared for the meeting. At this meeting, I promised a Director's meeting to explain everything.
- (ii) A Directors meeting in early March. At this meeting, rational discussion was achieved, and an illustrated diagram showing approximate expenditure and income on the preceding 3 months was presented. This meeting appeared successful, but the results will become evident in the 4th. quarter.

Refer Mr. John Thomas's JFMV 14-2-4 of 23rd. April, 1970  
1970. (Should read March)  
It appears that it may be possible to acquire cattle for the projects from Wano Mission at Kubuna.

My programme has now been modified to:

- (i) Improve D.A.S.F. education of the people, and the Directors in particular.
- (ii) Take a major step forward in handing over management to the Co-operative directors.
- (iii) Attempt to maintain better channels of Communication with the people.

This is to be done by

- (i) Regular Directors meetings.
- (ii) Formation of an Executive Committee - ie Adviser, Chairman, Vice Chairman, Committee man and Secretary.
- (iii) All topics of discussion to be introduced to the Board of Directors by the native members of the Executive. This is to avoid generating the feeling amongst the directors that because I said this, it should not be questioned.
- (iv) Formalizing the Directors meetings - ie introduce adequate seating etc., this being expected to give the Directors a greater feeling of actually doing some directing.
- (v) Investigate the possibility of other Committees to look into tapping, store and tractor inefficiency etc.

Conclusion.

If we can successfully survive the crisis, which I think we will, then I expect that the Co-operative will greatly benefit. I await with interest the 4th. Quarter.

(b) Kubuna Land Settlement  
Refer previous reports.

(c) Kubuna Nursery.  
Refer previous reports.

(d) Idoide Rubber.  
Refer previous reports.

(e) Kubuna Cattle.  
Refer Mr. John Thomas's JFMV 14-2-4 of 23rd. April, 1970  
1970. (Should read March)  
It appears that it may be possible to acquire cattle for the projects from Wacono Mission at Kubuna.



(f) Bakoiudu Cattle/Rice

No chance since last quarter. This project suspended until the Bakoiudu Co-operative crisis is resolved. The comments of your 32-4-4 of 9/2/70, para 2 points out the desirability of continuing with this project. Refer also the R.R.D.O's 32-4-1 of 16t/2/70 regarding new goals etc.

A/BKA 3 Mekeo Census Division.

1. Programme.

Refer project report 2/69-70.

2. The Learning Situation - Evaluation/

I continue with my discussion on the attitude of the people towards D.A.S.F. It is important to realize that what I say here is my own impression and not necessarily a balanced picture of the situation.

Certain sectors of the Mekeo - ie the Late Majority and Late Adopters are not likely to hold any sort of kind feelings towards Agriculture for some years yet. The early innovators are basically on our side. The early adopters have previously been attracted by the prospects of Development Bank Finance, and it is my opinion that with our pig and cattle projects, we are starting to make our influence felt amongst the Early Majority.

I am very much of the opinion that to the Early Majority to which our efforts are now directed, we are being held on trial. On the successful initiation of our first few pig and cattle projects, I feel sure that we will have gone far towards justifying our existence in the minds of the people, and feel sure that the demand for cattle and pig projects will rise considerably.

At the risk of being considered to have an axe to grind, I restate that the degree of skepticism in the Mekeo towards cattle and pig projects is still marked. However with the "evidence of our good faith" which we have produced this quarter, I feel that the situation is under control and that progress is being made.

3. Garro Cult Attitude to D.A.S.F.

Over the years the Mekeo people have come to regard assistance given by the Government in Agriculture in particular as being given or withheld in a rather arbitrary manner. As a result, they are not used to the idea of self help, or getting help from the Government only after doing work themselves. The tendency is, therefore, to expect us to send out our tractor to help them whenever they want it, and they resent it if we do not. Since we have offered a certain amount of assistance with our tractor, we must be careful on this point. The same applies to the Bush Mekeo Coffee, where the people expect us to do all the pruning. Coconut pegging also comes in the same category. They want us to cut the pegs for them, and do the pegging even when they know how to do it themselves. Unfortunately, these matters are generally handled by the local staff, and their reaction to these attitudes is to simply refuse to do the job. This gets us a bad reputation and does little to change the peoples' attitudes. I hope that we can impress our local staff with

The fact that they should act as an educating agent rather than as simple technical officers.

Development Bank activities have not as yet overcome this cargo cult attitude, in spite of the fact that, on the whole, loans are well understood. We still have the few borrowers who think that they can get away with delayed loan repayments with impunity. I have advised the Development Bank that I think a "get tough policy with the worst blacksliders could go far towards educating the people out of this cargo cult attitude. I thin that the Bank agrees, and we may see some action in the 4th quarter.

4. Sub Project Summary.

(a) Rice and Vegetable Growing.

Refer previous reports. We have still not solved our problem as to how to harvest the rice. Our rice project seems to lack the support from senior staff that is proving of such value in our livestock programme. Since the next quarter will see the harvest begin, it is hoped, at the field level, that some definite support will be forthcoming.

(b) Copra Production.

Refer previous reports.

(c) Pig Projects.

Several loan applications are in the throes of being processed by the Bank. More projects are moving towards completion, and the interest is very high in pig projects.

Also, I am holding 20 Goroka pigs ready for distribution, and we have 3 influentials now at Goroka training.

So long as careful supervision is given to these projects they should do well.

(d) Coffee and Cocon.

Refer previous reports.

(e) Beipa's Station.

Refer Previous Reports.

(f) Cattle.

The programme is moving ahead slowly but surely. We expect cattle next quarter.

The trick eradication programme, in spite of some troubles, is continuing.

A/BEA 4. Bush Mekeo Census Division.

Refer previous reports.

A/BEA 5. Wain-Kivori, Koro, and Nara-Gabadi Census Division  
Nil programme - nil progress

M.J.Cooper,  
Rural Development Officer.

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**Distribution;**

- c.c. The District Rural Development Officer,  
P.O. Box 93,  
Port Moresby.
- c.c. The Regional Rural Development Officer,  
P.O. Box 93,  
Port Moresby.
- c.c. The District Commissioner,  
Central District.
- c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Bereina.
- c.c. The Father-in-Charge,  
Catholic Mission,  
Bakoiudu,  
P.M.B. ROBUNA.

RECEIVED  
DISTRICT OFFICE

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Sub-District Office,  
BEREINA.

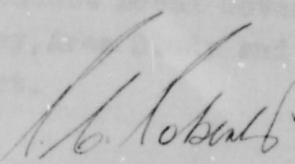
3rd. April 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT BEREINA NO. 16 of 1969/70.

I have to report that in accordance with your 67-1-4 of 26th. February 1970 I have completed a Local Government Survey of the KUNI Census Division.

2. Attached please find four copies of my report with four copies of a report written by ~~my~~ Mr. APO Hayward appended. The original report includes a small scale map of Bakoiudu. It would be appreciated if copies could be made of this map and attached to the other reports. As this is the only map of Bakoiudu obtainable some additional copies might be an advantage.
3. Camping allowance claims for myself and Mr. Hayward are also attached.
4. Relevant sections of this report have been given to Mr. J. Cooper, Rural Development Officer, Bereina. I believe that he intends commenting on my observations regarding the Rubber Co-operative.
5. For your attention, please.

  
R.C.ROBERTS  
Assistant District Officer.

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PATROL REPORT.

Station. : BEREINA.  
Sub-District. : KAIRUKU.  
District. : CENTRAL.

Appendix to BEREINA Patrol No. 16 of 1969/70.

Patrol conducted by : Mr R.C.ROBERTS. A.D.O.

Area Patrolled. : KUNI Census Division.

Patrol Personnel. : Mr A.L.M.HAYWARD.A.P.O.  
Constable/Bugler NAK.H.

Duration of Patrol. : 3rd March 1970 to 24th March 1970.

Task of Patrol. : To conduct Local Government  
Survey, Area Study and Situation  
Report.

Map Reference. : Milinch of KAIRUKU.  
Fourmil of YULE.

PADJON DIARY.

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- 3rd. March 1970  
Departed Bereina for Irobo at 0830 hours arriving at 1000. Departed Irobo per speedboat at 1100 hours for Aroapokina. Speedboat motor not working properly and petrol low - decided to make for Kairuku and obtain barge. Arrived at Kairuku 1330 - barge unobtainable. Camped in vacant Admin. residence Kairuku.
- 4th. March 1970  
Departed Kairuku at 0900 hours for Aroapokina arriving at 1145. Proceeded by motorbike to Kubuna and arranged for tractor to collect patrol gear and staff from Aroapokina. Awaiting tractor at Kubuna. Tractor arrived 1515 and proceeded to Bakoiudu arriving 1600 hours. Set up camp in rest house.
- 5th. March 1970  
Discussions with people explaining reasons for the patrol and arranging a type of programme. Talks continued with small groups throughout the day. Discussions with Fathers Boell and Vangeke in evening.
- 6th March 1970  
Further discussions with groups of people on Local Government. Some minor complaints settled. Held meeting of Clan Leaders and influential men in school building in evening and explained fully the local government system.
- 7th. March 1970  
Spent day touring the area answering queries on local government and settling minor complaints.
- 8th. March 1970  
Discussions with large group of people on Local Government following Church Service. Preparations made to depart Bakoiudu for Devadeva the following day.
- 9th. March 1970  
Departed Bakoiudu at 0645 for OBAOBA. Mr. APO Hayward accompanying found going hard. Trip made at slow pace taking 8 hours with spells. Camped at OBAOBA.
- 10th. March 1970  
Departed OBAOBA at 0650 for DEVADEVA. Proceeded along the horse trail until 0820 when Mr. Hayward developed severe cramps. Ordered him to return to OBAOBA and thence BAKOIUDU and continued on reaching DEVADEVA at 1500 hours. This track is extremely bad and dangerous in places. Set up camp and spoke to people until late evening.

- 63  
64 (75) }
- 11th. March 1970. Discussions with people during day and evening. People all interested in joining the proposed KUNI Council and all the young men intending to move to Bakoiudu. The older men are content to remain where they are but wish to be included in the Council. All strongly expressed the wish that they remain in the Bereina area.
- 12th. March 1970 Departed DEVADEVA at 0700 arriving OBAOBA at ~~1225~~ 1430. Camped at OBAOBA.
- 13th. March 1970. Departed OBAOBA at 0700 for Bakoiudu arriving at 1500. General discussions at Bakoiudu. Many people wishing to know the results of the DEVADEVA trip.
- 14th. March 1970. Further informal talks with the Bakoiudu people. Obtained figures from DASF Officers.
- 15th. March 1970. Meeting with people following Church Service. People expressed their wishes regarding the proposed Council. Travelled to Kubuna to advise people of arrival date of patrol.
- 16th. March 1970. Settled many minor complaints. Departed Bakoiudu per co-operative tractor and trailer arriving Kubuna at 1400 hours. Advised Messrs. Hides, Lagoni and Towers that patrol in the area. Discussions with Village Constables from IDOICO, ADIO and LAPEKA.
- 17th. March 1970. Visited Kubuna Catholic Mission, ADIO Agricultural Blocks, Adie Village and WONANO Sawmill for discussions with people and employees. Talks with people at Rest House. To TSAMALAI Hamlet for talks with people.
- 18th. March 1970. Explanations regarding Local Government with people of EPA and ADIO Villages, WONANO Mission and SAWMILL and ADIO Rubber Blocks.
- 19th. March 1970. To TSAMALAI Hamlet. Discussions with all LAPEKA people on Council. Settled minor complaints. Visited Father BOHN of Kubuna Mission in evening.
- 20th. March 1970 Visited IDOICO Village and UKUA Hamlet for talks with people. Spoke to labourers at UKUA Estate and explained their position to them. Settled minor complaints.

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21st. March 1970.

Spent an settling complaints.  
Several groups then combined for  
further talks on Local Government.

22nd. March 1970.

Apprehended insane person WONANO  
Sawmil who had tried to gain  
entry to managers residence in  
early am.

23rd. March 1970.

Long discussions with INIKA people  
on Council then further talks with  
people who called at the Rest House.  
Many minor complaints of a trivial  
nature settled by mediation.

24th. March 1970.

Departed Kubuna 0815 per motorbike  
for Bereina arriving at 1015.  
Arranged for vehicle to collect  
patrol gear and staff at the  
Angabunga crossing as patrol gear  
moved per Wonano Mission Tractor.  
Patrol Gear reached station at 1430.

END OF DIARY.



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SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL. Local Government.

1. The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct a Local Government Survey of the KUNI Census Division. Prior to the patrol a request letter was circulated in the KUNI language and further copies were distributed during the patrol. At Bakoiudu the writer spent seven days speaking to groups of people. Some of these talks were given formally at an arranged place and time but the majority were of the informal type. The patrol spent five days visiting the group of DEVADEVA and during this time the Bakoiudu people were given the opportunity to consider all aspects of the situation. The patrol returned from DEVADEVA on Friday 13th. March and the people finally gave their views at a meeting held on Sunday 15th.

2. At present the Bakoiudu Rubber Co-operative is out of favour with the people. Employees have been handling both the Trade Store and the tractor and some monies and stock appear to be missing. The Co-operative will be discussed later but brief facts are included here as this deficit had some bearing on the peoples' attitude to a Council. During an explanation of the election of Councillors and the subsequent election of President etc. the question was asked "What are the President's duties?". During the explanation of these I drew comparisons with the duties of the Chairman of the Rubber Co-operative. This caused the people to take further comparisons in the following form shares - tax, Directors - Councillors, DASF - DDA. Some then favoured the idea that the Council be formed and take over the Society while others were very sceptical about a Council. Further explanation sorted the matter out. Father Boell of the Catholic Mission assisting greatly as both an interpreter and informant.

3. The Assistant District Commissioner, Bereina states in his comments on Bereina Patrol No. 3 1969/70 that "conflict arising through the election of Councillors will have to be closely watched...the problem could arise ... where 2 or 3 prominent leaders are resident in the same area.". The division of Bakoiudu into wards would be almost impossible (see attached map) the scattering of people from the same clans and villages throughout the resettlement area would mean that clans would be split for the elections or the ward boundaries would be impossible to describe. The Bakoiudu group asked how many Councillors would they have to represent them and were told on all occasions 5, 6, 7, any number up to ten. The people were also asked to decide the ward boundaries. Upon my return from DEVADEVA the people informed me that they thought 5 Councillors would be adequate and that they did not wish to break Bakoiudu up into wards. At the Sunday meeting the people unanimously agreed to five Councillors and one ward encompassing the Bakoiudu people and those still residing in the old hamlets.

4. It should be stated here that although information of this type was obtained the people were told that all this information had to be considered and that it was by no means a fore gone conclusion that they would be incorporated in a Council in the near future. It was stressed that the reason for the patrol was to ascertain their wishes.

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5. The people of DEVADEVA were visited by this patrol to ascertain their wishes as regards shifting to Bakoiudu, remaining where they are and joining the Council or being incorporated in the AUGA Census Division of the Waitape administrative area. The patrol reached the area after 16 hours walk taking two days. The writer passed through this area on a different route in November 1969 (Bereina Patrol No. 7 of 1969/70) and overnighed at DEVADEVA. On this occasion I informed the people that they would be visited again and that the above alternatives would be put to them. At DEVADEVA I spoke with 18 heads of families and a total of 57 people. Many others were absent at Bakoiudu, one group had gone to PANE to trade betel-nuts and another group were at Waitape complaining about people from that area stealing garden produce.

6. The following is a list of those heads of families and their intentions:-

NAME	No. Dependents	HAMLET	INTENTION.
OSEA INEKE	1	YALOWA	remain
TAUCODA NAWI	1	APAIKU	"
KUA KUA	1	"	to Bakoiudu
TUDA MAKI	3	MANAU	"
POPIDA MOKU	1	APAIKU	"
ALUA VAUWA	3	MANAU	"
NAIME INOA	5	DUBU	"
OPUA PAIA	2	OKAKA	remain
NEBA TAUCODA	3	APAIKU	"
GITOA BAUEA	2	KAWAWA	"
ALU GUMALA	3	BIKA	"
BOWA PAHAU	2	ILU'INA	"
ULUA PAHAU	4	ILU'INA	to Bakoiudu
MAKA TAUCODA	2	APAIKU	remain
OSEA IMUA	1	ILU'INA	to Bakoiudu
VITO VALIOWA	2	ILU'INA	"
PEWA GULUMA	1	MANAU	remain
SORA GITOA	1	MANAU	"
DOU ANIAWA	1	KAWAWA	"

7. In the main it was the younger men that intended resettling and the older men who wished to stay in the old hamlets. I then discussed with these men their wishes regarding a Council or being incorporated in the AUGA Census Division. They were adamant that they remain in the Kairuku Sub-District and be included in a Council if formed. The question of paying tax was raised and all were of the opinion that they could find some relative to pay for them.

8. As the patrol moved through the Kubuna area to Bakoiudu the circular letter was again distributed. This gave these people two weeks to consider matters. Several men visited the patrol whilst it was at Bakoiudu and sat in on both formal and informal talks. The patrol moved to Kubuna on Monday 16th. March and departed there on Tuesday 24th. During this time all groups were visited on two occasions and informal talks were held at the Rest House. The patrol camped in houses constructed adjacent to the Kubuna River Crossing by the Bakoiudu people. This is a central point in the area and many people from all villages visited the patrol.

As the population of the Kubuna area is less than that of Bakoiudu it was apparent that they should have less representation if a Council is formed. They were advised of this and promptly informed me that they had decided on 4. They had planned their wards but had not included any of the expatriate or foreign population. I then made suggestions as to how these people could be included in their wards and these were agreed to. The ward suggestions for the Kubuna area are as follows:-

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WARD 1.

The people of EPA Village, Wonano Mission Station, Wonano Sawmill, ADIO Village and the Kubuna Rubber Blocks.

WARD 2.

The people of FOFO and TSAMALAI Hamlets of LAPEKA Village and Kubuna Catholic Mission Station.

WARD 3.

The people of FAKUHA and DEBONINA Hamlets of IDOIDO Village, UKUA Hamlet, UKUA Estate and those persons resident on the blocks known as Sullivan's and Savages. This ward is bounded by the Kubuna River.

WARD 4.

The people of INTIKA Village.

10 An appendix listing Department of Lands file reference numbers for alienated land is attached. It will be necessary to have these checked through Lands Dept. prior to the submittal of a Proclamation. It is possible that some alienated land owned by the Catholic Mission exists in the mountains behind Bakoiudu. As the area has been under European influence since 1898 Sub-District Office, Bereina records are not complete. (72140)

11. Apart from the difficulty experienced at Bakoiudu the people were very receptive to the idea of Local Government. The Bakoiudu group became confused with their comparison and needed full explanations. At a meeting attended by Clan Chiefs, Directors and other influential men held in the school building the writer made full use of blackboard facilities to explain the Council. As the loss of monies was a problem to the people a set of estimates in a simplified version was prepared and the control of money as per vote headings was explained. Attached as an appendix is a full set of estimates planned by the writer for a KUNI Council. Figures used in these estimates are accurate as regards the population of the area etc.

12. Local Government Councillors.

As yet there are no Councillors in this area but several names of Councillors elect were mentioned to me during the course of the patrol. These are recorded here for information only. It was difficult to obtain any information about these men as I did not wish to focus attention on any one of them.

Bakoiudu Group.

1. Sim Paulo - impressive approx 34 yrs old Maimai Village.
2. Gonoua Gonoua - Clan Chief of Ilailava Village
3. Aiya Lomana - Village Councillor of Aijavei Village.
4. Stephen Moke - Dilava Village, choice of Keakomana also.
5. Teneba Kala - Chairman Rubber Society from Inaumaka.
6. Masino Mana - Mediu Village, speaks English
7. Aiva Puni - Vale 4, reasonable, large rubber holdings.
8. Aiva Moidan - Vale 1, reasonable.
9. Adu Peto - Vale 2, unknown.
10. Bailobe Bailobe - Devadeva - impressive.
11. Iliberto Kuaia - Iumuna, ex-Catholic Mission - very good.
12. Aia Pio - Bubuni, unknown.
13. Pole Ozaiko - Vale 2, Clan leader, reasonable.
14. Father Boell - Catholic Mission, very forceful

Kubuna Group.

1. Aia Kala - Adio, Ex-Corporal, Influential in area.
2. Aia Fadu - Lapeka, unknown.
3. Fadu Fadu - Lapeka, Village Constable, good material.
4. Fafaida Fafaida, Idoido, Village Constable, unimpressive

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13. HO use of Assembly.

The Patrol Instructions stated that groups of observers have attended meetings of the House of Assembly and Local Government Councils and that a special note was to be made of the interpretations. Those that have attended Local Government Council meeting appeared to understand the meaning of the meeting etc. but did not give a definite opinion. This possibly stems from the fact that they have attended meetings of the Kairuku Council where the RORO language is used and the MEKEO Council where the MEKEO language is used.

14. The group of three that attended the House of Assembly gained a little more knowledge. They were able to name the Speaker and both the Regional and Open Electorate members for the KUNI area. The publication Members of The House of Assembly was taken on patrol and the picture of the Mace caused much comment from these three men. When last in the area I had difficulty in finding a person who knew who the members for the area were. These men at least relieved that situation. One was very pleased that following the elections for a Council in the KUNI they would have direct representation in the House. It was carefully explained to him that he was mistaken. I was also told that the members for the area did not speak to them. Perhaps this could be arranged if other groups are sent to the House as observers.

15. Political Education.

This patrol confined most of its activities under this heading to discussions on Local Government and unity. Informal talks on unity possible had a large bearing on the Bakoiudu group's decision to have one ward. The Bakoiudu people are quick to point out that they have united. They expressed the wish to remain as a whole entity rather than divide the area into wards. This is a pleasing attitude but the writer feels that the idea was given to the people by Father Boell and simply repeated to myself. The people of Bakoiudu live together harmoniously but if trouble eventuates between individuals or groups the clan pattern is quick to emerge. An example of this will be given under the heading of Bakoiudu Rubber Co-operative - Economic Section.

16. Where ever possible the writer used examples to assist with explanations. This practise has normally assisted but the aforementioned likening of the proposed Council to the existing Co-operative caused confusion rather than clarification. In explaining unity I found the use of an ordinary village broom to be an advantage. If one straw is removed from the broom it is useless - it must be part of the whole to be of any good. This example is easy for the people to grasp and the basic item, a broom, is obtainable in all villages.

17. The voting system was explained to a few of the more educated men and it is hoped that they may pass on some of what they learnt to the rest of the populace prior to a Council election. It is my opinion that prior to the formation of a Council another patrol should be sent to the area. This patrol should explain to the people the method of the election so that they ~~will~~ have a full understanding. From information received by the writer and listed above it would appear that the election at Bakoiudu will be contested by approximately 14 persons. For this reason it will be necessary for the people to understand the preferential system and for full explanations to be given to candidates and their scrutineers during and after the counting.

ECONOMIC.

18. General Rural Development.

This Census Division has undergone remarkable changes over the past few years and more changes are visible in the near future. Close attention must be given by DASF Officers to both the Bakoiudu Rubber Co-operative and the proposed cattle schemes that are to be introduced on the village level in the Kubuna area. Under the heading Population Distribution and Trends I will discuss the development of Bakoiudu and Kubuna rubber projects in relation to the labour force. The amount of rubber planted in comparison with the number of able bodied men ~~may~~ might have some bearing on the future of Bakoiudu but even more important than this is the attitude of the people themselves. In patrol report Bereina No. 3 of 1969/70 I likened the people still living in the old villages to 'border guards' protecting okari and betel nuts from the FUYUGHE people of the AUGA Census Division. Fathers Boell and Vangeke of the Catholic Mission informed me that they give these people a more important role. They consider that in addition to the above reason these people are resident there to provide immediate food and accommodation should any clan member decide to leave Bakoiudu and return to the traditional clan land. In my opinion any large dispute at Bakoiudu that caused strong ill feeling amongst the people could result in some groups returning to their old villages. This possibility must lessen as Bakoiudu grows and begins giving substantial returns to the people.

19. Bakoiudu Rubber Co-operative.

The Co-operative came under much criticism while the patrol was in the area. Several people approached the patrol and stated that different persons had stolen money. The names and amounts varied. Some mentioned \$24 while others gave the figure as \$400. Discussions held with DASF Officers revealed that a Co-operative employee one NICHOLAS BEMATA had decamped to Port Moresby taking with him \$20 from the till. I believe that he later wrote to the Chairman informing him that the money was his overtime pay. However, it would appear that the store is also short of some stock. Further misunderstanding occurred when one of the Directors decided to check the Co-operatives bank balance. He did this by asking the Catholic Mission agent where the Co-operative has a Trading Account. The Director in question new that ~~the~~ recent deposits of several amounts had been made and when he checked he was given a figure which was some \$400 less as the Co-operative had also been making withdrawals. This rumour of \$400 being stolen circled the community and as a result the people of MAIMAI decided to stop tapping for a period of one year. Their reason being that as they had not stolen the money they saw no sense in working to recover it.

20. In my opinion much of this misunderstanding stems from the fact that the majority of Directors do not follow the internal workings of the Co-operative. It is realised that most of the rubber payments are extremely complicated and difficult for many persons to understand. In the first instance the writer had problems following the numerous calculations. However, until the DASF Officers devise some means of explaining the position fully to the Directors they will continue to have problems. I have been informed that until recently the Directors were apathetic to the workings of the Co-operative and have only begun taking an interest over the past few months. Until then it would appear that they have been content to allow DASF Officers to manage their affairs. This new interest can be attributed to the fact that rubber payments have ~~not~~ commenced and are not meeting the expectations of the people. These payments will increase as more rubber is tapped.

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21. On Monday the 16th. March the Co-operative had a Directors meeting which to all intents and purposes proved successful. They were unable to ascertain the exact amount of the deficit as they were not in the position to close their books. This will be done at the end of ~~next month~~ this month. New elections of Directors take place in April and several changes are envisaged by the people. I consider that the Co-operative should call for a full audit of the books as soon as possible and that action should be taken legally against the ex-streeman. I am also led to believe that meetings in the past have been open to all shareholders. It is essential that the Directors meet in a small group. It will be impossible to impart any knowledge to them if they are part of a large body.

22. During the course of the patrol I endeavoured to remain outside the above dispute stating that I considered that the Directors should meet first and call for a police investigation officially. Following the meeting I spoke with several of the Directors and they all appeared satisfied to wait until the books were finalised and they know exactly how much is missing. I did attempt to speak with the people of MADMAI in an effort to convince them to commence tapping. Initially I thought that I had met with success but I have since been informed that they are not tapping and are considering putting in their own smoke house and factory. It is apparent that a full investigation into the finances of the Co-operative is needed and that DASF Officers need to explain fully the workings of the Co-op to the people.

23. Expatriate Development.

There are five expatriate properties in the area. These are:-

- a) UKUA Estate owned by Mrs. Dexter, Port Moresby.
- b) Sullivans Block owned by Development ~~Bank~~ Bank.
- c) Savages Block owned by Development Bank
- d) Wopano Station owned by Catholic Mission
- e) Wopano Sawmill ~~operated~~ operated by General Stores, Bercina.

24. In September last UKUA Estate employed a new manager, Mr. Bruce Hides. I have been informed that the Estate was running at a loss and the owner was considering selling. Since Mr. Hides has taken over profits have increased and the Estate is no longer for sale. Production over the last two months (only figures available) are January 6,066 lbs rubber and February 5,696 lbs or 117 bales of rubber. Mr. Hides also advised that the coffee production should reach 16 tons this year as against 5 tons last year.

25. The property known as Sullivans Block has been taken over by the Development Bank. At present Mr. John Lagoni, Project's Manager with DASF is endeavouring to purchase this property. At present the decision rests with his Department as to whether he can be employed in the Public Service and still have private interests. The major consideration here should be if he can perform his functions as a Public Servant while having private interests within the area where he is working. Sufficient has been said regarding this matter in other correspondence so detail should not be required here.

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26. At present the property known as Savages Block is also owned by the Development Bank. The Bakoiudu Rubber Co-operative has been interested in taking this property over as a cattle project however, following their recent problems I believe that the Rural Development Officer, Bereina was intending to write to the Bank and suggest that the matter be left in abeyance until those problems were settled. My views on this cattle project are given under Possibilities of Expanding the Economy in the Area Study.

27. Wonano Catholic Mission Station is a property of 650 acres being used by the Mission for cattle raising. At present only 320 acres of this are fenced. Pastures have also been improved. The Mission is running 127 head on this fenced area or 2.5 head to the acre. DASP hope to purchase cattle from this station for small cattle projects they are starting in the area. The station is well managed but has had considerable money spent on it. Estimated expenditure given to me by the manager is 15,000 dollars over the last 2 years. This figure does not include purchase of plant or stock. The last shipment of stock from Australia - 60 head - cost £9000. These figures are interesting when one considered that the Co-operative is interested in the 500 acre block owned by the Development Bank.

#### Social.

##### 28. Education.

Education in the area is entirely in the hands of the Catholic Mission. This Mission runs a Primary School at Bakoiudu, a Girls School at Kubuna and this year has commenced a Primary School at Kubuna. Details of students and teachers are given in an appendix.

29. The Bakoiudu Primary School can only be described as excellent. This is my second visit to this school and I am unable to fault it. It is run by a KUMI man one John VILIVILI who at present is taking a District Inspectors course in Port Moresby. He has been absent from the beginning of the year but is still regarded as Headmaster. The school is a credit to him and his teachers.

30. The Kubuna Girl's Boarding School was set up to take those girls who come from areas where the higher Primary standards do not exist. It is slowly being reduced. Last year there were four teachers and 127 pupils. Classes were Stds. 4, 5, 6, and Form 1. This year there are two teachers with 66 pupils taking Stds. 5 & 6. It is intended that only Std. 6 will remain next year and then the school will change to a Girls Vocational Centre - a much needed institution in the Kairuku Sub-District.

31. This year the Mission commenced a Primary School at Kubuna. The teacher-in-charge has a B2 certificate and is teaching Prep to a class of 34. Four of these pupils are from INIKA Village some six hours walk from Kubuna and are living in the area so that they can attend school. This school also has a class of 'opportunists' totalling 38. They are being taught by an un-qualified catechist. The main reason for this class is for religious instruction but the students are given some simple english, arithmetic, etc. All these pupils are over school age and have never attended school. This class should give them some knowledge however small that will assist them in later life.

32. Health.

In patrol report Bereina No. 3 of 1969/70 I stated that " a monthly issue of medical supplies contained 1 dozen 2" bandages" and further that "grilli lotion is unobtainable". These comments were made in respect of the Bakoiudu Aid Post. I then suggested that senior officers of PHD at Bereina take a little more interest in this area and the orderlies work. It was suggested that the Health Extension Officer, Bereina make a monthly visit to the area in comments by the ADC on that report. As yet this has not eventuated and the supply of medicines has not improved. Unless PHD are prepared to take an interest in this area I see little point in commenting on Health in this report.

33. Law and Order.

Apart from the possibility of charges being laid regarding the loss of money from the Co-operative no matters of a criminal nature were mentioned to the patrol. The Local Court was convened on three occasions and several cases were settled by mediation. These were either about bride price or pigs. Bakoiudu with its large number of people living in close proximity is surprisingly free of crime. I attribute this to the even temper these people have. I have yet to see a person from the KUNI loose his temper.

34. Inter-Village Relationships.

As stated previously the Bakoiudu people live together harmoniously. This resettlement scheme is a prime example of the type of unity that can be obtained in the Territory. Although all the people at Bakoiudu are classified as KUNIs differences do exist. For instance there are three dialects spoken by the people. There is some friction between the Bakoiudu people and those living in the Kubuna area. This friction stems from the widening economic gap being caused by the development at Bakoiudu and the lack of development in the Kubuna area. In my last report I expressed the wish that the Kubuna people be given the chance to partake in the proposed cattle project envisaged for Savages Block as I thought that this would assist in placing all the people in the Census Division on an equal economic level. It would appear that the Bakoiudu Rubber Co-operative is the only body that can obtain the necessary capital to develop this project and that the Kubuna group will not be included. DASF intend starting small cattle projects in the Kubuna Villages and the people are enthusiastically working towards this end. Areas of land are being cleared, fences erected and motor-bike tracks made for easy access. When these projects eventuate they may solve the problem existing between the two areas. The introduction of Local Government may also assist as the people should begin to understand each others problems.

35. MISCELLANEOUS.

DEVADEVA Village.

The patrol was instructed to visit this group and did so at large expense. The trip in takes 2 days, two nights were spent in the village and a further 2 days were taken to walk out of the area. In September last there were 208 people living in the old villages with 122 of these person residing in the immediate vicinity of DEVADEVA. Word was sent to the area one week prior to the patrol's arrival but only 57 people were contacted. Apart from those visiting Fane and Waitape the rest were not interested in visiting the patrol. Consideration was given to spending more time in the area but as the people reside in gardens scattered in the valleys this would have taken days for little return.



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Appendix B.

EXAMPLE ESTIMATES FOR PROPOSED COUNCIL. Explanatory Notes.

Taxable persons.

The tax revenue is calculated on there being 648 male and 532 female tax-payers in the area. A count of the Census Register showed that there are 803 males and 634 females over the age of 18 in the KUNI population. These figures include absentees. However, in the past the KUNI people resident in other parts of the Territory have shown interest in their home area - many of them have shares in the Co-operative. The figures also include men over the age of 45 and many of these persons will be granted exemptions.

The taxable males figure was arrived at by taking the total number of men over 18, subtracting 10% for defaulters and then further subtracting 75% of the over 45 age group.

The taxable female figure was arrived at by taking the total number of women over the age of 18, subtracting 5% as defaulters and a further 80% of the age group over 45.

As mentioned in the body of this report the \$1,000 subsidy has been applied for in the Kairuku Sub-District 1970/71 fund requirements.

As soon as a Council is approved application should be made for the granting of authority to issue Licences to Trade.

Councillors emoluments have been kept as low as possible. \$2 per month to a Councillor coincides with the honorarium paid to Directors of the Rubber Co-operative.

The two labourers are included in case the Council adopts the idea of obtaining an earth auger and assisting the people to construct latrines.

The stationary vote is high as it will be necessary for the Council to obtain a letterhead and several stamps etc. Also during the first year of the Council it would be advisable to keep the people informed through the media of record sheets.

Capital works expenditure includes \$150 for a bush materials meeting house. This should be constructed at Bakoindu and could also be used as a Community Centre.

It is suggested that the people of INIKA Village and POPO Hamlet be assisted with their motor bike tracks. This assistance should be in the form of hand tool purchases rather than wages.

The majority of the revenue is allocated to the Bakoindu Road. Rural Development Funds should be applied for on this project and all others applicable.

Other Council projects could include the construction and subsidization of the Bakoindu Aid Post. Construction of an Aid Post at Bakoindu could be followed the next year by the placing of a similar building at Kubuna. Following the opening of the Moresby - Bereina road the Council could quite profitably run a passenger truck service.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF KUMI

DISTRICT OF GENERAL

**Initial Estimates.**

~~XX~~ ~~DRAFT~~ / ~~XX~~ **REVISED** \*

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year, 1970 / 71  
Passed by the Council by Resolution No. .... dated .....

CONTENTS

Page 1—Cover and Summary.  
Page 2—Analysis of Expenditure.  
Page 3—Estimate of Recurrent Revenue.  
Page 4—Estimate of Non-Recurrent Revenue.  
Page 5—Estimate of Recurrent Expenditure—(A).  
Page 6—Estimate of Recurrent Expenditure—(B).  
Page 7—Estimate of Capital Expenditure—(C).

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES

REVENUE	\$	EXPENDITURE	\$
Council Tax	3,506	Personal Emoluments	806
Other Recurrent Revenue	110	Other Charges	274
Non-Recurrent Revenue	1,000	Capital Expenditure	3,536
Total Revenue	4,616	Total Expenditure	4,616
Balance from 19...../.....(1)		Balance to 19...../.....	
Cash		Cash	
Stock		Stock	
Debtors		Creditors	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,616</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,616</b>

(1) Draft Estimates: Estimated Figures  
Revised Estimates: Figure per Item B5 of Final Financial Statement.

INSTRUCTIONS

- (i) Estimates to be completed as sets in quadruplicate.
- (ii) Original to be retained by Council.
- (iii) Duplicate to be sent to Deputy Commissioner for Certification.
- (iv) Remaining copies to be sent to D.C. and A.D.C. for information.
- (v) Explanations on items to be shown as footnotes on relevant pages.
- (vi) Estimates to be submitted with covering memorandum.
- (vii) Figures to be to nearest dollar.

\* Delete and complete as applicable.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF

**CENTRAL**

DISTRICT

**Analysis of Estimated/Actual Expenditure on Public Services for the year 19 70 / 71**

~~DATE: 1970/10/20~~ **Initial Estimates.**

	GENERAL SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT			TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS			SOCIAL SERVICES			MISCELLANEOUS					TOTALS (to agree with Totals of pps. 5, 6 & 7 Resp.)	Percentage of Totals † %
	Council Administration \$	Forestry \$	Agriculture \$	Water Supply \$	Roads and Bridges \$	Communications \$	Transport \$	Education \$	Welfare \$	Health \$	General Maintenance \$	Tools \$	Misc. \$	\$	\$		
A	442										364					806	17.46
B	238							36								274	5.94
C	511				2,825					200						3,536	76.60
Totals	1191				2,825			36		200	364					4,616	
Functional Totals \$																	
Functional Percentages ‡ %	1191				2,825			236			364					4,616	100 %

GRANTS-IN-AID SUBSIDIES ETC. EXPENDED ABOVE

Notes :

- Water Supply ....
- Roads and Bridges
- Transport ....
- Education ....
- Health ....
- Low Income ....

..... 1,000

TOTAL † \$ 1,000

\* Delete which does not apply

† Must agree with total of Part IV Page 4

‡ Must agree with total expenditure on Page 1

§ Percentage need not be complete by Councils

Reserve Fund .....  
 C.W.P.V.F. ....  
 Repayment of 361 Principal .....  
 Accumulation Accounts .....  
 TOTAL \$ \$  
 361

(Handwritten marks: a circled '36', a circled '51', and a circled '3')

.....DISTRICT  
**CENTRAL**  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF.....

**Estimates of Recurrent Revenue 19** KUJI / .....

70 71

Draft/.....Revised  
~~.....~~ **Initial Estimates.**

Details of Revenue	Certified		Increase	Decrease	Notes
	Estimates 19...../.....	Estimates 19...../.....			
I. Council Tax—	\$	\$	\$	\$	
R1					
648 males @ \$5-00		3,240			
532 females @ 50 cents		266			
II. Fees and Rates—					
R					
2 Licences to Trade		60			
R3 Court Fines		50			
III. General—					
R					
TOTAL RECURRENT REVENUE .....					

**3,616**

\* Column 1 refers to last estimates submitted  
(Insert "Draft", "1st Revised" or as applicable).

Notes :

**CENTRAL** DISTRICT  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF **KUEI**

Estimates of Non-Recurrent Revenue 19 **70** / **71**

~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ **Initial Estimates.**

Draft / Revised

Details of Revenue	Certified*		Increase	Decrease	Notes
	Estimates 19...../.....	Estimates 19...../.....			
IV. Grants-in-aid and assistance to Councils.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
R <b>Low Income Subsidy</b>		<b>1,000</b>			<b>Application made in Kairuku fund requirements 1970/71.</b>
Total Grants and Assistance		<b>1,000</b>			As shown on page 2
V. General.					
R					
Total Non-Recurrent Revenue		<b>1,000</b>			
Total Recurrent Revenue		<b>3,616</b>			As shown on page 3
Total Revenue		<b>4,616</b>			
Balance from Previous Year 19...../.....		<b>nil</b>			
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>4,616</b>			

\* Column 1 refers to last estimates submitted (insert "Draft", "1st Revised" or as applicable).

Notes :

CENTRAL

KUNI

70 71

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~~33~~

Presidents wages	36
A2 V/Presidents wages	30
A3 Councillors wages	168
A4 Clerks wages	208
A5 Labourers wages	364

6.4% of recurrent revenue - Councillors wages.

Part time only.

General labourers  
2 at 70 cents/day.

Local Government Ordinance 1963 as amended

GENERAL DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF KUNI

Initial Estimates ~~1970~~ Revised Estimates of Capital Expenditure, 1970 71

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE	1 Estimated Total Cost \$	HISTORY			WORK PROPOSED 19...../.....			8 Actual Amount to be spent (5 + 6 or 7)	NOTES
		2 Actual Amount Spent to end 19...../.....	3 Final Certified Estimates Last Financial Year 19...../.....	4 Actual Amount Spent Last Financial Year 19...../.....	5 Re-appropriation	6 Further Appropriation	7 New Works		
C. Reserve Fund	3,000								
<del>Council Administration.</del>									
12 Council Chambers (Bush Materials)	150						361	361	
<del>Roads &amp; Bridges.</del>									
13 INIKA Motor Bike track	300						150	150	
14 POFO Motor Bike track	150						150	150	
15 Arcapokina - Bakoiudu Road	12,600						75	75	
<del>Health.</del>									
16 Bakoiudu Aid Post.	2,000						2,600	2,600	
							200	200	Tank water for present building.
TOTALS \$							3,536	3,536.	

Govt. Print.—A7/10.66.—15,000.

NOTES.—(1) 2 + 4 + 8 cannot exceed 1.  
 (2) 4 + 5 cannot exceed 3.  
 (3) Column 8 shows amounts for appropriation ledger.

Handwritten initials and a circled number '27' in the bottom right corner.

Local Government Ordinance 1963 (as amended)

CENTRAL

DISTRICT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF **KUNI**

(B) Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure, 19 **70** / **71**

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ **Initial Estimates.**

Draft / Revised

Details of Expenditure	Certified*		Increase	Decrease	Notes †
	Estimates 19...../.....	Estimates 19...../.....			
<u>Other Charges</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>6</b> <del>Stationary</del> <b>Council Administration</b>		<b>75</b>			<b>Initial purchases etc.</b> <b>Staff &amp; General</b> <b>Includes tax collection</b>
<b>B7 Postage</b>		<b>15</b>			
<b>B8 Insurance</b>		<b>8</b>			
<b>B9 Travelling Expenses</b>		<b>100</b>			
<b>B10 Council Conference</b>		<b>40</b>			<b>Delegates fares and expenses</b>
<b>B11 Contrib. Vunadidir</b>		<b>36</b>			
TOTAL OTHER CHARGES .....		<b>274</b>			As shown on Page 5
TOTAL PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS .....		<b>806</b>			
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE .....		<b>1,080</b>			

\* Column 1 refers to last submitted estimates (insert "Draft", "1st Revised" or as applicable.)

Notes :—



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Appendix C.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

1. St. Maria Goretti Girl's Boarding School, Kabuna.

Standard V - 36 pupils - G2 certificated teacher.  
Standard VI - 30 pupils - B2 certificated teacher.

2. Kabuna School.

Preprimary - 34 pupils - B2 certificated teacher.  
Opportunists - 38 children - Catechist (no teaching qualifications).

3. Bakoina Primary 'T' School.

Preprimary - 39 pupils - A certificate  
Standard 1 - 44 pupils - A certificate  
Standard 2 - 30 pupils - A certificate  
Standard 3 - 29 pupils - A certificate  
Standard 4 - 41 pupils - A certificate  
Standard 5 - 44 pupils - B2 certificate.

Total number school children = 337 (plus 38 opportunists).

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Appendix E.

KUBUKA BLOCKS.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>1969 Plantings</u>	<u>1970 Plantings.</u>
Fadu Benara	Lapaka	447	766
James Mopio	Mekeo	-	-
Raphael Aida	Madia	-	-
Alufanda Garuda	Kikori	433	433
Foad Inisia	Lapaka	693	933
Oade Maic	Lapaka	719	719
Ben Greng	West Irian	170	170
Koneabo Baiau	Este Kutubu	621	621
Ofea Ankubu	Adio	142	264
Wendi Veabo	Daniara	1124	1124
Aiba Ori	Adio	638	2123
Peter Uma	Hou	-	119
Daiya Kacoo	Lapaka	411	717
Kacoo Kacoo	Lapaka	183	350
Nanu Anai	Unknown	-	-
Nana Aia	Lapaka	708	715
Aisa Andrea	Unknown	-	-
Fadu Fadu	Lapaka	654	1070
Onono Maru	Adio	1204	1219
Aisa Maria	Unknown	-	-
John Sure	Tsiria	184	294
Banu Bunu	Adio	666	666
Maio Kavala	Lapaka	637	791
Fideles Aida	Idaide	1574	2110
Aia Abio Kaia	Adio	2233	2798
Aiva Kulebu	Adio	1240	1340
Olaha Kokaba	Adio	1170	1986
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>15,856.</b>	<b>21,328</b>

Blocks are numbered from Per. 418 to 447 - Lands Department reference L/S 02/25.

One block is the DASP Nursery and 2 are held in reserve.

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Appendix F.

NUMBER OF SHOTGUNS AND RADIOS IN VILLAGES.

134

<u>Village</u>	<u>Shotguns</u>	<u>Radios</u>	<u>Village Population.</u>
ADIO	1	4	89
ALJAVEI	-	-	26
BUBUNI	-	1	42
DEVADEVA 1	2	3	69
DEVADEVA 2	2	-	28
DILAVA	1	1	76
EPA	1	1	34
IAIPA	-	-	44
LOCIDO	4	1	73
ILAILAVA	2	-	74
INAU'AKA	-	1	41
INIKI	2	-	136
IUMU	-	1	84
KEAKAMANA	1	-	130
KOAKA	2	-	57
LAFIKA	4	1	96
MADIU	1	5	85
MAIMAI	1	1	87
VAIE 1	-	-	56
VAIE 2	4	2	85
VAIE 3	1	2	105
VAIE 4	2	2	114
YOUKA	1	-	60
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,691</b>

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A.  
INTRODUCTION.

1 This was the writers first Patrol since arriving in the Territory last October, and as such came under the Direction of Mr R.C.ROBERTS, A.D.O., who conducted a Local Government Survey in the KUNI Census Division. The writers task was to undertake an Area Study and a Situation Report, so he proceeded to move around and collate relevant information on his own.

2 The KUNI Census Division is situated in the North-East corner of the KAIRUKU Sub-District, it is further bordered by the GOILALA Sub-District to the North and East, the MEKEO Council Area to the West and the KAIRUKU Council Area to the South. It is also the only Division without a Local Government Council.

3 The Patrol moved inland from the flat swampy coastal plain, the terrain gradually becoming progressively steeper as it merges into the rugged Owen Stanley foothills. The climate is quite hot during the day and in the evenings, due to the height, it becomes noticeably cooler. Rainfall increases with height and at BAKIOUDU, some 1300' above sea level, 180" per annum has been recorded, because of the rainfall vegetation is thick and extremely prolific.

4 From BEREINA to KUBUNA through to BAKIOUDU the road is reasonably good, which gives vehicular access to these places, however during the 'Wet' the road becomes very poor in some places due to its low level and it consequently floods and becomes impassable. There is a category "C" airfield at the KUBUNA Mission which is kept in a good state of readiness for aircraft. The closest point navigable by sea-going craft is up the ETHEL River to ARAPOKINA wharf site.

5 European contact has been experienced since the late 19th century, mainly from the Missionaries. Being isolated in the rugged fastness of the hills the KUNI people have been somewhat left in the backwater as regards progress and development, consequently Administration influence has until this last decade been limited. In 1961 an ambitious resettlement scheme was introduced by the mission under the able direction of Father BOELL assisted by DASP and the Administration, which entailed encouraging the KUNI people to forsake their old villages in the hills and concentrate around the area known as BAKIOUDU. The prime object being to assist the people to grow rubber and involve themselves in a cash economy, rubber is growing in the BAKIOUDU Area and has since extended to the KUBUNA Area.

6 The change has possibly been one fraught with some difficulties, the people straddling both a subsistence and a cash economy and this has necessitated in a compromise in the leadership and customs, changes which may be best viewed in the next decade.

...../ Diary.

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PATROL DIARY.

- 3rd March 1970. Patrol departed BEREINA 8-10am for IROBO wharf, arrived at 8-50am; took boat to YULE ISLAND, missed barge to ARAPOKINA, camped overnight YULE ISLAND.
- 4th March 1970. Patrol departed YULE ISLAND 8-30am, arrived ARAPOKINA at 11-30am. Tractor to BAKIOUDU, arrived there at 5-10pm, camped in Rest House.
- 5th March 1970. Familiarised myself with BAKIOUDU Area, collate information for Report, met Leaders of Clans. Listened to discussions on Local Government. Met Fathers BOELL and LOUIS also Mr J. THOMAS, held informal discussions.
- 6th March 1970. Inspected BAKIOUDU village layout, visited cemetery. Inspected houses. Evening lectures on Local Government, all Leaders present.
- 7th March 1970. Spoke to Father LOUIS, inspected Mission Genealogy on Clans. Listed 21 Clans. Heard minor complaints. Met Leaders, collated information, visited other parts of village.
- 8th March 1970. Met Mr J TOWERS and Father Bohn, discussed Mission influence, cattle and rubber projects and implications of Local Government.
- 9th March 1970. Departed for ABAOBA, arduous walk of 9 hours, arrived 4pm.
- 10th March 1970. Departed for DEVA DEVA, two hours out experienced leg trouble, Mr Roberts tells me to return, Inspected ABAOBA Mission.
- 11th March 1970. Departed from ABAOBA for BAKIOUDU, arrived 3pm. Held discussions with Fathers LOUIS and BOELL. Collated further information.
- 12th March 1970. Held talks on Local Government, settled minor complaints, had several meetings with village Leaders.
- 13th March 1970. Visited village gardens, inspected houses, Mr ROBERTS arrives from ABAOBA at 11-45am. Settled minor complaints.
- 14th March 1970. Collated information. Discussions with Mr J COOPER and Mr J THOMAS, both of DASF, on Rubber and Cattle projects.
- 15th March 1970. Mr ROBERTS discusses aspects of Local Government. Leader have already decided upon prospective councillors for BAKIOUDU Area. Heard minor complaints. Discussed with Fathers LOUIS and BOELL the future of area under a Local Government Council, collated information, inspected Mission Sawmill and Bakery.

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- 16th March 1970. Heard complaints, mosly on Bride-price non-payment, packed tractor and trailer for journey to KUBUNA. Arrived there 12-50pm. Met Mr & Mrs HIDES of UKUA plantation. Carried onto Goverment Rest House, met people of area, collated information.
- 17th March 1970. Visited village of FOFO and gave talk on aspects of Local Goverment. All Leaders and people present, attentive audience. Depart for KUBUNA ar 2pm. Brief stop at LAPEKA village met village constable and people. Arrived KUBUNA at 4-30pm.
- 18th March 1970. Visited settlement block, inspected rubber trees, heard minor complaints, met village leaders.
- 19th March 1970. Visited LAPEKA village for Local Goverment lectures, inspected village, carried on to ADIO for further discussions, inspected ADIO and houses. Listened to minor complaints. Visited EPA, inspected village. Visited WANONO Agricultural Mission Station, for lectures, inspected cattle and outbuildings.
- 20th March 1970. Visited KUBUNA Mission School, collated information Heard complaints. Visited IDOLODO village, inspected same. Visited UKUA plantation, inspected outbuildings, store and machinery. Discussions with Mr HIDES, obtained rubber production figures.
- 21st March 1970. Heard minor complaints, met Mr RAPHAEL AIDA, examined store, garden and machinery.
- 22nd March 1970. Discussions with Mr HIDES on rubber production, coffee production and labour problems. Spoke to Mr J TOWERS re-drainage problems and cattle pctential. Discussed with Mr J LAGONI, rubber coffee and cattle projects. Met village Healand, visited UKUA village and inspected it.
- 23rd March 1970. Mr ROBERTS lectures INIKA people on Local Government, examine some of their children, who are covered with YAWS, indifferent to children suffering. Heard minor complaints. Visited R. AIDA to sort out store complaints, met rubber tappers, answered questions on Local Goverment.
- 24th March 1970. Departed KUBUNA for BAKIOUDU and BEREINA, arrive at 2pm, report to ADG.

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a traditional way way of life, the emerging leaders are those who

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B.

AREA STUDY

Population Distribution and Trends.

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7. The writer tenders a copy of the Village Population Register (Appendix I), as taken at the last census in September 1969. In examining the figures overall one cannot fail to notice a natural decrease and in this light and of the writers inexperience he can only express an opinion, that the general health of the people is extremely poor. The majority of the villages are dirty and ill-constructed, the children have numerous complaints ranging from GRILLI, YAWS, and MALNUTRITION. The Adult population appear to be indifferent or ignorant as to why they themselves and their children become sick. This situation may improve in time, but any increase in deaths particularly in the younger age group should be watched on future Census Patrols to the Area.

8. In the KUBUNA Area, the villages of EPA, ADIO, KAPEKA, FOFO, IDOIDO and INIKA are all linked by good accessible tracks. The various hamlets which go to form the settlement known as BAKIOUDU itself is mainly sited along the main road. (see App. 10).

9. Regarding the total number of Male absentees from the villages as shown on the last census forms, this may have an effect over a period of time on the embryo economy of the area. There is sufficient labour at BAKIOUDU to maintain the rubber project, however with the number of absentees there may well be a labour shortage if the people become involved in the coming cattle project. It would perhaps be advisable to let the people of BAKIOUDU maintain the rubber and the people of the KUBUNA area, under advice and guidance of DASF, look after the cattle.

C.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

10. The people of BAKIOUDU retain most of the old village names, and it is clear that such retention of old names, relates their association with the old villages. In time many people will associate themselves with BAKIOUDU but old traditionalist views die hard and this may not be the case for many years to come. A brief example of such retention of names is that there are some 5 groups of houses named MADIU, KEAKEMANAS, IMUMUS and the people resident in these groups do not necessarily belong to the same clan. This problem of village names may prove a difficult one from the Administrative point of view as and when the area is divided into electoral wards for the eventual coming of a Local Government Council. However due to the unusual circumstances of BAKIOUDU the people are gradually being welded into one cohesive unit and inter marriage outside the clan structure is becoming common place. As such a new type of leadership is emerging, the clan leaders command respect only in

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a traditional way way of life, the emerging leaders are those who like the Directors of the Rubber Society occupy positions of importance in the community and the developing economy of the area, they are as it were change agents.

11. This sense of unification is not apparent in the KUBUNA area, the villages are basically Traditionalist and the traditional leaders have more sway over the decisions and way of life of the villages. The one exception of unity that is noticeable in the KUBUNA is the village of ADIO, founded by one AIA ABIO, an Ex-Corporal of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, who after 29 years service settled on a leasehold block at KUBUNA. By and large he is directly related by blood and marriage to everyone in "his" village. Language groups are dealt with in Appendix 2.

#### D. LEADERSHIP.

12. As previously mentioned the traditional patterns of leadership in BAKIOUDU are changing mainly through economic reasons. In the KUBUNA, leadership is with the traditional leaders of each respective villages and clans, as this area undergoes development, so will the leadership changes.

13. At BAKIOUDU the traditional leaders are confined to dealing with problems on a village level, outside that sphere their influence is limited. The groups at BAKIOUDU are active on the Mission Committees and Aid Post Committee. In some cases one man may perform several functions at the same time and this of course enhances his standing in the community. The writer gained the impression that as and when the area has its Local Government Council, these men, the new leaders may try and attempt too many things at once, and on many occasions the view was expressed by them that they have decided to do this and that as soon as the Council becomes a reality.

14. The KUBUNA peoples are well aware that the BAKIOUDU people are at the moment the "haves" and they the "have nots" it will be interesting to observe what will happen between the BAKIOUDU factions and the KUBUNA factions as and when the Council eventuates, there appears to be a slight form of jealousy and rivalry between the two groups. Appendix 3 shows which leaders are considered to be influential.

#### E. LAND TENURE and USE.

15. In the KUNI area land was divided and allocated by a land chief, the BAKIOUDU land was given to the people by one FAIKA PETO, who declared it to be for communal use by his fellow KUNI tribesman. As a result the land is now registered as communally owned.

16. At the present time of writing some 80 acres of rubber

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6.

is being tapped on individual blocks within the confines of communally owned land. The people are pleased with the system of working for the benefit of their own families. In the KUBUNA area, rubber is also being grown and the same opinion was voiced regarding the reward of individual and collective effort. In all it appears the BAKIOUDU are gradually working out their own system to suit their own needs, whereas the KUBUNA people have yet to do so.

17. In the KUBUNA area there are some 27 leasehold blocks, which vary in size, a comparison is drawn between the figures of the last patrol, for rubber planted and that planted to date (see Appendix 4). The rental to individuals is approximately \$5 per annum, with the stipulation that a certain number of trees are planted and the block kept clean. As a result of non-payment of rent and laziness some four persons have forfeited their rights on these blocks.

F.  
LITERACY.

18. Details of the schools in the KUNI area and standards taught are shown in Appendix 5. Most adults are literate in their own language and dialect and in Motu, it is pleasing to note that due to the influence of Mission schooling most children are literate in English. The writer inspected the school at BAKIOUDU and was much impressed by the general standard of appearance, cleanliness and efficiency of the teachers and students. On making enquiries Father LOUIS informed the writer that 8 children, 3 girls and 5 boys were studying form I level in various schools in the Territory, all being products of BAKIOUDU school, one boy, Paul Ine son of Paul Ine Damiano, aid post orderly had passed standard 6 education but was at present languishing unemployed at BAKIOUDU, on making further enquiries it was understood he had applied to attend the Local Government Course at VUNADADIR in order to become a Local Government Clerk.

19. Perusing the last Patrol Report of the area (3/69/70) it was noted each student at BAKIOUDU school brought a piece of Taro or Sweet Potato to school each Monday, this was sold and the money used for the school fund in order to pay for additional training materials and aids. This practice has now ceased, temporarily, until such aids are required again. At present students bring a piece of Taro or Sweet potato on Tuesday and Fridays, these are given free to the Teachers. School fees at BAKIOUDU are 40¢ per term. The Mission school at KUBUNA is also impressive and details are to be found in Appendix 5.

20. Interest is centered on listening to Musical programmes, only, the news is rarely listened to. The majority of radios in most villages have no batteries. Newspapers that exist

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are not read, they serve only to make a cigarette with.

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(20)  
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G.

STANDARD of LIVING

21. The housing throughout the KUNI can be classified as very poor, especially in relation to walls and roofing, as a result most houses suffer from inclement weather conditions. Inspecting houses the writer noticed that attempts were made to keep such dwellings clean, a good few houses in BAKIOUDU area had corrugated iron roofing which was given to the people by the Mission authorities to the extent of 18 tons, which was allocated on the basis of the size of family. This material is used partly as walls and roofs, to collect rainwater and also used as hot plates, some merely lies under the houses serving no useful purpose at all.

22. The staple diet of the people throughout the area is Taro supplement by Sweet Potato, Yams, a few Bananas and Pineapples in season, and whatever can be bought from the Local Mission stores. The teachers are the only people in a position financially to be able to buy tinned foodstuffs, most families on an average buy 2 cans of meat per week together with bags of rice and flour.

23. Malnutrition and Grilli is common throughout the area, specifically amongst the women and children, due to the inconsistencies in the diet. Coupled with this is the prevalence of tuberculosis in the area, the medical orderly in charge of the Aid post at BAKIOUDU does what he can in the face of apathy by the people and extremely poor, meagre medical supplies, which are available only from time to time. It would be advisable to have a Medical Patrol visit the area soon, the sooner the better, this is a serious problem which will increase, to a much bigger problem as each year goes by.

24. European artefacts are much in evidence, these take the form of teapots, bowls and buckets, and are used mainly as cooking implements. Sanitation is non-existent as far as latrines are concerned, in most villages the pig wanders free creating as much filth as only village pigs can. The majority of village dogs underfed and diseased also wander at will.

25. There are no community centres, youth organizations, Red cross or Womens clubs. The people appear to have no inclination towards sport, other than the schoolchildren who are always playing games of one form or other.

H. MISSIONS.

n.

26. The Roman Catholic Mission has the control of education at BAKIOUDU and KUBUNA, and also has a cattle project station at WANONO. The Mission station at BAKIOUDU is run by Father BOELL, an Alsace-Lorraine Frenchman, together with Father

8.

LOUIS, the first ordained Papuan Priest, he was ordained in 1937. Miss Mary-Jo BOURSEALL, runs the mission trade store and bakery, she informed the writer that she once worked, for 8 years, in a French clinic, but has no medical training and is not qualified in this respect. The mission has a well constructed sawmill which was built by and under the guidance of Father BOELL. The pre-fabricated framework of a house, is awaiting erection for female staff.

27 KUBUNA Mission Station is run by another Alsace-Lorraine Frenchman, Father BOHN, he is enthusiastically repairing dilapidated buildings and planning for the mission's future roll in the area. Prep. school has commenced together with opportunity classes, only two standards are being taught at present, and next year only one standard will be taught, it is anticipated that the education system will be re-organised and changed over the next 18 months.

28. The majority of people in the area have naturally been imbued with Catholicism over the past 80 years and as such it forms the religion of the area. This association of belonging to the Roman Catholic Church gives the people a sense of security, albeit a shallow one. The people, although married in a church do not really recognize it as such and traditional marriage ceremonies take place either before or after the church ceremony. The customs of burying the old people under the house, is still in practice, the cemetery being reserved for the "younger" people.

29 WANONO Mission Station, this is the mission cattle station, and is under the able direction of Mr J TOWERS, a mission lay worker. The cattle are at present reasonably healthy, but nearly all are temperate breeds, the climate could affect them as time goes on.

#### INFLUENCE of MISSION.

30. In spite of 80 years of Mission influence one cannot really say the people are strong Catholics, old beliefs predominate over new ones as already mentioned. In a political aspect the mission could have a considerable sway over what the people say or vote for, in the coming Local Government Council.

I.

#### NON - INDIGENS.

31. The European population, resident in the KUNI area other than the mission staff already mentioned are, Mr & Mrs STEFANSKE, a French couple managing the dilapidated sawmill at WANONO. Mr JØRGENSEN LAGONI, a DASF project manager who is a resident, DASF house, near the UKUA plantation, he is a Danish citizen. Mr & Mrs B. HIDES who manage the UKUA Rubber Plantation, for a Mrs Dexter. (Mr B. HIDES is the brother of the late Mr J. HIDES who was an Officer with the Administration, before the war.).

WANONO SAWMILL.

32. A pathetic dilapidated collection of ramshackle buildings, of machinery left to rust, of inadequately protected timber, the whole area is one of neglect and decay. The economic potential of the sawmill lies at present in firewood. The workers employed there enjoy the minimum wage of \$1-60 per day, the maximum being \$25 per fortnight, there is little to see for their efforts. The sawmill store is adequately stocked and people not connected with the sawmill come to buy goods there.

UKUA RUBBER PLANTATION.

33. This is managed by Mr & Mrs B. HIDES, the owner being resident in Australia. The plantation, which was for sale is now no longer on the market. The plantation store does a thriving business and further details will be found in Appendix 7, the number of workers employed, contract and agreement, production figures and No. of tappable trees, will be found in Appendix 6. The plantation has a radio which operates on an 8 - 30am schedule, Mrs Hides is a registered Nurse and administers first aid. Mr J LANGONI is also qualified as a medical assistant. The coffee grown on the plantation will be increased to some 16 tons per annum within the next 12 months.

J. Communications.

34. The road from BEREINA to the ANGABUNGA crossing is very good, from the other side of the ANGABUNGA to the IROBO Junction it is also quite good, from the IROBO Junction to ARAPOKINA the road is low lying, swamy, and becomes impassable in the wet weather, overall it is a bad stretch of road. This small stretch of road includes two small wooden bridges which are in the process of becoming unsafe for vehicles to cross. The only way that this portion of road will ever really be of any use is if it is built up considerably. The road from ARAPOKINA to BAKIOUDU is nearly all up hill, has a firm rock base but is extremely bumpy, tractor and trailer is the ideal form of transport albeit extremely slow taking some 4-5 hours to get to BAKIOUDU from ARAPOKINA. A motorcycle is also ideal for quick travel, overall the road needs to be improved, but improvements take time and other more urgent projects are probably waiting for attention. KUBUNA CROSSING, when water is at lowest it is about 3"- 8" deep and vehicles can easily drive across, when the level of water rises it reaches a depth of 2'-3' one can wade across, although current is reasonably strong. Access to WANONO sawmill can be achieved by vehicle, it is a low lying track, vehicle width, full of pot-holes, susceptible to flooding during the wet weather, making it impassable. Good access to the village of LAPEKA, preferably by motorcycle or by 45 minutes walk. EPA village, good access track from main BEREINA → BAKIOUDU road, 10 minutes walk.

10.

FOFO village, good walking track, being cleared to vehicle width at present, 3 hours walk from KUBUNA crossing. IDOIDO village, vehicular track accessible to within 300yds of village, at present neglected and overgrown, IDIODO side of road cleared, the plantation side is neglected, at present ideal only for motorcycle travel. SEA. Nearest point attainable by sea going craft is up the Ethel River to ARAPOKINA wharf. From IROBO wharf to ARAPOKINA by boat the journey is 3½ hours. From YULE ISLAND to ARAPOKINA 2½ hours journey. Once the road is improved this wharf site could achieve considerable importance in the despatching of produce from the KUNI Arsa to new markets. The wharf buildings at ARAPOKINA are collapsing.

AIR.

35. The airstrip at KUBUNA is well kept, Services are now each Wednesday and Saturday, serviced by Aerial Tours. This strip could also achieve considerable importance as the economic potential becomes a realization in this area regards the air freighting out of perishable goods, etc.

K. TECHNICAL and CLERICAL SKILLS.

36. Very little exist in the Census Division as a whole some claim to be carpenters and plumbers but practical application of these trades is limited to nailing wood and screwing pipes together. There are a few drivers but these are employed by the mission and DASP.

L. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

37. Until perhaps the beginning of this Patrol the political awareness of the KUNI people, would have been nil, as it is they know little about politics or about the House of Assembly. However after some three weeks of lectures on political development relating to Local Government Council, such awareness has been awakened and has aroused considerable interest. The writer expresses that a follow up Patrol soon could do a great deal to increase this awareness, by the use of slides, diagrams pamphlets, visual aids and any other relevant material would be a great help. The area is fertile for such a drive to take place to maintain momentum and interest in political development. A few person had visited the House of Assembly and had told the people what they saw, the people had laughed at them, but now due to the lectures, they were ready to listen to them. The people were very quick to grasp the fact that any dissatisfaction over certain issues, these could be brought to the attention of the House of Assembly.

M. ECONOMY of the AREA.

38. Some brief mention has been made in regard to the economy of the area which at present lies in growing rubber trees.

II.

Mr R.AIDA of KUBUNA who owns a store, which is defunct through lack of goods, had at one stage several hundred chilli-bushes, these were allowed to be enclosed by bush when it was found to be of poor quality and not a commercial asset. As and when the road is improved and additional transport becomes available there may be a ready market for bananas, sweet potato and other goods grown to excess, but the people are unable to sell, so they consume what they can and the rest rots.

39. DASF officials informed the writer that at BAKIOUDU the average rubber yield is 1500 lbs. per acre, this at present selling at 17 cents per lb., 10 cents of which goes to the grower and 7 cents to the Rubber Co-operative Society. The following information was also obtained as regards the cash earned by labour in the area and as such has changed little since the last report.

- (i) 7 BAKIOUDU Schoolteachers earn between them some 2500 dollars per annum.
- (ii) The four sawmill workers and two domestic girls at BAKIOUDU Mission earn between them 1500 dollars per annum.
- (iii) 10 PWD labourers earn \$7-10 per fortnight, each.
- (iv) 13 BAKIOUDU Rubber tappers earn 90 dollars per fortnight between them.
- (v) 49 Labourers at UKUA rubber plantation earn about 450 dollars per month between them.
- (vi) The amounts earned by rubber tree owners last year amounted to approximately 2500 dollars.

Monthly turnover of trade stores is obtained in Appendix 7 which also gives further indication of the money in the area.

40. BAKIOUDU Rubber Society has some 401 shareholders with a current shareholder capital as at 4th September 1969 of \$ 3897.33 (see Appendix 8).

41. The Commonwealth Savings Bank agency is operated by the BAKIOUDU Mission, some 70 persons having accounts varying from \$1 to \$30.

N.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING ECONOMY.

42. It is to the credit of the KUNI people, the extent to which they have involved themselves in their rubber enterprise. It is envisaged in the future to provide a second economic for the area, this will be in the form of a cattle project, however the people may tend to be over enthusiastic and neglect their rubber trees, for the added prestige of being associated with cattle. The writer has already expressed an opinion previously as to how the cattle project could be handled, in the KUBUNA area, by the people there. It would also be a waste of time and money and energy to introduce temperate breeds of cattle for obvious reasons

and if such cattle project does materialize an education and training program should be instituted under the auspices of DASF otherwise such cattle will merely become a source of a first hand meat supply, without thought to breeding, expanding and improving such stock.

43 Due to the amount of rubber planted and being planted much valuable timber is cut down and left to rot. The result being most of the available timber is a considerable distance away, up on hills, it is extremely difficult to transport or drag out to the road and to the nearest sawmill. It does not strike the writer as a project which would be economically feasible and beneficial to the area.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

44 This has been briefly commented upon previously, Mr ROBERTS in his Local Government Survey had a small article printed in the KUNI language explaining the basic essentials of Local Government Councils. The article was well received, additional instructional aids and pamphlets should be prepared with a view to following such lectures while the people are still receptive. The people in the KUNI do want a Council, the decision at the present time to be taken into account is, are they ready for a Council this year or next? The danger is that the people may expect too much too soon from the Council, whose resources on the present basis of persons capable of paying tax, may be only capable of instituting minor tasks each year. The transition from a non-Council area to one with a Council must be one of a gradual change and not hurried in any way, this would only serve to confuse the people.

45 The people themselves realise the need for a Council and also that such a council would be a servant of the people, by improving what it can within its limited scope. In BAKIOUDU the feeling for a Council is strong, already influential persons have been, at least, nominally appointed to stand as Councillors. The same can be said for the KUBUNA area to a lesser extent as the unity which exists in BAKIOUDU is looser in the KUBUNA area. There are in the area sufficient people capable to undertake such tasks as the Local Government Council Clerk, mainly amongst the Mission staff and the teachers, employed on a part time basis at a nominal fee, they would prove an ideal asset.



14  


P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

46. Since the Administration, DASF have been associated with the KUNI peoples it is realised that the "Government" is endeavouring to assist them through a transitory and difficult period of advancement and progress. The overall political awareness has increased, a better liason between the Administration has without doubt been established.

Q. ACCOMODATION? FACILITIES and SERVICES.

47. Temporary overnight accomodation can be arranged with DASF Officer, Mr J Thomas, if such a patrol arrives in the area late at night and the courtesy of asking permission is paid. The Government rest house is closely situated near the Aid post, and is in a reasonable sate of repair, it can only accomodate two officers at any one time. At the DASF residence of Mr J. THOMAS there exists a Radio transmitter and receiver, it appears to lack batteries only, would it be possible to approach DASF to have the radio put into working order, as to have some form of Communications locally available would prove a boon in an emergency. The rest house at KUBUNA is of Native Materials Construction, and is in need of slight repairs. Near the KUBUNA Crossing are 3 newly erected Native Materials Houses, ownership resting with TONEBA of BAKIOUDU, if permission is asked from this person officers can avail themselves of the use of these house.

CONCLUSION

48. The Patrol covered the KUNI Census Division and achieved the main task, that of surveying the area for a future Local Government Council. The writer gathered material and recorded infcrmation and inexplicably found himself involved in answering questions on Local Government. The writer also suffers no illusions as to the fact that he has made many mistakes, omissions common to any first Patrol and looks forward to receiving such official critisisms.

49. The general impression gathered from the KUNI people is one of progress and change, to a degree, leaving the old traditions behind and compromising with the new. The past decade has proved a fruitful one, and the coming decade invariably will be one of greater advancement and development.

*Howard  
 APO*

(13)  
(12)

INDEX of ATTACHED APPENDICES.

- Appendix 1. - Village Population Register.
- Appendix 2. - Language Groups.
- Appendix 3. - Influential Leaders.
- Appendix 4. - Leases, KUBUNA Area.
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- Appendix 7. - Trade Stores.
- Appendix 8. - Rubber Co-operative Society Members.
- Appendix 9. - Sketch Map of the KUNI Census Division.
- Appendix 10. - Sketch Map of the BAKIUDU Area.

Group 1.  
The Kuni language contains words borrowed from the Kuni,  
SOMALA, KUNI, KUNI, KUNI and FARA languages, with a number of  
FARA words due to historical influence.

APPENDIX 2

LANGUAGE GROUPS.

KUNI CENSUS DIVISION.

(12)  
(S)

Group 1.

- a. DEVA DEVA No.1.
- b. DEVA DEVA No.2.

Group 2.

- a. MAIMAI.
- b. ILAILAVA.
- c. KOAKA.
- d. IAIFA.
- e. EPA.

Group 3.

- a. INAUMAKA.
- b. IUMUNA.
- c. IOIAKA.
- d. VALE 1.
- e. VALE 2.
- f. VALE 3.
- g. VALE 4.
- h. DILAVA.
- i. MADIU.
- j. KEAKEMANA.
- k. BUBUNI.
- l. ALJAVEI.
- m. INIKA.
- n. IEOIDO.
- o. IKEKE.

Group 4.

- a. LAPEKA.

The Kuni Language contains words derived from the MEKEO, GOILALA, MOTU, KUNI MAIPA and NARA languages, with a scattering of FRENCH words due to Mission influence.

APPENDIX 3.

INFLUENTIAL LEADERS.

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BAKIOUDU AREA.

- AISA OMEIKO.** Professed leader of VALE peoples, young about 35yrs old. Employed as a Driver by DASF, does exercise some influence, Vice-Chairman of Rubber Co-operative Society. Speaks English.
- TONEBA** Commands good deal of respect, age about 50years. Speaks limited English, Chairman of Rubber Co-operative Society.
- PAUL DAMIANO** Employed by PHD since 1938, speaks English, claims descent of Clan leader, added prestige due to his employment as Medical Orderly.
- MAKA AVIO.** Director of Rubber Co-operative Society, former Lay Brother at Mission, speaks English.

KURUNA AREA.

- ATA ABIO** ADIO Village, Ex Cpl. RPNGC. Trade stor owner. Position due to his being a "founder" of the village.
- FADU FADU.** Village constable of LAPEKA, no education, grows rubber, well liked and respected.
- IONO FATU** Village constable of EPA village, grows rubber, influential in the village, no education.
- FAIFAIDA COFA.** Village constable of IDOIDO, no education, influential in village.
- ORABA KAPUA.** Village constable of INIKA, no education, influential in village.

I Block Reserved.  
I Block DASF Rubber  
Indicates that such blocks have since been forfeited, due to lack of work and non-payment of rental.  
(\*) Indicates Village Not Listed.

All figures supplied by the writer to PIRANGA G. A.

APPENDIX 4.

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KEBUNA BLOCK LEASES.

Portions. 418.- 447.

Lands Department. L/S C2/25.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>Trees as at Sept.69. Trees as at March.70.</u>	
FADU BENANA.	LAPEKA	447.	766.
JAMES MOPDO.	MEKEO (a)	-	-
RAPHAEL AIDA.	MADIU	-	-
KUPAND GARUDA	KIKORI X	433.	433.
TOAI IMISIA	LAPEKA	693.	933.
OARDE MAIO	LAPEKA	719.	719.
BEN ORENG	WEST IRIAN (a) X	170.	170.
KOMBABO BAI AU	LAKE KUTUBU	621.	621.
WENDI VEABO	BANIARA	1124.	1124.
AFBA AUKUBU	ADIO X	142.	264.
AIBA ORI	ADIO	638.	2123.
PETER UME	MOU X	-	119.
DAIWA KAOAO	LAPEKA	411.	717.
KAOAO KAOAO	LAPEKA	183.	350.
MANU AUAI	NOT KNOWN	-	-
MANA AIA	LAPEKA	708.	715.
AISA ANDREA	NOT KNOWN	-	-
FADU PADU	LAPEKA	654.	1070.
ONONO MANA	ADIO	1204.	1219.
AISA MARIA	NOT KNOWN	-	-
JOHN BURE	TSIRIA	134.	294.
BAMU BAMU	ADIO	666.	666.
MAIO KAVELA	LAPEKA	637.	791.
FIDELES AIDA	IDOIDO	1574.	2110.
AIA ABIO KAIA	ADIO	2238.	2798.
AIVA KULEBU	ADIO	1240.	1340.
OLAPA KAKABA	ADIO	1170.	1986.
	Total.	<u>15856.</u>	<u>21,328.</u>

2 Blocks Reserved.  
 1 Block DASR Rubber Nursery.  
 X Indicates that such blocks have since been Forfeited, due to lack of work and non-payment of rental.  
 (a) Indicates Village Not known.

All Figures as supplied to the writer by FIDELES AIDA.

APPENDIX 5.

9  
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BAKIOUDU MISSION SCHOOL.

Headmaster. Mr JOHN YELIVILI.

Prep School. Teacher.

Mr BENEDICT MAGAIVA, has been teaching 12 years.  
No. of children in class. 39, 28 boys, 11 girls,  
Average age, 7 years.

Standard 1

Mr EMILE UAIA has been teaching 2 years.  
No. of children in class. 44, 22 boys, 22 girls,  
Age. 7-8 years.

Standard 2.

Mr LOUIS KOVE has been teaching 8 years.  
No. of children in class. 30, 21 boys, 9 girls.  
Age 8 - 11 years. ( including repeats).

Standard 3.

Mr ALOYSIUS TAUNE. has been teaching 5 years.  
No. of children in class. 39, 24 boys, 15 girls,  
Age. 9 years.

Standard 4

Mr XAVIER AIA, has been teaching 1 year.  
No. of children in class. 41, 23 boys 18 girls.  
Age 13 years.

Standard 5.

Mrs TAUNE has been teaching 6 years.  
No. of children in class. 44, 34 boys 10 girls.  
Age, 13 - 16 years.

KUBUNA MISSION SCHOOL

for girls.

Two standards taught only.

Standard 5. - 36 students.

Standard 6. - 30 students.

Teachers Qualifications C2 and B2.

KUBUNA MISSION SCHOOL

Mixed.

Prep. School. 34 children.

Opportunist. 38 children.

Teachers Qualifications B2.

Information and figures as supplied to the writer by both  
the Mission schools.

APPENDIX 6.

UKUA RUBBER PLANTATION.

8  
B

No. of Persons Employed at UKUA. 49.  
28. Agreement workers.  
21. Casual workers.  
Average wage bill per month. \$ 450.

Rubber Block No. 1.

Total number of trees being tapped at present. 9224.

Rubber Block No. 2.

Total number of trees being tapped at present. 8096.

Monthly Rubber Production Figures.

as supplied by Plantation Manager for January and February 1970.

January. 6066 Ibs.

February. 5696. Lbs.

APPENDIX 7

(7)  
52

TRADE STORES.

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>Stock on hand</u>	<u>MONTHLY Turnover</u>
Rubber Co-operative Society	\$ 400	NIL at present.
Raphael Aida Aida	NIL	NIL
Bakioudu Mission	\$ 1000	\$ 600
Wanono Sawmill	\$ 400	\$ 50
Ukua Plantation	\$ 600	\$ 500
Cpl Aia	\$ 50	\$ 10

Rubber Co-operative Society Store, operations temporarily suspended until investigations into the financial dealings of the Storeman, who absconded to Moresby with an amount of Store money, are completed.



APPENDIX 8

(5)  
(6)  
(7)

Rubber Co-operative Society

No. of Shareholders 601.  
Current share capital as at 4 - 9 - 1969.

\$ 3897 . 33

Registered as a Society in 1967.

DIRECTORS

<u>Chairman</u>	TONEBA
<u>Vice-Chairmen</u>	AIA OMAIKO
<u>Secretary</u>	RAFAEL MANA

BOARD of DIRECTORS

SAMUEL GOUFA  
PETO MABAI  
ADU PETO  
AIDA PIO  
TAMATAI FOLOUA  
AIDA PETO  
GAU KIMO  
VINO FIDELE  
OLEALI ANUMA  
AUBA MAMANI  
TEO PETO.

(5)  
(75)

SITUATION REPORT  
Bereina Patrol No. 16 of 69/70.  
KUNI CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION.

The KUNI Census Division comprises an area of 282 square miles and has a population of 2515 persons resident in 23 villages. At present it is the only Division without a Local Government Council. The topography of the area is extremely hilly, there is an adequate water supply by way of streams and rivers. As the altitude increases so does the rainfall which reaches a recorded level of 180" per annum, the vegetation as a result is extremely prolific, the soil rich and fertile.

2. The KUNI can be best described as being divided into two distinct parts, the BAKOIUDU and the KUBUNA areas, the bulk of the population residing in these two areas. BAKOIUDU, which means "the sharpening of the pigs tusk", is situated 1300' above sea level and consists of a diverse collection of hamlets and different clans, nevertheless by virtue of this areas origin when the people settled there 10 years ago, they have adapted themselves to a way of life, which has to a considerable degree, unified them.

3. Whereas by contrast the KUBUNA area is situated in a low lying valley 50' above sea level, the villages are by nature scattered and the traditional way of life is more dominant there than at BAKOIUDU, the unity of this area stops within the village confines and does not appear to extend any further.

4. European influence has been in evidence these past 80 years, the first to arrive were the Catholic Missionaries followed by the Administrative Authorities, due to the relative isolation of the KUNI inhabitants in earlier years the missions were quite often the only stabilising force in the area, as a result of the long association that has existed between the people and the missions, the Catholic faith has been adopted by all but a few of the people.

5. In 1961 the people were induced by the Mission, Administration and DASF to leave their old villages in the hills and resettle at BAKOIUDU with a view to progress and economic advancement. The last decade has been one of increased progress for the BAKOIUDU people, since the beginning of the resettlement scheme DASF have implemented Rubber growing which besides being well advanced at BAKOIUDU has since extended to the KUBUNA area. The KUNI is further discussed under headings more appropriate.

A.  
POLITICAL

The political awareness of the KUNI people was, until quite recently low, possibly due to being without a Local Government Council and the relative difficulties in communication the people remained in ignorance as to any form of political knowledge. The result being they existed in an area which was progressing economically but politically had remained in a backwater. Throughout the Patrol, whose main aim was to ascertain the KUNI peoples wishes regarding a Local Government Council, the sooner the better, tentative nominations were proposed as to who would become a Councillor, a tentative tax rate was also fixed and certain factions amongst the Leaders were already deciding what they were going to attempt when the Council became a reality.

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7. It was not realised either at KUBUNA or BAKOIUDU that besides having representation on a Council they were also represented in the House of Assembly, this aroused considerable interest when the people realised that any such complaints they wished to take higher authority for action could be brought to the attention of the House of Assembly member for the area. At BAKOIUDU an unforeseen circumstance arose in that people kept continually comparing the organization of a Council with the functions of the Rubber Co-operative Society, which at the present time is under a cloud due to the fact that DASF have operated the financial side of the Society without explaining as to how the fiscal side is run. As a result of this lack of communication between DASF and the Directors of the Rubber Co-operative Society the tendency was to think in terms of "what happens to the tax money collected?" "how is it banked?". All the time whilst at BAKOIUDU there was continual comparison between the rubber Society and the Council and unless DASF establish a better liaison between the Societies Financial activities and the people this could have a detrimental effect on the efficiency of a Council in the area.

8. In the KUBUNA area the people although listening to lectures on Local Government appeared hesitant in accepting the idea of a Council, it was accepted that a Council would be beneficial to them but the idea of paying Tax did not, as they maintained they had no source of income. The writer heard and listened to further comment in which they realised that due to their scattered villages they were not "as one" like the people at BAKOIUDU were, neither were they progressing as rapidly in the economic development as they would like.

9. The people of both areas have been sufficiently motivated to think further in relation to political advancement, it has set them thinking and has given them the realisation that they can play an increasing part in their own and their country's future development and expansion. A follow up Patrol should be instigated as soon as possible while the people's minds are at present reasonably receptive and fertile to the idea of political education using all available visual aids and diagrams which can be used in order to maintain interest in this direction.

10. Newspapers in the area are few and far between and those that do exist serve only to be used as cigarette paper. Radios are generally listened to only for their musical entertainment, the news being turned off as few adults are literate in the understanding of English though the majority do understand MOTU. However many radios also lack batteries and are merely kept as showpieces.

11. As the conclusion of the Patrol the majority of the people appeared in favour of a Council, they are also conducive to the fact that such a Council will incorporate expatriate residents who will also contribute their share to Council Tax. They also realise that due to the number of people who reside in the KUNI area that such a Council will be in proportion to the population and this will be of course a small Council. The lecture throughout the Patrol pointed out this aspect to them until they understood quite clearly why this was so. It was further pointed out that the people at BAKOIUDU would have more Councillors than at KUBUNA due to the fact more people lived at BAKOIUDU.

12. The people have grasped the fact that the Council will be multi-racial and small and have shown considerable interest and enthusiasm in the future establishment of such a Council. However the overall efficiency of the Council when implemented will only depend on the co-operation of its members and their ability to work together as a team and not as individuals and to be made further aware of their political responsibilities and this can only be achieved as already suggested by further education.

13. The preferential voting system was explained to the clan leaders and influential men, a few of the semi-educated-men understood but when the next Patrol visits the area it would be well to go into this subject more thoroughly.

B.

14. ECONOMIC GROWTH

The area has in the last decade been subjected to one of continual improvement and expansion in relation to the economic development of the area. With the guidance and advice of DASF Rubber production has been the prime motivation for progress amongst the people, in both the BAKOIUDU and KUBUNA. It is however an area of monoculture and as such DASF have realised this and are investigating the possibilities of establishing a cattle industry in the KUBUNA valley. Though the cattle project may assist the KUBUNA people in expanding, the BAKOIUDU faction have indirectly associated themselves with the cattle project at KUBUNA, at least on the surface and from observations made it appears such association may be prestige reasons only and such may cause them in fact to neglect their Rubber.

15. As a result of the storeman of the Rubber Co-operative Society at BAKOIUDU absconding with a certain amount of money, one clan, the MADIU have stated they will not tap rubber for a year. DASF again would be well advised to investigate the matter further as this attitude could spread and have an effect on the other clans engaged in the Rubber industry. It would also establish a better relationship between the Rubber Co-operative Society other than that which exists now.

16. As regards the cattle project, the people understand a little as to what may be involved, no one has any real knowledge of the costs of management the possible breeding potential and of the work involved in looking after such cattle. In order that such a project, when instituted, is fully understood DASF would be advised to implement an education and training program designed to give them a better understanding of what such a project entails. Otherwise the cattle will be regarded as a prestige symbol and solely used as a convenient first hand meat supply.

17. The villages grow as much food as they need for their own consumption only, namely Taro, Sweet potato and a few bananas, very little of this is sold, if the road is improved in the near future such produce could either be sold on Yule Island, Moresby or to surrounding villages in the other neighbouring Census Divisions, at the present time there is no market available, due to the difficult road communications.

18. European development within the area is limited to two private enterprise ventures, the UKUA Rubber Plantation and the WANONO Sawmill. The UKUA Rubber Plantation is owned by Mrs. Dexter at present residing in Brisbane, Queensland, the plantation is managed by Mr. & Mrs. B. HIDES. Some 49 persons are employed on a casual and agreement basis, management and labour relations are harmonious and there are no disputes existing. The plantation itself is well kept and looked after, the rubber trees being kept free from undergrowth, the outbuildings are kept in a good state of repair. The plantation store does a reasonably good trade, the turnover per month being sufficient enough to pay the labour employed.

19. The WANONO Sawmill is managed by a French couple a Mr. & Mrs. STEFANSKE on behalf of Mr. N. WAHL of Bercina. The sawmill is a tumbledown collection of buildings, rusting neglected machinery and timber insufficiently protected from the weather. The writer cannot see how at present the Sawmill will represent an economically viable concern specially as at present there exists a legal tangle as regards who owns what of the sawmill, until this problem is solved the Sawmill will continue to decay in reality the management of this enterprise calls for little more than the occupation of a caretaker.

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20. SOCIAL.

Literacy in the Kuni is amongst younger age groups on the increase and this naturally is due entirely to the efforts of the Catholic Missions. If it were not to this organization Education would be sadly lacking in this area as there are no Government Schools. In the area two schools exist, one at Bakioudu which teaches standards one to six and the girls school at Kubuna (known as the St. Marie Goreti School) which at present is teaching only standards five and six. The school at Bakioudu teaches age groups from seven to sixteen years and has some two hundred or more pupils in attendance. All the Teachers are well qualified and live quite near to the school itself. Students who show ability reach and pass standard six are encouraged to go on to further their education, which means attending various schools in different areas. Recently begun at this school is a small Parents and Teachers Association, it is hoped that this may set the example for other parents to follow in the near future. It is a good indication that parents are beginning to show an interest in their childrens education and future.

21. The school at Kubuna is strictly for girls, there does exist in the same grounds a small school which caters for children in the seven to ten year age group, this is staffed by one qualified teacher and one unqualified teacher. This small school endeavours to teach to the children the very basic rudiments of reading and writing the attendance fluctuates slightly depending on the Parents attitude towards the child s education. The girls school is at present teaching only two standards five and six, as teachers they have two qualified sisters. According to Father Bohn, priest in charge of the Mission, next year will see only one standard being taught after which the education syllabus will be changed to a girls vocational school. This at present is still in the formative stage and no definite decision has yet been reached as to the date of the change.

22. The general state of health of the Kuni people is best described as poor, one overtaxed Aid post exists at Bakioudu, cases treated there range from Grilli, Yaws, Malnutrition and Tuberculosis (especially amongst women and children) The Aid post orderly does his best to his limited ability and meagre medical supplies which become available from time to time. The Bakioudu Mission sometimes augments from its own supplies that which can be spared. The people themselves have created a small Aid post committee and contribute small amounts of money towards the purchase of additional medical supplies, however due to the prohibitive cost of some goods this financial contribution is often not enough. No Aid Post exists at Kubuna and consequently people tend to now rely on the Mission or simply do not bother at all to go for any form of treatment due to distances involved in travel.

23. The people are in no way resentful towards the Administration due to prevailing health factor but are with reason worried about it. It would perhaps be well to request that the Public Health Department send a Health Patrol to visit each village of the Kuni. It would also reassure the people that they have not been forgotten in matters relating to their health. However the case for an examination of the health situation in the Kuni is now overdue and something must be done and done soon.

24. The maintenance of Law and Order within the villages of the Kuni rests with the village constables and councillors for mediation of disputes within their scope, alternatively if unable to resolve a dispute they sometimes approach the Mission or any European living in the area for assistance. Problems relating to Bride price non payment and more serious problems are left to the visiting Administrative Officer when he visits the area on Patrol. The people of the Kuni are well behaved and quite peaceful, living as they have done so for so long under the influence of the Mission. They have been taught the elementary rules of law and order and these rules can be said to be observed.

25. The area has been Mission dominated since the late 19th century, it is sufficient to say that the Catholic Mission has in this area achieved considerable success in all fields of its own Administration. The relationship that exists in the area between the

Administrations representatives is a harmonious one of assistance and co-operation when needed. The people with ~~few~~ few exceptions are adherents to Catholicism and church services of a Sunday are well attended. The people are inclined to listen to what the Mission says, does and acts and are continually making comparisons between the Administration and the Mission.

26. There does not appear to be any form of unrest or cultist movements ~~in~~ in the area, the people seem to be pre-occupied by cash cropping planting rubber and thinking about the forthcoming Council to be too concerned about such movements. Probably magico-religious associations do exist but the writer did not see any evidence of their existence nor would he have been told about any.

27. In the Kuni there do not exist any organizations which cater for the social activities of both adults and young people, it is an ~~is~~ area which would prove very receptive for the establishment of a womens club, a mens club and a youth centre. Perhaps the Catholic Mission may be interested in this sphere of social activity or perhaps a welfare organization could establish some form of a club or some outdoor activities which would be able to cater for the peoples needs. The people could not be considered to be over worked at all and consequently have ample leisure time once their work is finished but little to occupy their time after that.

#### Conclusion.

This was the writers first Patrol and as such was considered as a training exercise, during the course of the Patrol a great deal was undoubtedly learnt concerning the behaviour, attitudes and hopes of the Kuni peoples. As a result of such first hand observations and contact the writer gained considerable knowledge of conditions at present existing in the area. In all probability the writer has in common ~~to~~ many first Patrol made in the compilation of both an Area study and Situation Reports many mistakes, omissions not to mention typographical errors. ~~It~~ However much has been learnt even during the typing of such reports and is hoped to further benefit by receiving official criticism and by gaining further practical experience whilst under training.

HAYWARD  
APC