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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KUKIPI

VOLUME No: 2

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1956 - 1957

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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GULF DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

KEREMA & KUKIPI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KEREMA</u>		
1 - 56/57	K.L.Fitzgerald	Enna, Wenna and Lohiki Valleys
2 - 56/57	A.K.Jackson	Kaipu Census Division
3 - 56/57	T.Mitchell	Kerema Bay Census Division
4 - 56/57	K.L.Fitzgerald	Headwaters of Iwai'a (Ivori) River
<u>KUKIPI</u>		
1 - 56/57	P.S.Gall	Moviave and Associated Villages, Kukipi
2 - 56/57	P.S.Gall	Popo Group and Lese Villages (Moripi Group)
3 - 56/57	D.Ross	Toaripi, Moripi and Moveave Census Divisions

30/2/46



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Gulf..... Report No.....Kukipi No.1-56/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P. S. Gall,..... Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Moviave and Associated Villages, Kukipi.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Mr. P. Roche,..... Medical Assistant
4 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Natives.....1 Interpreter.....
2 N.M.A. s

Duration—From 24/.....9/19.56..to.....3./10/19.56..

Number of Days.....Ten.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....26/.....1...../19.56..

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

Map Reference.....Army Strat. Series, 4 miles to 1 inch, Yule Sheet.....

Objects of Patrol.....General and Routine Administration.....

.....Report on present position following recent outbreak of cargo cult.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/1/1957

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1956

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATION			
				0-1 Months		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			Females in Child Birth		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			In	Out
HEATOARE	24.1.56	8	5	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	
HEAVANA	25.1.56	11	12	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	1	
JAVAVIRI	28.5.56	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	
TARANA	29.5.56	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
TOTAL		30	27	-	-	1	-	11	3	4	-	2	1	6	5	-	-	5	5

NOTE - THE ABOVE CENSUS FIGURES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.1 - 56/57 of
September-October, 1956.

Conducted by;

P. S. Gall, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled;

Moviave and associated villages.

Objects of Patrol;

- (1) General and Routine Administration.
- (2) Report on the Present Position following the recent Out-break of Cargo Cult Activities at the Moviave Villages.

Duration of Patrol;

From 24/9/56 to 3/10/56 10 days.

Last Patrol to the Area;

Native Affairs - 26/1/56.

Map Reference;

Army Strat. Series, 4 miles to 1 inch, Yule Sheet.

Personnel Accompanying;

- European; - Mr. P. Roche, Medical Assistant.
Native; - 4 members R.P.&.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
2 Medical Assistants.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.1 - 56/57 of
September-October, 1956.

DIARY.

24- 9-56.

Departed Station at 10.15 per canoe for Savaiviri village, arriving 2.00p.m.. Inspection of village, Aid Post, L.M.S. Mission school, Co-operative Society Store. Evening at Savaiviri.

25- 9-56.

Courts, disputes, inspection of cemetery. General discussion with Village Officials. At 12.55 departed Savaiviri arriving Tapala Village at 1.55p.m.. Village inspected. Evening at Tapala.

26- 9-56.

7.00a.m. departure for Malalau. Inspection of airstrip and buildings. Two Carsair planes - a Norseman and an Anson - landed Malalau 11.00a.m.. Discussion with pilots. Departed at 3.20p.m. for Tapala.

27- 9-56.

Courts and village matters discussed with Village Officials. From 12.45 to 3.00p.m. en route by canoe for Moviave. Inspection of Heatoare. Evening - discussion with Heatoare Village Officials.

28- 9-56.

Morning - inspection of Heavala Village and housing project. Viewed possible sites for village sports ground (Heatoare land). Area selected. Inspection of Co-operative Society Store. Afternoon - disputes and complaints, Heavala Village. Evening - discussion with Heavala Village Officials.

29- 9-56.

Heard 3 land usage disputes. Remainder of day at Roman Catholic Mission station, Terapo.

30- 9-56.

Inspection of Moviave cemetery and road to Lakekamu river. Visited village bakery. Two more land usage disputes arbitrated. Further discussion re proposed village playing field. Evening - discussion with Heatoare-Heavala Village Officials.

1-10-56.

Morning on Courts and disputes - land usage disputes predominating. Afternoon - further inspection of both villages, bakery, L.M.S. and R.C. Mission schools, and Aid Post.

2-10-56.

Courts, disputes and further check of Heavala Village re-building project. Instruction re hygiene and drainage for both villages.

3-10-56.

Final Courts and disputes. Departed Moviave at 1.10p.m. arriving at Station at 3.00p.m.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report - Moviave Villages.

Introduction.

The Moviave peoples are portion of the extensive Toaripi linguistic group bounded by the Mekeo and Apinaipi groups to the east and by the Kerema Bay groupings to the west. The Toaripi affiliations are associated with both the adjacent groups, whilst their origins would apparently be derived from the mountains to the north from whence the early Moviave settlers came.

The 4 villages which constitute the Moviave are situated in the sago and nipa swamp country of the Tauri delta. They encompass a population of 2467 of the more advanced and sophisticated people of the Gulf District. Their land holdings are extensive but are the cause of much friction concerning ownership and tenure. A progressive but far from virile people, their advancement lacks an energetic and self-interested approach to extensive economic development.

Native Affairs.

This report, whilst providing a coverage of the patrol's activities and impressions gained, would also provide the information required by the Minister for Territories concerning the present situation at Moviave following the recent out-break of cargo cult. Memorandum BP.841/1 from the Minister refers.

The present situation at these villages could not be classed as satisfactory. As previously reported, nothing untoward is currently taking place insofar as cargo cult activities are concerned. However, it is rumoured, from a responsible source, that Torea, whose activities precipitated the incident several months ago, is desirous of re-building the four-storied edifice which was demolished following the last incident, and of supplementing this with an eight-storied building. I am told that bush materials for these buildings are being gathered and that Tapala and Savaiviri villages will assist in the project. Construction work has not commenced nor have any tangible signs been evidenced of the matter - which at present must be considered only as rumour.

However, from the point of normal administration the Moviave situation is disturbing. The twin villages of Heavala and Heatoare are excessively over-crowded and situated on a relatively small area of land, portion of which is subjected to inundation and from tidal and flood waters. Living conditions are unhygienic. Much friction exists concerning land tenure. With nought else to expend their surplus energies upon they resort to argument and dispute concerning land, details and record of which literally fill the 4 Moviave village books to an excessive degree. In this context, ownership of a solitary coconut tree provided one bitterly contested dispute brought to the patrol's notice. As this situation prevails throughout the Toaripi generally, it is strongly recommended that a Land's Commission Officer be allocated the task of investigating and settling land tenure in the Toaripi which is beyond the jurisdiction of a Patrol Officer. Whilst disputed land holdings elsewhere in the Toaripi generally concern inter-group and inter-clan ownership, the Moviave bitterly contest intra-family and extended family group holdings. It is considered that the Moviave would not relinquish any of their land holdings for European exploitation - nor would such reluctance be precipitated by land availability - and still retain rather strong feelings concerning the appropriation of Terapo and a small tract of land south of the village (Crown land still) in pre-war days. The general feeling is that insufficient payment was

made for acquisition of the land. The Terapo land was originally a coconut plantation and subsequently sold to the Roman Catholic Mission. The other area mentioned above is unimproved Crown land. It is suggested that this area (shown on the accompanying map) be retained by the Administration for possible future requirements for a local government centre or school as it is adjacent to the village.

Religious friction and antagonism is another factor which tends to destabilise normal village life in this group, where such antagonism is rife to a degree not found elsewhere in the Toaripi apart possibly from the Lese group.

It is suggested that the obvious social vacuum which exists here could be reduced considerably by the introduction of healthier interests. Such an interest was created in the field of economic development for this group with the projected timber exploitation of the Upper Tauri Moviave land holdings. Progress of this scheme is currently in a state of flux, following the recent decision by the Roman Catholic Mission to withdraw its interest and proposed participation in the venture.

The introduction of native local government at this juncture would be advantageous and would serve to channel the energies and frustration of these people to a more useful purpose. The tendency in this area is to take for granted any suggestions, ideas or possibilities. Hence, in the context of local government nothing was mentioned during the patrol - following unsubstantiated promises regarding the introduction of councils to the Iokea-Oiapu groups several years ago. These promises were brought to my notice during a recent visit to the Moripi.

Whilst the Moviave population is possibly insufficient to warrant a separate local government body, a combined Moviave Motumotu group would provide a compact population of 6253 incorporated in 14 villages as notated below;

Proposed Council area and census sub-division groupings:-

<u>Geographical Deliniation.</u>	<u>Group.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Census Sub-division Total.</u>
Moviave	Moviave	Heavala	1323	
		Heatoare	612	
		Savaiviri	315	
		Tapala	217	
		Total	2467	
Motumotu	Motumotu	Lilefiru	665	
		Hamuhamu	195	
		Taurihamu	165	
		Marekea	217	
		Tavafiru	269	
		Kukipi	468	
		Isapiapi	564	
		Uritai	849	
		Miravase	226	
		Lalapipi	168	
Total	3786			

Aggregate - 6253.

It should be observed that such a combination does not involve different linguistic groupings. Both the Moviave and Motumotu are Toaripi in language and have common origins. But the Moviave-Motumotu deliniation above is primarily a geographical break-up. It is mentioned here that the social advancement of these groups surpasses their political and economic development. The

people are aware of this and are not convinced by the repeated statements that local government staff is unavailable to introduce councils to the area. It is a fact that some elements of the Toaripi linguistic group feel their advancement is being held in check by the administration. From an oblique aspect, this is evidenced in the cargo cult element in the area.

The rather interesting history of the cargo cult in the Moviave area, as explained by Fr. Blanc of the Roman Catholic Mission, Terapo, is briefly summarised as follows;

The first cargo cult elements were observed in 1947 when Moviave natives made regular daily visits to Elauala Hill, situated on the eastern side of the Lakekamu River. A large hole was excavated near the crest of the hill, ostensibly to enable resurrection of the ancestors. Women were forbidden to approach the area.

In 1949, the 4-storied building was constructed at Heavala with Savaiviri, Tapala, Uritai and other villages assisting in the construction. This building was to accommodate the ancestors who would supposedly emanate from Elauala. A ceremony and feast celebrated the opening of this building to which, over a period of months, it is estimated some 10,000 natives ~~wixixixixix~~ came to inspect. The visitors came from as far afield as Yule Island, Mekeo and Ihu, and allegedly paid sixpence each to inspect the interior of the structure. The prophesy was circulated that the world would shortly come to an end which would be indicated by torrential rains in the night. The Lord would come again to earth and in the new world to follow, natives who heard the word of Torea would be turned into europeans, "non-converted" natives would be turned into pigs whilst europeans would revert to native form and serve the new race of europeans, i.e., Torea and followers. In anticipation of this, large sums of money were collected and materials purchased to provide clothing for the europeans of the new world. Secret nocturnal meetings in the 4-storied house, which were a feature of the period preceding the recent out-break, have been taking place since 1950. In 1951, during another minor out-break, all graves were cleaned in anticipation of the dead rising. During this episode it was forbidden for natives to chew betelnut, as upon conversion to europeans they would emulate the ~~smoking~~ habit of smoking european type cigarettes. However, abstinence from betelnut lasted approximately 5 weeks. In 1952-53 A.D.O. Flower investigated these activities but insufficient evidence prevailed to promulgate any action. Torea allegedly told the villagers later that when Mr. Flower inspected the 4-storied building he fainted half way up as the spirits prevented his reaching the top floor. Torea has previously been jailed for creating unrest in the village. In 1955 he visited Wau and Lae via Bulldog on the Lakekamu River to encourage all Moviave migrants to return to the village. During the recent episode, when V.C. Peope violently opposed the cult activities (he previously followed Torea), he was warned to expect violent punishment for his opposition when the new world dawned.

The above typifies the thoughts and ideas prevailing in the Moviave villages. Admittedly not all the inhabitants accept such anomalous ideas. However the normal village routine is undeniably swayed and agitated by such rumours, which could hardly be described as sectarian pertaining to the L.M.S. as numerous Catholics are within Torea's following. The feelings and ideals of these people could more accurately be classified as anti-european with a slight anti-administration bias.

The egress of numerous young adult skilled workers to the larger centres has created sociological problems within the framework of family responsibilities resulting in a disintegrating effect on the local social pattern. This was repeatedly brought to the patrol's notice. Numerous instances were met where wives and families of absentee casual skilled

labour had received neither support or maintenance for varying periods up to 5 years. In several instances wives supporting children had re-married without divorce by native custom from their former husbands, thus, technically, had two husbands. It was found that the motivating force had been the necessity to provide for the children. In one case, a married female with two children by her first husband was pregnant to her second spouse.

The other problem raised by the migration of artisans from the village concerned aged relatives, mainly parents. These migrants have virtually severed their bonds with the village, and as by dint of local custom it is incumbent upon children to provide for their aged parents, this obligation, in numerous instances where the migrants are concerned, has not been accepted by others. The parents approached the patrol to seek assistance in the matter.

Villages.

The villages of Savaiviri and Tapala were found to be in excellent condition. At Savaiviri water is a problem and the village is subjected to inundation at high tide. Tapala showed the obvious signs of a preparatory clean-up but this does not detract from the credit due for the exemplary condition of the village.

Heavala and Heatoare showed quite the reverse, being over-crowded, untidy, dirty and unhygienic. The twin village is subject to slight inundation, but apart from this it is hard to greatly improve the village area without breaking down the present composite group into smaller villages. Heatoare is not so acutely effected regarding land availability as Heavala. Consequently some jealousy and friction has evolved between those clans (Heatoare) with sufficient village land available to meet requirements as contrasted with their opposite numbers at Heavala where lack of suitable land for village requirements has resulted in comparatively crowded "slum" conditions.

However, Heavala is currently engaged in a housing project which is planned to off-set the natural environmental and socially evolved disadvantages of the area. Initial enthusiasm has waned noticeably since its inception in May last year. What was initially a welcome scheme is now considered as a burden, and many have not endeavoured to complete their houses for some time.

When the scheme was inaugurated a scaled plan was drawn up on which each individual family of Heavala was allocated a site, consideration being given and allowance made at the time for customary clan land ownership within the village perimeter. Due to the temporary re-shuffling of domicile necessitated, each successive row of buildings in the scheme cannot be commenced until the previous row is completed. The first two rows of houses are under way concurrently but progressing all too slowly having now been under construction for over a year. At the present rate of progress the scheme is doomed to ultimate failure. To prevent this occurrence advice was given that regulation 101(9) of the Native Regulations would be invoked against any individual allocated a site in the first two rows whose house was incomplete and unoccupied without reasonable excuse on the 1st January, 1957. This provides ample warning and apart from creating other interests to counteract the recent cargo cult rumours, is the only possible method of ensuring the success of the project.

In conjunction with the housing project, numerous instructions were given to off-set the unhygienic state of the area; a canal and lawns are to replace a filthy area at the head of Kilakilaho Creek, the canal to extend along the southern extremity of the combined villages. Other remarks concerning this are notated under hygiene.

In all a rather ambitious project is in progress, but if conducted in conjunction with the Heavala housing project a radical improvement must result and is long overdue. The break-down and dispersal of this group into smaller units would greatly improve Moviave and alleviate the present chronic over-crowding which is one of the more responsible irritants in the Moviave situation. Such a move has been considered by these people at various times but has not materialised.

The extensive work allocated this village has the dual purpose of off-setting the cargo cult tendencies and providing a standard village in which the inhabitants can cultivate a sense of civic pride. However much persuasion will be required to ultimately achieve this objective. Due to their inherent belligerent nature, the persuasive measures may not be appreciated, but, it is considered, the final results of their labours will.

Housing.

The style of housing found in this area is most satisfactory, being of a commodious, pseudo-european type pattern. They are all raised 5' to 8' on stumps allowing cooling draughts to circulate underneath.

At Heavala housing is somewhat disorganised with the housing project in progress. In the transition, those whose houses are currently effected live in most unhygienic circumstances in very primitive and temporary shanties which under normal circumstances would not be countenanced: another reason for ~~the~~ accelerating the progress rate of the village housing scheme.

Rest Houses.

Are maintained at 3 of the 4 villages visited, one rest house serving Heavala and Heatoare. All are satisfactory and in good condition.

Village Officials.

Appendix "B" lists the officials for the Moviave villages.

All officials met by the patrol were most co-operative and anxious to please. V.C. Jack of Heatoare is still the most outstanding and pro-administration official in the area but, in the closing stages of his career, his influence appears to be waning slightly. Utikau-Tore is carrying out his V.C.'s duties at Savaiviri most satisfactorily, and it would appear that he has served in this capacity since 1938. Despite several adverse comments in his V.C.'s book, Setai-Evoa, of Tapala rendered every assistance to the patrol whilst his village was in excellent condition. Heaveta, V.C. Heavala village, carries his responsibilities satisfactorily. Apparently he was unco-operative and refused to assist during the cargo cult incident in May. It must be admitted, however, that he has a difficult group to handle, undoubtedly the most difficult in the area, and his hesitation to assist at that time could understandably have been influenced by the thought of possible retaliation from the troublesome faction.

Medical and Health.

The patrol was accompanied by E.M.A. Mr. P. Roche whose report will cover the medical aspect of the Moviave.

Aid posts are established in all but Tapala Village where one was requested by the villagers. Here the provision of an aid post orderly is conditioned by the availability of a trainee

from Iduabada Technical School, Port Moresby. A Tapala native is currently doing the Iduabada course.

The Heatoare aid post, which serves the requirements of both Heatoare and Heavala is inadequate and in unsatisfactory condition. However the Moviave village officials have given consideration to the provision of a new aid post in the near future.

Hygiene.

Much is needed to improve the hygiene of the Moviave villages.

Water supply; In each village quite a problem. At Savaiviri water is drawn from the Tauri River which is polluted by the upriver Heavala and Heatoare villages where the ~~village~~ is utilised for toilet purposes. Much of the Savaiviri illness is attributed to this factor. Tapala has requested assistance in a scheme to provide iron roofing and water tanks for each house in an endeavour to overcome the water problem, water being currently drawn from a dirty non-tidal back water. The abortive cost of such an ambitious project in relation to village finance was emphasised and an alternate scheme was suggested in the form of wells with hand pumps to draw the water, for which it was proposed that supervision of the installation would be made. This was considered but the more elaborate and costly scheme is still preferred. Heavala and Heatoare water, drawn from wells, was liberally endowed with mosquito larvae.

Tapala is the only village not subject to inundation at high or flood tide. However adequate drainage is provided at both Tapala and Savaiviri.

Sanitation; Savaiviri has satisfactory arrangements in this regard. At Tapala, lavatories are situated over water but in need of repair. Conditions at Heavala and Heatoare are shocking - a conservative appraisal! Instructions were recorded in the village books that new toilet facilities were to be erected forthwith.

Disposal of rubbish is unsatisfactory at Tapala where it is merely ejected over the village fence. Large disposal pits and burning of rubbish was suggested.

Generalising, conditions at Tapala and Savaiviri are fair, but Heavala and Heatoare leave much to be desired. At Heatoare the conditions were not entirely satisfactory despite a clean-up precipitated by the patrol's visit. At Heavala no apparent effort was made to improve the village proper before the patrol's arrival. Stagnant water harbours mosquito larvae in quantity, lavatories are in a shocking state whilst rubbish is literally disposed anywhere; both villages are encompassed to within feet of the village fence by sago swamp - all quite opposed to the desires for European status expressed in the village cargo cult activities.

An endeavour to reverse this unhygienic state was made in a suggestion that the villages find a volunteer for the position of village hygiene orderly willing to attend the relevant medical course of 2 years at the Iduabada Training School. Prior to the patrol's departure a youth came forward for the position; Ata-Miria by name, 16½ years old and trained at the L.M.S. school, Moviave to standard 3, has been away from school now for 1 year. He impressed by his quiet unassuming nature and interest shown towards the work involved. It is recommended that he be accepted and it is hoped he may attend the 1957 course.

As an interim and direct measure, instructions were given and recorded concerning the village uncleanliness.

Education.

The Moviave villages are well endowed insofar as the availability of education establishments is concerned. Within close proximity to the 4 villages are the higher education centres at Koaru, an London Missionary Society school, Terapo, where the Roman Catholic Mission runs a school, and the Administration Higher School at the Kukipi Patrol Post. In addition, each village possesses its own school or schools, these being ~~all~~ denominational. The standard at these village schools is not high. The best of these schools is the Heavala-Heatoare L.M.S. school under the supervision of a Samoan Pastor.

Brief summaries of each school visited are as follows;

Savaiviri; L.M.S. school, 80 pupils (45 at kindergarten). Standards 1 to 5, classes a, b, and c, and kindergarten. Four days schooling weekly, English and Toaripi taught. There are 2 teachers.

Tapala; L.M.S. school, 45 pupils, standards 1 to 4, classes a, b, and c, and kindergarten. Four days schooling weekly, teacher is younger and appears brighter than his counterpart at Savaiviri. English and Toaripi taught.

Heavala-Heatoare; Roman Catholic school, 98 pupils, standards 1 to 3 and classes a and b. Four days schooling weekly, apparently 5 teachers, the vernacular is taught in the junior classes whilst English is taught in the senior standards. Education to standards 4 and 5 is provided at Terapo.

L.M.S. school, 188 pupils, standards 1 to 5, classes a, b, and c. School is conducted 4 days in the week. Feuu, Samoan Pastor is assisted by 3 teachers, both English and Toaripi being taught.

Every encouragement was given these schools and their teachers by the patrol. Village officials were instructed to supervise the regular and punctual attendance of pupils. This followed the complaint that parents took children from school frequently for varying periods to the gardens. It was emphasised to the villagers that such irregular attendance was detrimental to the children's academic progress. It was also suggested that the villagers might assist in maintaining the schools which their children attended.

Missions.

Savaiviri and Tapala villages adhere to the L.M.S. faith, whilst Heavala and Heatoare are mixed L.M.S. and Roman Catholic.

At Savaiviri village the people requested permission to donate land to the L.M.S. mission, an area sufficient for a large school and teacher's house. It was suggested that rather than make an official transfer of ownership, the school and teacher's house should be built, but that the village retain the right of ownership to the land. This may appear to provide a rather tenuous hold for the mission insofar as their school is concerned, however, it is ~~suggested~~ pointed out that the materials and building therefor are to be provided by the villagers, hence nought would be lost to the mission should the village resume the land at a later date. The area in question is well sited on high ground adjacent to the village. No official application has been made for the ground by the mission, the idea being suggested by the villagers only. Might this office be advised, please, concerning Administration policy in such a case. Would a presentation of land to missions be channelled through the same procedure as a transfer and purchase of land to the crown?

At Heavala and Heatoare a deep inward rift exists between the native adherents of the two missions which displays a pronounced effect on the village social structure. The relationship between the Europeans of the 2 missions in the Toaripi isaxa outwardly barely passive and lacks harmonious desires or liaison. The situation at Moviave provides a rather extreme example of "competitive christianity" with a consequent detrimental repercussion influencing the native administration of this impressionable, emotional group.

Both missions sponsor youth organisations - the Catholic mission sponsoring the Boy Scout Moviave Group comprising some 24 members. Being so isolated they receive no guidance or supervision by Europeans *ixxiha* and sadly lack proper training in the full routine of scouting activities. They have received no visits from the scout officials in charge of this area. It is a pity they are so neglected as the organisation, properly functioning and encouraged could do much for the youth of Moviave.

The Torch-bearers, a Territory wide L.M.S. youth organisation, is active in the Moviave villages and is characterised here, in the writer's opinion, by over-accentuated drill squads and precision military style marching, not in full keeping with the concepts of a mission youth organisation.

A third group, the Young Mens and Young Women's Christian Association, was inaugurated by Tores, leader of the cargo cult activities. This organisation, which was to be non-sectarian, and purported to unite the youth of Moviave was acceptable to the L.M.S. missionary, Mr. Brown, but upon instruction from Fr. Blanc, was boycotted by the Catholic element. The present status of this association in the village is unknown. In theory the principles of this movement were sound and an ideal which, if materialised, could have done much to break down the competitive and unsavoury spirit which characterises their christianity, but due to religious differences, the organisation in basic practice was unacceptable.

Such differences in the christianity presented to these people has not served to harmonise village life by any means.

It is mentioned here that an endeavour was made by the patrol to create interest in a proposed recreation oval for Heavala-Heatoare. A suitable site was found in Heatoare where land is not so restricted. The owner was quite agreeable to the suggestion and V.C. Jack was given the task of having the area cleared. The idea is that such an amenity would be available to the Boy Scout Movement, the Torch-bearers, YMCA, YWCA, and the children of both village schools for their sporting and organisation activities.

Cemeteries.

The cemeteries at each of the villages were visited by the patrol and found to be in a clean, tidy condition.

Roads, Bridges and Wharves.

Bridges and wharves are non-existent in the Moviave area.

Numerous roads and tracks exist (as shown on the accompanying map). Pre-war the connecting road between the Napala Creek and Malalau airstrip served to convey A.P.C. equipment and supplies from shallow draught vessels to the A.P.C. establishment and drilling site. It is currently in a neglected state but suitable as a walking track. It was suggested that an old road connecting Heavala and Terapo Mission be re-opened.

Native Complaints.

An endless number of complaints ~~were~~^{was} brought to the patrol's notice at Heavala-Heatoare. Many turned out to be of a minor nature and settled arbitrarily out of Court: several were heard through the Court for Native Matters. However the majority of disputes concerned land tenure and lack of maintenance for aged parents and families by absentee casual skilled labour - both cases being elucidated earlier under "Native Affairs". Although both these forms of dispute are beyond a Patrol Officer's jurisdiction, it was considered advisable, in some such cases, to arbitrate, in order to prevent further friction, where it was considered that an equitable solution could be obtained to satisfy both parties. In such occurrences emphasis was laid on the arbitrary nature of the decisions reached.

Forestry.

I would refer to Department of Forests memorandum A.143 dated the 13th July, 1956, minuted by the Director of Native Affairs (18-2-3 of the 18th July) to the District Commissioner, Kikori; and to the District Commissioner's memorandum 34-1/1048 dated the 30th July to the Assistant District Officer, Kerema. The above correspondence concerns the proposed Upper Tauri River timber project under the joint auspices of the Moviave Co-operative and Roman Catholic Mission, Terapo. Much correspondence has amassed on this subject since its inception 6 years ago - with no corresponding development or tangible sign of fruition to date.

Mid-October, 1955, Patrol Officer Permazel and Forestry Officer Gray made a joint survey of the Tauri timber potential and endeavoured to purchase the timber rights of a 9,000 acre block on the mid-Tauri region as a preliminary to the establishment of a joint Moviave Co-operative-Terapo Mission venture. Purchase value of the timber rights was suggested as £200, with the Moviave to share in the profits gained from the exploitation of the timber. However the owners adamantly refused to the transfer of the timber rights.

Earlier this year the owners were still unwilling to sell when again approached by the then Officer-in-Charge, Kukipi.

With reference to the above-mentioned memorandum by the District Commissioner, Kikori; pursuant upon the instructions therein, it was intended to again discuss the transfer of the timber rights with the Moviave during this patrol. Prior to broaching the subject in the village, the patrol discussed the matter with Fr. Blanc at Terapo in order to fully ascertain the Mission's views on the subject. It would appear that no detailed, finalised agreement or contract existed concerning Mission participation in the venture.

Two factors arose from the interview with Fr. Blanc;

(1) The Mission was no longer interested in the project as the saw-mill plant valued at £6,000 - and originally intended for Terapo and the Tauri project - had been recently established at Yule Island, timber for the mill now being obtained from the Upper Mekeo area. It would appear that the mill had been available for erection at Terapo for some 2 years, but as the Tauri venture continued to remain in a state of flux and failed to resolve itself - from the Administration viewpoint - the Mission decided again holding the mill for an indefinite period, established it at Yule Island and concentrated on drawing timber from the alternate source.

(2) It would appear that despite the repeated assurances given that £200 represented only initial payment for the timber rights and that

the Moviave would share the profits from the commercial exploitation of the timber, a misinterpretation occurred. The Moviave gained the impression that £200 represented the full and final value for their timber. Hence, understandably, their adamant stand in opposing transfer of the timber rights to the administration.

In the light of the above circumstances it was decided not to discuss the project again with the Moviave. To attempt the purchase of timber rights without a definite plan of subsequent development involving Moviave participation and part-ownership would be futile, since, due to their knowledge of the Mission's withdrawal from the scheme, the Moviave would interpret the transfer of timber rights as a preliminary to European exploitation, as an alternative scheme involving their participation cannot, at this stage, be seen.

Observations and recommendations;

- (1) The Moviave would be most unwilling to transfer timber rights for wholly European exploitation.
- (2) It is considered that a scheme involving the Moviave on a substantial share basis would be readily acceptable. This would be politically advantageous also in consideration of the recent cargo cult activities, as a suitable outlet for their excess energies and unfavourable ideas. A successful project, properly guided, assisted and encouraged by the Administration, would regain much confidence in the Administration throughout this area.
- (3) Such a scheme might be possible (a) with outside financial or loan assistance, or (b) under the auspices of the Co-operative movement by share capital contributions. These appear as 2 likely means of raising the initial capital required (£6,000). However, it is possible that the Moviave could not amass the required capital without support.
- (4) Once exploitation of the timber stand on this 9,000 acre plot is under way, secondary agricultural development could possibly follow removal of the forest coverage. This matter is being investigated by Mr. Ryan, Kerema, of the Department of Agriculture.
- (5) It is understood that 4 or 5 young men from Moviave have received training in mill techniques with the ultimate intention of transposing to the Tauri project, once under way. They have received varying periods of training up to 5 years and would therefore be a great asset if and when the scheme eventuates.
- (6) It is strongly recommended that due to the failure of the project to date, further negotiations with the Moviave should be suspended until a positive approach can be made. This is impractical until provision of a saw-mill, capital, and administration or private management of the scheme (on behalf of the Moviave group as owners or shareholders) can be assured. Previous discussion with the Toaripi generally concerning Native Local Government and the Tauri project (matters concerning their political and economic progress) over a comparatively long period without subsequent fruition or even possibilities has left a definite mark of disbelief in dealings with the administration.

Agriculture & Livestock.

An agricultural survey of the Moviave land and garden holdings was recently conducted by Mr. F. Ryan, of the Department of Agriculture.

Savaiviri and Tapala possess extensive high ground which is barely affected by tidal and flood inundation. An extensive coconut plantation exists is situated adjacent to Savaiviri village which plantation is ~~not~~ exploited to the full, nor is the under-growth

neither

kept low. Kapok and cotton were observed growing round the village. The cotton, it would appear, was originally obtained from Port Moresby several years ago and numerous shrubs were observed on the village perimeter. Extensive land between Tapala and the Malalau airstrip is utilised for extensive cultivation. Oranges, lemons, pineapples, tomatoes and sweet potato were noticed in abundance.

The 4 Moviave villages possess extensive coconut groves and are fortunate in their land holdings which maintain the largest gardens in the Toaripi. Food supplies are adequate with a good variety available. The major Heavala and Heatoare gardens are situated on the mid-Tauri region in riparian strip.

Co-operative Societies.

The Tauri River Society embraces Tapala and Savaiviri villages. There are 152 members affiliated with this society. A good store is maintained but stocks during the patrol's visit were low. The store is situated at Savaiviri.

The Moviave Society combines the Heavala and Heatoare unit. Here again a good store is maintained but stocks on hand were low and inadequate to satisfy demands.

Plantations.

Several sizeable groves of coconuts were observed extending near the villages and flanking the creeks traversed during the patrol. Undergrowth had not been cleared through these groves which is a general omission in the area. The villages were advised re clearing the groves and extending existing plantations of coconuts. #

Census.

A census was not compiled by this patrol, but to elucidate and elaborate the suggestions concerning the introduction of Native Local Government, census figures compiled by the previous patrol are appended to this report.

Airstrips.

Malalau; Malalau airstrip is situated in the western sector of the Kukipi administrative area, and is unfortunately neither advantageously nor centrally situated to seriously warrant consideration as a possible alternate site for the patrol post.

The airstrip which, when visited, was in excellent condition, is 3,500 feet long and is regularly used - Carsair planes landing there each Tuesday and Thursday. Under the circumstances it would be a pity to close the airstrip as is currently proposed by the relevant authorities. Carsair pilots advised the patrol that landings were with D.C.A. approval despite D.C.A. advice that maintenance of the airstrip was to be discontinued. An emergency landing was recently made there by a junkers aircraft short of fuel.

Two craft - an anson and a norseman landed at the strip during the patrol's visit. From the ensuing discussion with the pilots it would appear that the Carsair company would give favourable consideration to a proposal that a fort-nightly service be inaugurated to serve the Kukipi area. At present mail and freezer are carried from Kerema fort-nightly by police runner, the trip taking approximately 9 hours by bicycle. By outboard engine and canoe the return journey between Kukipi station and Malalau could easily be accomplished in less time than the single trip to Kerema.

Malalau is the only land strip in the Kerema Sub-District. In an emergency it is admirably situated to serve the 11,000 population of the Toaripi area, which is the largest and most sophisticated group, administratively, in the Gulf District. It is also an easily accessible dispersal point for Highland repatriates working at the Kerema Bay plantations; also for administration and private employees travelling between Toaripi, Port Moresby and Goroka. It would also suit mission movements to Port Moresby or Yule Island. The Carsair pilots remarked that the strip is in far better condition than many other landing fields in the Territory. This is enhanced by the extremely dry conditions pertaining to the area making it accessible through-out the year.

Might the above suggestion concerning a regular fort-nightly service for the Kukipi area be considered?

The old D.C.A. house which remains on the airstrip and was at one stage proposed as suitable for transfer to Kukipi has deteriorated rapidly and is white ant eaten. Timbers could neither be re-assembled nor could they be utilised with other materials due to the white ants. A commodious shed, constructed of angle iron with corrugated iron roof and walls would admirably suit the Priority Kukipi station requirement for a ration and fresh foods store. At present, situated at the strip, it is a wasted asset.

Terapo; The old war-time strip at Terapo still exists and is situated within the Roman Catholic Mission leasehold. It would appear that ideas had been entertained of opening the strip post-war. The Mission is currently interested in the possibility of the strip being used by mission planes from the Highlands. The strip is relatively easily and quickly accessible to the European settlements in the Kukipi area and it is regretted that the excellent conditions pertaining to the Malalau strip ~~were~~ not at Terapo.
are

Patrol Map.

The accompanying map is a reproduction from a pre-war 1" = 1 mile map held at this office with minor changes necessitated by the erosion and sea encroachment in the coastal area round Port Chalmers.

Accuracy; the map is considered reliable but with possible slight inaccuracies in the coastal region.

Might sun-prints of this map be obtained from the Department of Lands of which 6 copies would be appreciated for this office.

Conclusion.

The patrol had several interesting aspects most interesting of which ~~were~~ the Moviave people. Constant patrolling and intensified native administration directed to this area (not to the exclusion of other Toaripi groups) will do much to erase the anomalies and current disturbing features which prevail at Moviave.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.1 - 56/57 of
September-October, 1956.

Appendix "A".

Report on Police Personnel Accompanying
the Patrol.

Const. Mohavera; No.6255.

Led the police detachment on this patrol. He is an experienced policeman and proved capable in his handling and command of the group. Has a quiet personality and could be more forceful in command. Pays full attention to dress and appearance and is well disciplined.

Const. Kema-Kuabo; No.8956.

An alert constable who showed initiative and was an energetic worker. He is smart in appearance and well disciplined. Should improve with experience.

Const. Kekera-Wakari; No.8011.

Of Kukukuku origin, this constable has not the necessary attributes to make a good policeman - but nonetheless tries hard enough. He is smart and disciplined and an invaluable asset as an interpreter for patrols to Kukukuku country.

Const. Runeba; No.8620.

A gilded rustic from the Highlands whose hearty nature sometimes lacks the controlled demeanour of a policeman. Does not display much initiative, but is keen and well disciplined. His dress and appearance occasionally needs correcting. Performs his duties energetically. Should improve with experience.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.1 - 56/57 of
September-October, 1956.

Appendix "B".

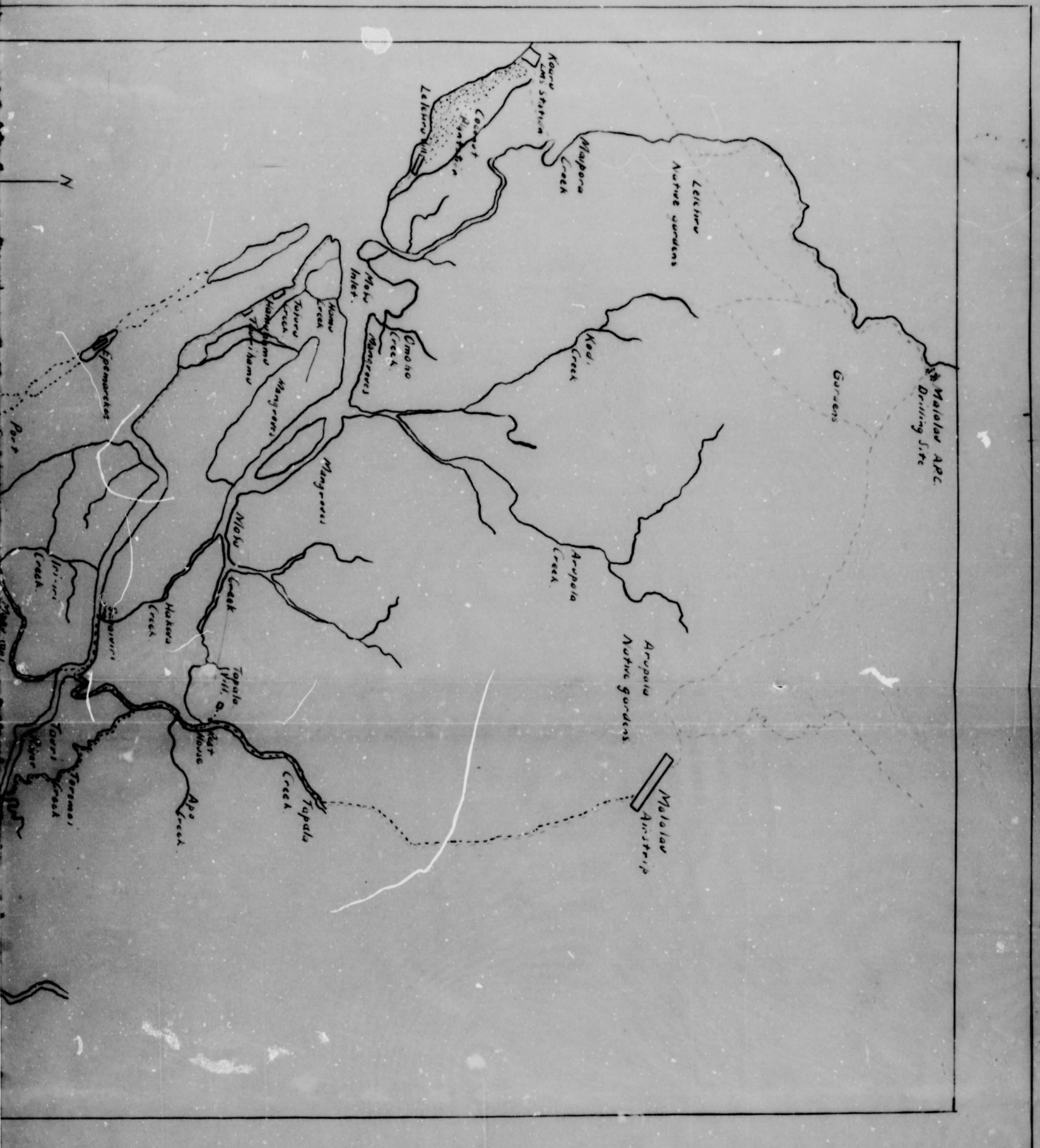
A List of Village Officials of the
Moviave Villages.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Councillor.</u>	<u>Constable.</u>
Savaiviri	Haro-Torea Tui-Pukari Uvisa-Kea Haro-Mairosu	Utikau-Tore
Tapala	Mora-Feae Mahu-Harau Karafa-Earu	Setai-Evoa
Heatoare	Autu-Upere Korai-Uvisa Arape-Haroveara Mitase-Kari Tore-Savae Uperi-Esi	Mitaeverave (Jack) - Mora
Heavala	Kevea-Sapea Maiu-Pao Morafeae-Mafu Poasu-Miraveka Malaisa-Noariapo Farapo-Earesarea Miro-Korau Ova-Kaipu Larori-Ave Harofere-Taeva Avoa-Farisa.	Haiveta-Torika

Appendix "C".

Patrol Movement Times.

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>	<u>By.</u>	<u>Time.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Kukipi Station	Savaiviri	Canoe	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs	
Savaiviri	Tapala	"	1 hr	
Tapala	Malalau Airstrip	"	40 mins	Total time -
		Walking	45 mins	1 hr 25 mins
Tapala	Moviave	Canoe	2 hrs 15 mins.	Via Turamai Channel
Moviave	Terapo	"	55 mins	No tide
Moviave	Kukipi Station	Walking	25 mins	
		Canoe	1 hr 25 mins.	Lakekamu River





MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL
REPORT KUK 1-56/57



Migration Register

Area Patrolled... MOVIAVE GROUP

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In	Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Child			Adults				
			Inside District	Outside District	Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F		M	F	M + F		
1	-	1	1	-	5	4	26	5	-	-	52	78	56	89	6	105	3	133	123	129	144	612
1	3	4	27	40	120	81	10	1	21	6	89	201	107	214	13	262	3.1	206	235	273	303	1323
1	3	3	9	10	38	17	7	1	1	-	26	57	21	52	3	55	3	55	47	66	64	315
2	4	2	3	1	9	4	4	-	1	-	11	42	15	38	3	31	2.9	56	55	45	39	217
5	10	10	40	57	221	128	26	2	23	6	178	385	199	393	25	460	-	450	460	573	547	2467

WERE COMPILED BY THE PREVIOUS PATROL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Gulf..... Report No.....Kukipi No.2 - 56/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P. S. Gall..... Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Tobo Group and Lese Villages (Mori Group).....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Mr. P. Roche,..... Medical Assistant
4 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Natives.....1 Interpreter
2 N.M.A.'s

Duration—From 22./10./19.56. to 2./11./19.56.

Number of Days.....12 days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...14/...5.../19...56

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

Map Reference.....Army Strat. Series...4 miles to 1 inch...Yule Sheet.....

Objects of Patrol.....Routine Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

811/1957

P. S. Gall
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 £.....

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

30-1/1578

District Office,
Gulf District,
KIKORI.

9th January '57

The Assistant District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEBENA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 56/57 KUKIPI

Receipt of the above mentioned report is acknowledged.

It is pleasing to note that the native situation in the area visited appears to be quite satisfactory.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Would you please request the O.I.C. Kukipi to forward me the particulars of LAHO SEWESSE, ex Village Constable. A report of his activities whilst a constable is also requested. On receipt of same, I shall forward recommendations etc to Headquarters.

VILLAGES

I am pleased to hear that the villages are in good condition. It is a pity that some people do not carry out the orders given to them, however in some cases they may have reasonable excuse; nevertheless at all times it must be impressed upon them that instructions must be obeyed.

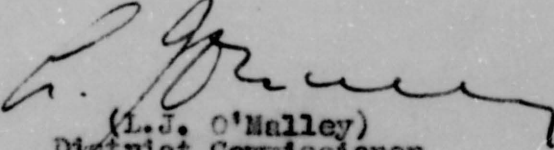
In regard to AVIHARA Village, if the Village Constable cannot show any enthusiasm, I suggest that you recommend his dismissal and replace him.

HEALTH

The health of the people throughout appears to be good. And I am pleased to hear that these people keep their Aid Posts up to standard; it is a pity that some other villages in the IHU area do not do the same.

This report is an excellent one, and gives much information re the position of the people and the area patrolled.

There is no need for me to make further comments on it.


(L.J. O'Malley)
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.2 - 56/57 of
October-November, 1956.

Conducted by;

P. S. Gall Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled;

Popo Group and Lese Villages (Moripi Group)

Object of Patrol;

Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol;

From 22/10/56 to 2/11/56 12 days.

Last Patrol to the Area;

Native Affairs - 14/5/56

Map Reference;

Army Strat. Series, 4 miles to 1 inch, Yule Sheet.

Personnel Accompanying;

European; - Mr. P. Roche, Medical Assistant.

Native; - 4 members R.P.&.N.G.C.

1 Interpreter.

2 Medical Assistants.

DIARY.

22-10-56.

Departed station at 10.05a.m. for mouth of Kupori River, thence by canoe to Kaisava Village, arriving at 4.35p.m.. Walked short distance to Luluapu Village where camp established.

23-10-56.

Day spent at Mikafiriu Village. Inspection, courts and discussion with village officials. Evening at Luluapu.

24-10-56.

At Kaisava Village. Inspection, courts and discussion re misuse of fire in gardens. Evening at Luluapu.

25-10-56.

Inspection of Luluapu Village, Co-operative Store, aid post, courts. Evening at Luluapu.

26-10-56.

Inspection of pre-war A.P.C. oil drilling installations at Palipala Hills.

27-10-56.

Departed Luluapu at 8.00a.m.. To ~~Kaze~~ Ualai, site of new Lese Marekea village, thence to Lese Avihara and on along the beach to Miaru, arriving 2.15p.m.. Camp established.

28-10-56.

Observed at Miaru.

29-10-56.

Inspection of Miaru, Eraviri and Savoripi. Co-operative store, aid post and 3 schools (R.C. and L.M.S. village schools and Administration Higher School) inspected. Courts heard. Evening patrol visited by Fr. Rhiel, R.C. Mission.

30-10-56.

Discussion with Miaru officials. 10.15a.m. to Lese rest house at Avihara. Inspection of Avihara, Co-operative store, aid post.

31-10-56.

Inspection of Kavora village - in excellent condition, aid post, L.M.S. and R.C. schools. Disputes heard.

1-11-56.

To Marekea Village. Inspection, disputes heard. Discussion re transfer of village to Ualai, - some opposition and conflicting ideas.

2-11-56.

Departed Avihara at 8.30a.m. for Ilava, where village and school inspected, general discussion. No disputes. Returned to Kukiipi Station arriving p.m..

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report - Popo Group and lese Villages.

Introduction.

The primary purpose of this patrol was a routine administration visit to the Popo Group of the Upper Kapuri River; however, the patrol was extended to include a visit to the Moripi Group villages of Lese and Miaru.

These people are found in the mid-eastern sector of the Toaripi linguistic group - the Popo having affiliations with the Apinaipi-Mekeo groupings in the Kairuku Sub-District to the east.

The Popo villages accorded the patrol a happy welcome and displayed an interested outlook towards the patrol's activities and advice. The Miaru villages appeared to be similarly disposed towards the patrol, and on the first evening at Miaru an enjoyable impromptu concert was arranged. The Lese people take life more seriously, and whilst the patrol's appearance was accepted as being unavoidable, the atmosphere created was not an easy happy one. Internal friction exists concerning the proposed transfer of Marekea village to an inland garden site at Ualai, land ownership providing the contentious subject. Religious differences (Marekea being Roman Catholic, Avihara L.M.S. and Kavora of mixed adherence) are also revealed in the group.

Mr. P. Roche, Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was impressed by the generally happy atmosphere prevailing at Popo and the friendly welcome accorded the patrol. Village affairs are quite satisfactory, whilst domestic cleanliness was observed to be greater than at the more sophisticated coastal groups.

A similar situation prevailed at the Miaru hamlets although instructions concerning house maintenance and replacement given by the previous patrol remained unheeded. The villagers concerned were advised that this matter should be rectified before the next patrol.

The Lese situation requires guidance. Marekea village is under-going transfer to Ualai which is garden land jointly owned by the Lese villages, and situated a considerable distance inland from the village. Equable land exchange took place between Marekea and Kavora to enable the establishment of the new village at Ualai. This matter was amicably settled and finalised by the last patrol. It would appear, however, that several individuals have resurrected the land ownership issue at Ualai (on the grounds that they did not share in the land exchange) resulting in a highly contentious issue in which both villages - Marekea and Kavora - have become involved. To further complicate the issue, the older inhabitants of Marekea now prefer to remain at the old village, the transfer to Ualai being generally accepted and desired by the younger members of the community. Concomitant with the resolution by a portion of the group to remain behind, the task of re-establishing the remainder at Ualai has fallen on a considerably reduced number, thus creating a more formidable task. Those migrating now expect assistance from their elders and also from the other Lese groups, asserting that approval to this co-operative effort was given by the previous patrol. Such assistance it would appear is not enthusiastically forthcoming, which has considerably dampened the ardour of the migrants and added to the discontent prevailing.

The Marekea village, en toto, adheres to the Catholic faith, whilst Avihara is completely L.M.S. and Kavora bi-partisan in religious beliefs. Harmonious relations - between Marekea and Avihara especially - have been destabilised by their opposed religious adherence.

It was suggested that a co-operative effort towards the Marekea migration to Ualai would be a practical expression of their christian concepts, a foundation for mutual good-will between the Lese villages and a precedent for future reciprocal assistance. It was emphasised that a combined effort was not an issue to be forced by the patrol but to be volunteered by the other Lese villages. Concerning the land ownership, the matter was fully and thoroughly investigated initially by the previous patrol conducted by Mr. Jackson, A.D.O., Kerema, and it is considered that to compromise and vary the decision would further complicate and confuse the issue and possibly result in further endless litigation.

Kavora village is possibly the best Toaripi village insofar as appearance and condition are concerned. V.C. Lare has good control of the village which is in excellent condition, housing being exceptionally good and neatly lined in two rows, whilst the aid post is a credit and in capable hands.

Laho-Sevese, ex-village constable of Avihara village with 32 years continuous service to his credit, made a request to visit Port Moresby for the Royal Tour by the Duke of Edinburgh. Although the two representatives for this area had been selected, Laho was willing to pay his way. It would appear that he accompanied most of the pre-war patrols through the Toaripi hinterland. He also made rather oblique suggestions concerning the possibility of his being awarded a Loyal Service Medal. After such long and loyal service might such an award be granted to Laho at this juncture?

Villages.

The 3 Popo villages were in ~~excellent~~ good condition, Luluapu being, comparatively, the least so. The villages are well fenced and clean.

Miaru villages were in satisfactory condition but housing in several instances required urgent attention. Instructions to this effect issued by the previous patrol had been ignored. The villagers were instructed to rectify this anomaly before the next patrol. Improvement to village surroundings here is retarded by the thick sand on which the village is situated.

Kavora village in the Lese group surpasses all others seen by this Officer in the area for its cleanliness and orderly environs. All previous patrol instructions had been effectively consummated, the village was well fenced against pigs, and an extensive coconut plantation spread behind the village. Other Lese villages were in a less satisfactory condition. Marekea, in a state of transition, was in bad condition. Advice was given that despite the transfer, hygienic conditions were to be maintained. Avihara shows little improvement, nor is any enthusiasm or inspiration in this regard derived from the village constable. Ilava, under V.C. Lare, displays the same exemplary conditions as those prevailing at Kavora.

Housing.

The style of housing found in the area is quite satisfactory. Large and commodious structures, well maintained, size reaching an extreme at Marekea where buildings exceed family requirements. It was suggested that the size of residence be dictated by family requirements to avoid excessive maintenance.

Housing at Mikafiru and Kavora represent the best observed by the patrol. At Avihara, housing is getting into disrepair, no building programme being currently envisaged as the village is subject to the vagaries of the south-east season. The village, situated on a sand spit, is in the path of advancing sea erosion. The movement of Marekea village was accelerated by the sea encroaching and severing a sand spit which previously connected Avihara and Marekea villages: the M.V. "Toaripi" now safely negotiates the channel formed.

Several shanties were noticed at Miaru for which replacement, of a more substantial nature, was instructed.

Rest Houses.

A rest house at Luluapu serves the requirements of the Popo villages, a suitable arrangement as Mikafiru and Kaisava are but 10 and 30 minutes walk in opposite directions from Luluapu respectively. The structure is adequate and in reasonable condition.

The Miaru rest house is new, well-constructed and adequate. Avihara also has a new rest house, an excellent building, commodious and the best rest house seen by the writer in the area. It was a combined effort by the Lese villages.

Village Officials.

V.C. Lare-Fae of Kavora maintains the best village in this area, and also controls Ilava village which is in a similar exemplary condition. All instructions given in these villages by previous patrols have been carried out satisfactorily. Lare is energetic and a responsible, reliable official.

Keae-Marai of Miaru wishes to retire after 15 years commendable service as village constable. He was advised that inquiries would be made concerning his eligibility for pension and subsequently agreed to hold his position until such time as the pension is due.

Pisaroti-Koko (Mikafiru) and Levo-Oeka (Marekea) perform their duties satisfactorily.

Other officials appeared to be neither over-influential nor energetic in their official capacity but nonetheless were given every encouragement and a general dissemination of their responsibilities and power - which it is hoped will provide the necessary stimulus for improved results. It is found, generally, that the elder village officials in the modern, sophisticated Toaripi society is competing against the educated, more progressive younger men of the community who hold the various responsible positions in the village Co-operative Societies.

Medicine and Health.

Mr. P. Roche, Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol.

Health appeared to be quite satisfactory at the Popo villages generally. Sipoma was rather prevalent amongst the children and instructions were given for the daily attendance at the aid post for treatment of those effected.

There was no evidence of any serious illness apart from the high percentage of children effected with tinea and scabies. It was observed that the people adopt a noticeably sensible attitude towards health and report regularly for treatment.

The aid posts at Mikafiru and Luluapu were reasonably

clean and maintained, well stocked and functioning satisfactorily.

At Savoripi (Miaru) 4 suspected cases of chicken pox in children were found and isolated. Another factor brought to the Patrol's notice here was the non-attendance of out-patients. The aid post orderly here is considered a slacker.

Kavora aid post was in excellent condition whilst the work of Evoa-Poro is of a high standard. He appears interested in his job and has the confidence of the village. Ilava requirements are served by Evoa also. The Marekea aid post was washed out last year by the sea and not replaced due to the proposed shift to Ualai. It was suggested at the time that Marekea utilise the Avihara aid post. Due to a difference in religious adherence between the two villages, which has effected inter-village relationship, the Marekea, rather than avail themselves of the medical facilities at Avihara, patronise the slightly further distant Kavora aid post.

Hygiene.

The main feature at the Popo villages is the inadequate arrangement for the disposal of garbage. Toilet facilities are inadequate and require improvement. A demonstration pit latrine was constructed at Mikafiru under supervision during the patrol's visit, which is to form a standard pattern for the other Popo villages. The construction of the demonstration latrine was energetically effected without any coercion, which was pleasing.

Miaru village displayed a rather dirty appearance and toilet facilities were primitive. It was suggested that the Mikafiru type facility be inspected and copied at Miaru.

Kavora village (Lese) was in excellent condition. Replacement of existing toilet facilities at Avihara was instructed whilst at Marekea it was emphasised that, notwithstanding the transfer to Ualai (which will require at least 2 years to complete at the current rate of progress) village cleanliness and house maintenance must be continued.

Education.

Denominational schools were found in practically all the villages visited.

L.M.S. schools are operated at Mikafiru, Luluapu and Kaisava, which serves the requirements of the Popo villages. A Roman Catholic school had operated at Kaisava until 1955 when the teacher was withdrawn. The current situation is that the parents prefer their children to be without education rather than attend the L.M.S. schools. It was suggested that the children be sent as boarders to either the Catholic school at Terapo or the Administration school at Kukipi but the idea was accepted with mixed feelings.

The teaching at these schools is neither inspiring nor does it appear to be of a high standard. An elementary form of english is taught, also the vernacular. The school buildings were rather dilapidated in each case and it was suggested that parents might assist in the maintenance of schools which their children attend. It would appear that for higher education, pupils from the L.M.S. schools graduate to the Higher School conducted by the Mission at Koaru. School equipment was not plentiful.

Quite a satisfactory arrangement exists at Miaru - in that the village schools for elementary ~~and~~ education are conducted by both missions, from which the pupils graduate to the Administration Higher School also situated at the village. The Catholic school has 27 pupils, the L.M.S. 131. Both schools are in poor shape whilst the L.M.S. school requires expansion to accommodate

all the pupils. Tearipi and English are taught at both schools.

The Administration Village Higher School is in the capable hands of Feareka-Haha of Heatoare, and one assistant teacher. Eighty-four pupils receive education from standard 2 to 5 from which those desiring higher education proceed to the Kerema Central School. English only is taught, school being conducted 4 days weekly whilst Friday is devoted to gardening and agriculture. The school is equipped with ample supplies of class requisites and sporting gear. The establishment buildings (school, teachers' residences) are in good repair and commodious. A much higher standard of teaching is noticable and the school is run on more sound academic principles than the village denominational schools. This however can be expected and is not a criticism against the mission teachers who are restricted by such adversities as village indifference, lack of proper equipment and their own inadequacies in respect of academic training. Some 15 boarders attend the Higher School, mainly from Kavora, and are quartered with the assistant teacher. Accommodation is a problem and the suggestion was made that a boarding house be provided. This is conditioned by a decision concerning the school land. It would appear that the school might be shifted to an alternate site, - at Miaru, and the leasing (or transfer to the Crown) of the land on which the school is currently situated has been held in abeyance accordingly. It is suggested that the school be retained permanently on its present site. I cannot see a more advantageous site in the village - further it would mean construction of new buildings whilst those currently in use are in good condition. Should the present site be purchased or leased, the area could be extended by the purchase of adjacent allotments.

An L.M.S. village school operates at Avihara, whilst Kavora maintains both ~~an~~ L.M.S. and Catholic schools which also serve Marekea requirements.

Missions.

The Popo villages are predominantly L.M.S. with Catholic influence at Kaisava. Both missions are established at Miaru. In the Lese group, Marakea is completely Catholic, Avihara is wholly L.M.S. whilst Kavora has adherents to both missions. The christian spirit at Avihara and Marekea resembles that at Moviave although to a lesser degree: competitive and opposed which is manifested in inter-village relationship.

Mission influence at the Popo villages is amicable, whilst at Lese a lack of harmony has materialised and due to mission influence which does not benefit native administration.

Native Complaints.

Numerous complaints were brought to the patrol's notice, the majority at the Lese villages. Many of the complaints were of a minor nature and arbitrarily and amicably settled out of Court, whilst a few were resolved in the Court for Native Matters. Inter-group land disputes (Popo-Miaru, Miaru-Apinaipi) were in number.

Roads. Bridges and Wharves.

Inter-village roads in the Popo group were in excellent condition and well maintained. It would appear, however, that these roads are inundated during the wet season by over-flow from the Kapuri River.

Pre-war, good roads existed connecting the discharge point for supplies, equipment, etc., on the Kapuri with the A.P.C. installations and drilling site in the Palipala Hills which in turn was connected by a good road with the Lese villages on the coast.

The long bush track connecting Popo with Miava swamp provides pleasant walking and is in excellent condition. At the southern end of this road is a 300 yard long bridge ending on the perimeter of the Miava swamp. From this point Ualai is reached by canoe. Apart from the bridge and several bad patches (which could be maintained) the road would be adequate for motor-cycle.

Forestry.

Cassai (Toaripi), a type of palm which thrives in swamp areas, was found in quantity along the Popo-Lese track. It would appear that the bark of this tree, similar to limbom (pidgin) has a durable quality which makes it more suitable for flooring native houses than limbom. The fruit of the tree is not eaten.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Ample gardens producing abundant quantities of bananas pawpaws, pineapples, corn and tomatoes are found at Popo. Avacadoes, guavas, and a strain of australian lemon introduced by a previous patrol were thriving. A local strain of orange was in abundance. It is desired to introduce cucumber to the area. Might cucumber and corn seed be obtained from the Department of Agriculture for this purpose? The usual village pigs and chickens were seen in number. Prawns and fish are also obtained from the Kapuri in the Popo area.

Miaru is ~~situated~~ centred in an extensive, long coastal grove of coconuts. The village was advised during Mr. F. Ryan's recent visit to the area to introduce centrocemia as a cover crop.

Co-operatives.

Co-operative stores are maintained at Popo (Luluapu), Miaru and Lese Avihara. At Miaru the store is an imposing structure and the best seen to date. However all three stores visited were inadequately stocked. It is felt that greater supervision of stock purchases by Societies generally could advantageously be considered by the Co-operative Inspector, Kukipi, in conjunction with the Toaripi Association of Native Societies. However this problem may be overcome with the implementation of bulk purchases by the Association on behalf of affiliated Societies, with concomitant direct purchases from the Association ~~and~~ thus obviating the current lag incurred in the flow of society goods from Port Moresby through the Association. The objective is to maintain the variety and quantity of goods in the stores.

An unfavourable practice at Miaru is the storing of copra in the trade store. It would appear that this copra represents an over-flow from the storage shed. It was suggested that this practice should be dis-continued and the existing copra shed enlarged or supplemented with a new one.

Final Remarks.

As previously mentioned the accent, for this patrol, was placed on the native administration of the Popo villages. The situation there was found to be most satisfactory and the patrol was well received.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Office

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.2 - 56/57 of
October-November, 1956.

Appendix "A".

Report on Police Personnel Accompanying
the Patrol.

Const. Evara-Kaivira; No.8006.

Proved quite capable and handled the police detachment in a satisfactory manner. Disciplined and willing but needs to improve in demeanour and appearance.

Const. Mandobe-Turode; No.3503.

An excellent, experienced constable with 11 years service in the Kerema Sub-District. Always available when required, energetic and willing. An asset to any patrol.

Const. Tivirari-Mineke; No.6943.

Conduct and work disappointing following his previous excellent record, in behaviour and performance. During the patrol he lacked discipline, a slacker, untidy in dress and a bad example. He proceeds on leave following the patrol after 4 years continuous service - a possible reason for his lapse.

Const. Kema-Kuabo; No.8956.

Young, keen and intelligent, well-disciplined, shows improvement in his work and meticulous in dress.

J. S. Gall
(J. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Report No. Kuk.2 - 56/57 of
October-November, 1956.

Appendix "B".

A List of Village Officials of the
 Popo Group and the Lese Villages

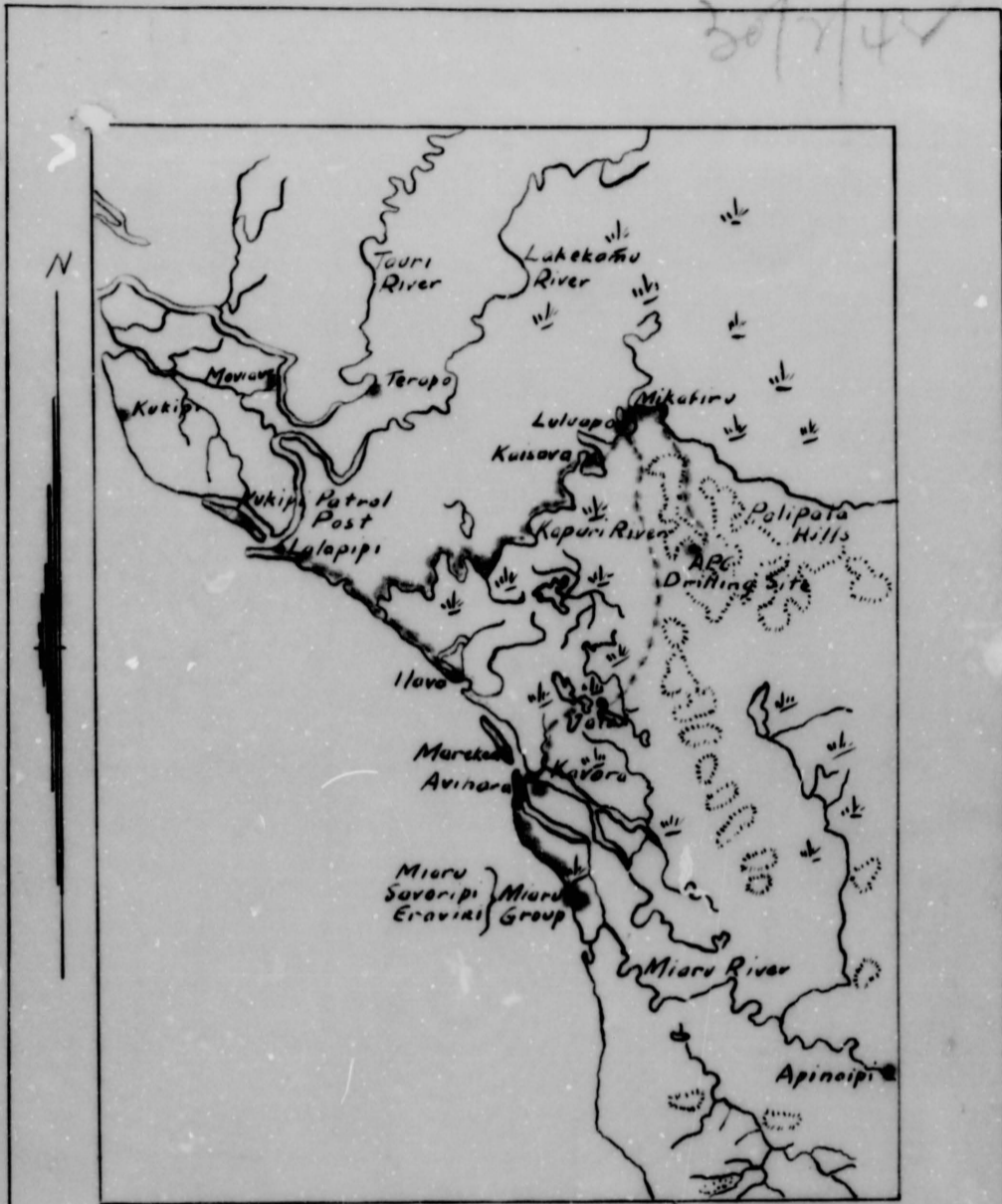
<u>Village.</u>	<u>Councillor.</u>	<u>Constable.</u>
Mikafiru	Diofai-Sarea Sevasca-Korai	Pisaroti-Koko
Kaisava	Mirihau-Lokoloko	Avosa-Diofai
Luluapu	Laumaia-Hahauka Kairi-Korai	Avosa-Diofai
Miaru	Sioa-Mirou Sioa-Ausu Merapu-Oiavi	Keae-Marai
Savoripi & Eraviri	Metakao-Haro Uve-Maharc	Uari-Mac
Avihara (Lese)	Sarufa-Ako Laufa-Siviri Pou-Maiauka Fomopua-Maupua Kariko-Miva	Oeka-Kivia
Marakea (Mikafiru)	Sevese-Kose Kose-Melo	Levo-Oeka
Marakea (Auavavu & Maviaru)	Laufa-Olaka Oraka-Masu	Levo-Oeka
Kavora (Lese)	Epi-Eareho Poru-Poro Nine-Haro	Lare-Fae

Appendix "C".

Patrol Movement Times.

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>	<u>By.</u>	<u>Time.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Kukipi Station	Kapuri River	Walking	1 hr 45 mins	Beach
Kapuri River	Kaisava	Canoe	4 hrs 35 mins	
Luluapu	Palipala Hills	Canoe	1 hr 30 mins	Against current
	A.P.C. site	Walk	35 mins	
Luluapu	Meava Swamp	Walking	3 hrs	Easy walking
Meava Swamp	Ualai	Canoe	50 mins	
Ualai	Lese Avihara	Walking	30 mins	
		Canoe	45 mins	
Avihara	Miaru	Walking	45 mins	Beach
Avihara	Ilava	Canoe	50 mins	Calm sea
Ilava	Kukipi Station	Walking	2 hrs 50 mins	Beach

30/7/44 6



MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL
REPORT KUK 2-56/57



Prints sent DC 11/2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....GULF..... Report No.....KIKIPI NO. 3 OF 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by.....D. ROSS, P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....TAORIFI, MORIFI and MOVEAVE CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO.....

Natives.....THREE.....

Duration—From...7./3.../1956...to...3./5...1957...

Number of Days...Actual days on patrol - FORTY.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Various in 1956.....

Medical ... Various in 1956.....

Map Reference.....FOURMIL OF YULE.....

Objects of Patrol.....LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY, CENSUS, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
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 £.....

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

Village Popul

Year..... 1957.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
<u>MORIRI GROUP</u>																				
LESE ILAVA	26.3	6	1					1											3	
LESE AVIHARA	9.4	21	16					1	1	1					4	1				
LESE MARAKA	11.4	10	16	1					1						2	2				
LESE KAUARA	13.4	19	10					2	1							1			1	
MIARU	4.4	17	15					2	1	2	1				2	2				
SAVORIRI AND ERAVRI	3.4	9	5										1		1	3				
IOKEA	2.4	48	31				1	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4				
MIRARO AND MORASERA	5.4	7	5								1									
SARATA	30.3	8	6					1							1	1				
DAFARO LAJBOYO LAULAVA	29.3	9	10						1						1	1			2 2	
MORIO	28.3	4	5						2		1					1				
ROVE	28.3	4	5					1	2					1	1	1			1 1	
TOTALS		162	125	1		1	1	15	10	5	4	2	2	14	17			6	5	
<u>TACIRI GROUP</u>																				
LELEFIRU	7.3	17	11									1	1			1				
HAIUHAMO	8.3	8	9					2							1	1			3 7	
MARAKA	12.3	9	6						1		1								1 4	
KUKIRI	13.3	9	9						2										2	
ISAPEAPE	14.3	13	13						1	3					2	2				
ORITAI	18.3	17	8				1	2		1	1				3	5			2	
MIRIVASE	19.3	5	8																2	
LARAPIRI	20.3	2	7				2								2	4			10 4	
LULUARO	30.4	7	7				1		1			1			1	1			3 4	
MIKAFIRU	7.5	4	4												1	1			2	
KAISAVA	2.5	1	2																3 4	
TOTALS		92	84				4	4	5	4	3	2		10	15			20	31	
<u>MOVEAVE GROUP</u>																				
SAVIVIRI	15.4	12	7						1							1			5 8	
TAPALA	16.4	2	5						1							1				
HEAVALA	18.4	34	36					3	5	1	1			2	6	1			3 1	
HEATOARE	17.4	11	18					6	2						3	4			1	
TOTALS		59	66					9	9	1	1			2	9	7			9 10	

30-2-47

The District Officer,
KIKORI.

4th July, 1957.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1956/57
KIKORI

This report, together with your comments, has been read with interest.

It appears to me that the people have been given the benefit of education and are seeking a means of expressing themselves and enjoying material benefits which they expect should accrue to them from educational advantages they have enjoyed.

The lack of this means of expression is forcing those with skills to migrate to the urban areas.

The means of providing a means of self-expression and material advancement in the villages appears to me to be through the establishment of Local Government authorities.

The matter of the establishment of Local Government in the area is now at an advanced stage.

A Co-operative officer will visit the area in July, 1957 to inspect, advise and assist in Co-operative activities.

Are there sufficient males in the village to assist in the clearing of land, fencing etc. for subsistence gardens? If there are insufficient men for this purpose, it may be necessary that absent husbands assist financially in the sustenance of their families in the village.

A parallel in our own community is the married shearer working his way through sheds from Queensland to Tasmania and returning to his home at the end of the season for a few months only. Such workers appear frequently in the Maintenance Court records.

Are the claims for maintenance by wives from absent husbands caused by real want? Or do the wives desire funds from which to purchase luxuries? I should like further information on the subject of maintenance.

- It appears to me that family, clan or group as a sustenance economic unit may be disintegrating. As the majority of the men are employed in urban areas and many are skilled workers, the situation may be relieved by the Administration providing land and building loans to enable the wives to accompany their husbands.

From the remarks contained in Para 4 of Page 3, some action is required. It may be within the scope of the Welfare

P/A
5/7

Branch of this Department to supply interests and training in the village for these young women

The notes on cults are of interest. I would like your views on the seriousness of cults generally in this area.

It is not altogether clear to me that there was actually a cult movement in the area: if there was a movement I think it might have been dealt with in more detail and been the subject of an Appendix to the report.

Comments on Mission relations are of interest. Could it be that disputes between native mission adherents is the motive for charges that a cult movement existed in Moviave?

Are they sporadic or endemic? Are large numbers of people effected? or are cults localized? Are they initiated by one person, or a group of persons? Is any great physical hardship caused?

Is the individual a person of standing in his own community?

Is he a person who has little standing in his community but has had authority in some other organisation from which he has now retired? e.g. police, missions, Army.

Is he a land holder? if so, a large or small land holder?

The matter of water supply in villages would be something for the Local Government Councils to handle, with technical assistance from us.

The rebuilding of HEAVALA village should be followed up.

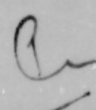
Has the administration been assisting in the rebuilding of LESE MARAKEA village?

Action is being taken to obtain funds for the development of TERAPO air strip.

The matter of improving village books is under review.

Will you please advise me, in your covering memos on patrol reports, if remarks concerning other Departments have been brought to the notice of those concerned at District level? If not, it will be necessary to have the remarks in the form of appendices of which two copies should be sent to this Headquarters.

The Officer has brought to notice a series of difficulties which make a challenge to our ability to overcome.


(A.A. Roberts)
Director

W. Bushon

W. Julius Comments attached. 12/6.

Any Comment please.

10
6
5.7 R.

Re. Coops.

Mr. Jackson will visit Mirivase to
Korema within a month. Mr. Pyne (Kamihur)
will visit Lokea to Mirivase about the same
time. I have been bringing up the necessity
for full time posting of an officer for three
years now - without results.

Sherris

18/6/57.

Page 4 Mr. Ross has been P.W.D. Engineer but not
possible as yet to fix a date for inspection of
dam site, as only one engineer available.

General: Recommendation for this establishment received
+ new returns, considered 12/5/57.

Mr. Aitchison

With reference to the attached patrol report:-

P. 3, Para 6: If these women are not receiving husbands' assistance in food production, and there are not enough other men to help them, they would probably need to rely to some extent on cash maintenance and store purchases.

P. 3, Para 8: It does not seem altogether clear that there actually was a cult movement in the area, but if there was I think Mr. Ross should have attempted to be more definite on the subject, and should not have dismissed it by merely saying that the cult "seems to have completely evaporated."

P. 4, Para 5: Earlier information indicates that, in former times, though adultery frequently led to physical reprisals, it was not necessarily a reason for divorce.

P. 5, Para 8: From Mr. Morris' and Mr. Fachman's comments on this subject, it seems possible that disputes between Native mission adherents may have been the motive for charges that a cult movement existed in the area.

C.F.
12/5/57.

NA.30-2-47

7th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KIRIBI.

TRANSPORT.

Your Patrol Report No.3 - 56/57 Kukipi
Patrol Post refers.

A funded Requisition is now before Stores
Board to provide a motor cycle for Kukipi.

A. A. R.
(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

P.C.
Please fwd. immobilised cycle
to Transport. Hq.

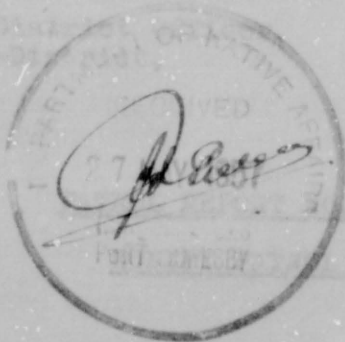


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/47 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1/2000



District Office,
Gulf District,
KIKORI.

24th May '57

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57

Kukipi Patrol Post

Forwarded herewith please find the above mentioned report, together with a copy of my comments.

*See file:
N.A. 14-6-7*

L. J. O'Malley
(L.J. O'Malley)
District Commissioner

... CHILDREN. ... FOR HERSELF

30-1/1999

District Office,
Gulf District,
KIKORI.

23rd May '57

Assistant District Officer,
Kerema Sub-District,
KEREMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1956/57

KUKIPI PATROL POST

Receipt of the above mentioned report is acknowledged.

Page 3: Native affairs

The Report appears to have covered the area well and thoroughly.

I agree with the remarks of the Officer. The people are the most sophisticated and progressive in the Gulf District, however I do not agree that they have been neglected. They have been given as much, if not more, attention than any any group in the area; for instance the Co-operative section first commenced in that area, Education and Health have also played a great part there. It is of course regretted that we have not had experienced Patrol Officers in the area, and had to depend on Cadets. This was caused by the shortage of staff, a matter beyond our control, however now that the reporting Officer is an experienced officer, it is up to him to rectify the position and give the attention which he states "afforded so little administrative attention in the past."

Para 4

This matter has been discussed many times, but there does not appear, at the moment, to be any solution to the problem. There is no outlet for the energies of these people, and it is therefore essential that they seek employment outside their area.

Para 5

An employer is not obliged to provide accommodation, unless he has given permission for wife and family to accompany the employee.

Para 6

The only solution to this problem is for the wife to lay a complaint in reference to maintenance for herself and children.

Para 7

I do not think that the employer comes into the question. If he is prepared to accept wife and family, he is compelled to provide accommodation. The tendency these days appears that an employer will not engage an employee if he wants his wife and family to accompany him however employees from the Kukipi area are casuals and contractors and mainly provide their own accommodation.

The solution is local industries, but what industries. There is a possibility of agricultural extension, and no doubt the District Agricultural Officer can give us an idea of the possible development of such in that area.

Para 8

It is pleasing to note that the cargo cult has completely disappeared. ✓

Page 4

The Director of Native Affairs requested that an engineer be sent to inspect the dam site however, nothing as yet has been done.

From information and experience in that area, it appears to me that there is not sufficient water in the creek. I am suggesting, and perhaps you are aware, that there are good wells in and near this village. Could it be possible to construct some of these wells with overhead tanks and an engine to pump up the water. The pipes now in the village could be put to use.

Page 4 para 4

The report of the survey of extension of local government has been received and is being forwarded to Headquarters. W

Para 5

According to native custom there is very little one can do in regard to these so called divorces. In committing adultery, the woman has in fact disassociated herself from her husband, and as the moral standard is high amongst married people, the husband no longer requires or wants the wife who has been unfaithful to him.

Page 5 Village housing

It is pleasing to note that all the villages visited were clean and well laid out.

If the people see we are taking an interest in their villages, even though they need a little pushing, I feel that they will appreciate our interest when the new villages are completed.

Page 6 para.5 Communications

It is not the difficulty in getting to Kukipi that Administration Officers do not frequently visit the area; the shortage of staff is the main fault. At time of writing Kerema, for instance, has only one officer, Beara one, Ihu one and Kikori one senior officer whose duties are more than sufficient. Until the staff position improves, regular visits cannot be contemplated. 2

Page 6: Co-operatives

An extract of this report on the above mentioned will be forwarded to the Co-operative Registrar.

Page 8 Conclusion

"Insufficient guidance etc. etc."

Is this Officer insinuating that previous officers stationed in this area were incompetent and lacking in their duty towards the native people? If so, I would like to point out that officers who have been attached to that Sub-district have had much longer years of experience etc amongst native people than has the writer of the report.

L. J. O'Malley
(L.J. O'Malley)
District Commissioner

c.c. D.N.A.

Land required for housing of families in urban areas. The settlement of these people who are advanced beyond the attractions of Villages.

Patrol Post,
Gulf District,
KUKIPI.

6th May, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KEREMA.

KUKIPI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1956/57.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: D. Ross, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: Taoripi, Moripi and Moveave census districts.

DURATION OF PATROL: Commenced on 7th March, and completed on the 3rd May.
Actual days on patrol - Forty

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Various members R.P.C. and N.G.C.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: Various times during 1956

OBJECT OF PATROL: (1) Local Government survey.
(2) Census and routine Administration.

D. Ross
D. ROSS,
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol has covered all the coastal and sub-coastal villages in the district, to revise the census, and for purposes of general administration, but primarily to conduct a survey to explore the possibility and practicability of establishing local government.

The local government survey is covered by a separate report and it is sufficient to say here that it is felt that the extension of local government to this whole area is practical, and, in view of the advanced state of the people, most desirable.

So that routine station duties could be attended to, it was found necessary to break the continuity of the patrol on several occasions.

DIARY.

- 7th March: To LELEFIRU. Census check and village inspection
A number of court cases heard during the evening.
- 8th March: Remained Lelefiru re-writing census books.
- 9th March: To HAMUHAMU. Census check, village inspection.
- 10th March: Whole day spent re-writing census books.
- 11th March: Court cases including several land tenure disputes which were settled by arbitration.
- 12th March: To MARAKEA. Village inspection, census check.
- 13th March: To KUKIPI. Census and village inspection.
- 14th March: To ISAPEAPE. Census and village inspection.
- 15th March: Returned to Patrol Post for routine duties.
- 16th March: To URITAI. Census check, village inspection.
- 19th March: To MIRIVASE. Census and village inspection.
- 20th March: To LALAPIPI. Village inspection and census.
- 21 - 25th March: Remained Patrol Post to complete monthly returns etc.
- 26th March: To ILAVA. Census and village inspection.
- 27th March: Nine hours walking to reach the OIAPU group of villages.
- 28th March: Census check and village inspection of the two small villages of ROVE and MORIO.
- 29th March: Village inspection and census check of the three small villages of UAFURU, LAUILAVA and LAUROVO.

- 30th March: Census check and village inspection of SAROTA village.
- 31st March: Sunday.
- 1st April: Proceeded to IOKEA village.
- 2nd April: Census check IOKEA. Several courts in evening.
- 3rd April: Census check and village inspection of the two small villages of MIRAPO and MORASERAI, which are close to IOKEA, and part of the same group.
- 4th April: To the MIARU group of villages.
- 5th April: Census check etc. of the two small villages of SAVORIPI and ERAVIPI, near MIARU.
- 6th April: Day spent settling village disputes
- 7th April: Sunday.
- 8th April: Census check etc. of MIARU village.
- 9th April: Proceeded to LESE group of villages.
- 10th April: Census etc. at Lese AVIHARA.
- 11th April: Census etc. at Lese MARAKEA.
- 12th April: Inspected site of new village of Lese MARAKEA.
- 13th April: Village inspection and census check of Lese KAVORA. The best village in the group.
- 14th April: Sunday. Returned to station. Renewed supplies and proceeded to MOVEAVE group of villages.
- 15th April: Census check and village inspection of SAVAIVIRI village.
- 16th April: To TAPALA village. Census check etc. Visited Papuan Apinaipi camp at Malalaua airstrip.
- 17th April: To HEAVALA. Census check etc.
- 18th April: Census check etc. HEATOARE village.
- 19th April: Returned to station for Easter break, and to attend to routine station duties.
- 29th April: To POPO group villages.
- 30th April: Census and village inspection of LULUAPO Village.
- 1st May: Census check etc. at MIKAFIRU village.
- 2nd May: Village inspection and census check of the small village of KAISAVA.
- 3rd May: Returned to station.
-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This patrol covers the district's three main census sub-divisions, the TAORIFI, which is made up of the western coastal villages as far as LALAPIPI village, and including the POPO group. The MORIFI, which is made up of the villages eastwards from LALAPIPI to the OIAPU group. The MOVEAVE, which is made up of the sub-coastal villages north of the Patrol Post.

The natives in all but one group speak basically the same language and once must have been one group. Today the languages differ slightly in intonation and pronunciation but are universally understood. The exception being the OIAPU group who speak MORIFI and RORO languages with equal ease.

On the whole they are a pleasant people. Sophisticated by Territory standards, and, also by Territory standards, well educated. They are by far the most sophisticated and progressive group in the Gulf District and it is difficult to understand why they have been afforded so little administrative attention in the past.

Most disturbing, is the social problem created by the large numbers of men absent from their villages at work. There is little to keep the young men in the village. Most are fairly well educated and trained, and hold well paid jobs as clerks, carpenters, painters, mechanics, and so forth, throughout the Territory. Thus, the burden of providing satisfactory housing, and village cleanliness falls on the remaining young men and elder generations who find the task sometimes beyond them. The younger women, left at home, and at a loose end, do their best to find a husband but often wind up with children but no husband.

The young men, returning from work on leave are often forced into a hurried marriage by worried parents, and then return to their places of employment, alone, mainly, it should be added, because their employers do not provide satisfactory married accommodation.

Others leave their wives and families in the village while absenting themselves at work, often conveniently forgetting to send them any money to maintain themselves. In almost every village visited, women approached the patrol with requests for maintenance for themselves and families from absent husbands.

This problem is acute at the moment but will doubtless be relieved when employers provide the necessary married accommodation, and when more local industries can be developed to attract the workers back to their villages.

The cargo cult which took place in the MOVEAVE group in June, 1956, seems to have completely evaporated. As has been mentioned in previous reports the

*Welfare
State Theory*

largest village in this group, HEAVALA, has precious little land on which to rebuild the new village. (See Villages and Housing) and it was suggested that several clans might like to build a separate village on a three acre vacant block of Crown land about a mile away, provided that it could be made into a native reserve. However, this idea was rejected.

A crippled woman, PAULA, from the OIAPU village of LAUROVO, who was reputed to have started a small cargo cult in that village last year was found to be living a normal life and indulging in no further eccentricities.

IOKEA, the largest and most progressive village in the district has a problem which requires urgent attention if the native's faith in the Administration is to be restored. Several years ago the village co-operative society set aside several hundred pounds to construct a dam and run water pipes to the village. Early last year the pipeline was laid and the natives approached the the Administration for assistance in constructing the dam. Money has been set aside, and cement for the dam's construction already purchased however it is felt that it would be most imprudent to assist these people with this project before expert advice has been given by a qualified engineer who could perhaps inspect and select the best site and supply a simple plan of construction.

It was pointed out to the natives that it would be foolish to construct the dam without first obtaining such advice and in the meantime assistance from the Public Works Department was requested, on several occasions, so far without result. These people are much in need of guidance and assistance with this, and other projects, and it is to be hoped that assistance will be forthcoming in the very near future.

The survey covering the possibilities of extension of Local Government in this area is covered in a separate report. It is sufficient to say here that Local Government is practical, possible, and, in fact, essential if these people are to progress beyond their present stage of development.

Numerous disputes were settled by arbitration during the patrol. Disputes regarding land tenure seem to predominate. A considerable number of cases of adultery were investigated but most of these concerned women whose husbands were absent and in most cases no action was taken as the general result is that the aggrieved husband divorces his wife immediately adultery is proved, thus adding to the villages acute social problems.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All the villages visited were clean and well laid out. House design is good but like all buildings of native materials require constant maintenance.

In most villages it was found that instructions by previous officers regarding repairs to houses had only been partially carried out, and often not at all. Somthing over seventy natives were prosecuted under Regulation 101 (9)(13) and fined. Further instructions for house repairs and building were issued for about three hundred natives.

In August, 1955, the Assistant District Officer, Karema, drew up a plan for the rebuilding of the badly overcrowded HEAVALA village. The whole job was to have been completed in two years but at the time of this patrol it was found that progress was unsatisfactory so direct instructions were issued to about one quarter of the population to have their houses completed within four months.

LESE MARAKEA village has finally been washed away. The small point of sand on which the village is situated has been covered by high tides on several occasions recently and work is well under weigh to shift the village to a new site, known as UALAI, several miles up the Lese Creek.

So far about three quarters of the houses have been dismantled and with the assistance of a launch supplied by the Catholic Mission, transported to the new site. The new position for the village, although having a fairly high water table is quite satisfactory, the moreso, since it is so much closer to the natives' gardens.

A number of families from the POPO group sought permission to move the twenty odd miles from their villages to start a new village on the coast at the mouth of the Kapuri River. Although this move was felt to be unsatisfactory, in the main, permission was given because the present Popo villages are badly infested with mosquitoes and, apparently remain so all the year.

EDUCATION.

The whole district is well served by both Mission and Administration schools. Attendance records are excellent. There are Village Higher Schools at at MOZU, near Iokea, MIARU and MIRIVASE, and a new school is being built to serve the MOVEAVE area. The district has frequent inspections by the District Education Officer so further facts and figures would only recount information that is now readily available.

MISSIONS.

Both the L.M.S. and Catholic Missions settle for converts with the usual friction. However, no serious disputes between natives of different faiths were noticed, even in villages with mixed religious groups.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Unfortunately, the whole of this district's coastline is split by creeks and rivers which makes a motor vehicle road impracticable. However, a well defined track runs along the full length of the coast, in most places above high water mark, but in places along the beach. In all a total of thirty-eight miles of track which is suitable for motor cycle travel.

The natives were all encouraged to maintain this track, and where it runs along the beach and is impassable at high tide, instructions were given to construct an all tide road.

*1970
Take to re
repair of
or replacement
COT*

The station motorcycle has been unservicable now for some time and despite repeated requests to Civil Affairs a new machine has not been made available. With a serviceable machine frequent visits can be made to any of the coastal villages, the furthest being only four hours away by cycle but at least two days on foot.

Canoe ferries are available for all the creeks and rivers and an excellent service is maintained for the considerable volume of traffic that moves up and down the coast.

*Known as
TERAPO strip
COT*

Just prior to this patrol the natives from the Moveave villages cleaned the old wartime airstrip at TERAPO and the strip was inspected by a DCA party. Unfortunately it proved too narrow for today's standards but could be widened for a few hundred pounds. Requests have been made in the past to Civil Affairs to grant money to widen the strip but, as usual there was no response. This district is isolated. Moresby is two days away by infrequent and uncomfortable small ships with the result that Administration Officers who should be visiting the district rarely get here because the place is too difficult to get to. Net result is that the place is neglected.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Sago and root crops share about equal popularity. Both are plentiful.

Small herds of goats are maintained at Ojumu, Miaru, Moveave and Lese groups of villages. It is understood that through the Co-operative association and societies, these herds will be increased.

CO-OPERATIVES.

Societies are found in twelve villages. All the stores were inspected and appear to be doing fairly well. It was noticed, however, that prices seem to be unusually high. It was also noted that bad ordering often results in stocks of such perishable items as flour go bad before they are sold. Some stores are carrying what seems to be a rather high proportion of dead stock.

*Expanded to
Co-op.
to July
COT*

Recently the Registrar of Co-operatives conveyed his concern at the large amounts of copra that

were being rejected in Moresby and returned to the societies for re-curing with the attendant loss of profit to the societies and the natives concerned. Apart from insufficient curing, one of the reasons for such bad copra is that storage sheds are not weatherproof.

During the patrol all copra sheds were inspected and without exception, found to be inadequate. All being constructed of native materials, and with most in a poor state of repair. In each case the society was urged to obtain finance and build permanent storage sheds.

It is recommended that more frequent visits be made to this area by qualified co-operative officers to ensure that this work is carried out and also to give these societies a little more assistance as it is felt that they are not being given sufficient help and guidance although they have been operating with relative success for the past few years.

CENSUS.

The figures for absentees show only those men actually working. In a number of cases they are accompanied by their families but to avoid confusion the families have not been shown in the absentee list.

As can be seen the proportion of absentees is rather high but practically all are casual workers and nothing would be gained by closing the district to recruiting.

Figures also show a very healthy increase in population.

Census books for six villages: a total of fifteen books were found to be in such poor condition that they had to be re-written. A needless task to say the least. Main reason for the dilapidation is that the books are made of such cheap paper that exposure to dampness causes them to fall to pieces.

Since census revision takes up such a large part of the average patrol and because these books are, or should be a permanent record, it is suggested, in fact; strongly recommended, that new and better quality books be made available. Preferably a loose leaf book which could be suitably altered and added to where necessary. Further, it is recommended that waterproof covers be made available to protect the census books already in use.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied part of the patrol in order to give diptheria inoculations to the natives in the eastern, or MORIPI area.

General health was excellent and few natives were instructed to attend the native hospital for treatment.

Ten villages have their own aid post. In most cases the Posts were found to be quite fair. Where they were not up to standard surprinted plans of a locally designed aid post were issued and the natives told to build the new posts according to the plan.

CARRIERS.

No difficulty was experienced obtaining carriers for this patrol. However, when it becomes generally known that Regulation 127 of the N.R.Os has been repealed it is anticipated that patrolling along the coast will become difficult and inland patrols to Kukukuku country will become virtually impossible.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All were helpful and co-operative. Several village councillors were appointed to replace vacancies caused by resignation or death.

A separate recommendation for the appointment of a new Village Constable for the POPO village of LULUPO goes forward under separate cover.

CONCLUSION.

Insufficient guidance and assistance have been given to these people, and this district.

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Patrol report No. 3 - 1956/57

KUKIPI - GNLF LIST.

Report on Police accompanying Patrol.

Reg. No. 8676 Const. ESI

Quiet and capable. Bearing and discipline excellent. Probably good NCO material.

Reg. No. 8006 Const. EVARA

Good bearing. Has been in the district too long to be completely effective. Has too many friends in the villages.

D. Ross

D. Ross,
ORPC&NGC.

APPENDIX 'A'

TO ACCOMPANY KUKIPI P.R. No. 3 of 56-57.

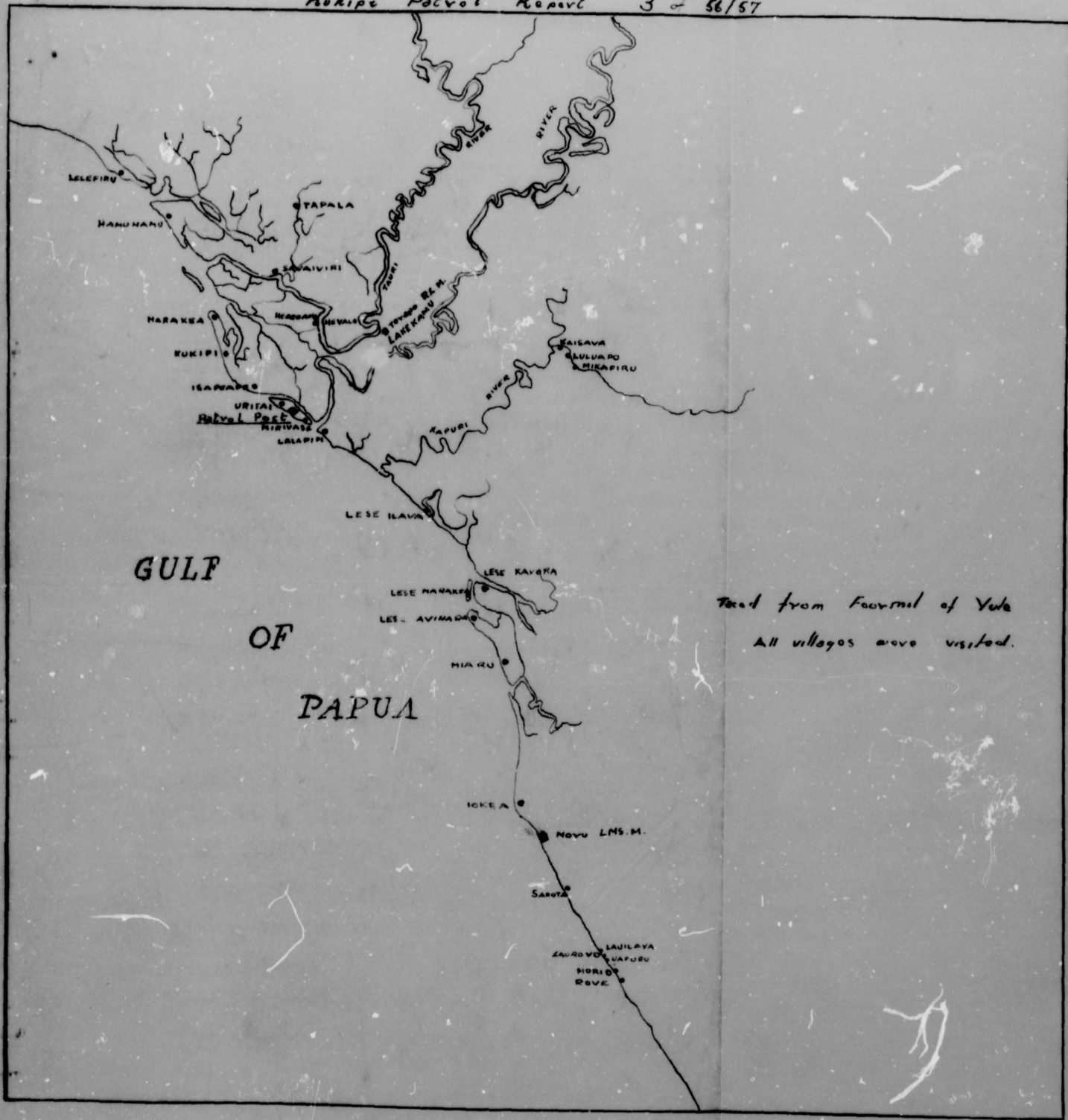
ROADS.

1. Motor vehicle roads: Nil
2. Tracks: 36 miles. This track runs along the district's coastline and is suitable for motorcycle and bicycle travel.

D. Ross
D. Ross,
Patrol Officer.

7
11
25
544

TZA LE LE LE M SA E M M A S UA LA M R TC



Traced from Journal of Yule
All villages were visited.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

MORUPI CENSUS DISTRICT

LUKUPI G.D.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F										
LESE ILAVA	26.3	6	1															3	1	3	6			19	3							19	31	11	31	3	30	4.2	50	51	28	34	185
LESE AVIHARA	9.4	21	16			1	1	1											2	3	6			52	24	3	12			40	99	36	100	6	103	3.8	129	138	70	136	570		
LESE MARAKA	11.4	10	16	1				1											2	2				61	2	8	22	10	41	105	37	82	6	90	3.8	121	133	96	115	544			
LESE KAVORA	13.4	19	10			1	2	1											1	3	1			36	1	14	1	15	2	39	80	22	69	2	51	3.3	112	98	63	89	431		
MIARU	4.4	17	15			2	1	2	1										0	3	3	5		69	31	2	4	2	50	105	29	96	3	76	3.6	156	121	65	128	583			
SAVORUPI & ERAVIPI	3.2	9	5																	1				18	10	4	1		26	50	23	58	4	60	3.3	87	81	45	62	308			
MIRAB & MORASERAI	3.4	7	5																	2	1			14	4	1	6	1	9	23	7	19	0	19	3.6	35	37	18	28	145			
IOKEA	2.4	40	31			1	7	1	2	1	1	1	2	4						1	15	1			176	49	4	98	104	81	271	16	271	10	203	3.4	260	290	150	317	1454		
SAROTA	29.3	8	6			1														1				2	7		3		11	44	19	37	4	36	3.7	53	49	49	51	216			
UAFURU LAUROVO LAJILAVA	29.3	9	10			1													2	2	2	2		9	7	1	7		31	53	19	51	4	47	3.0	71	74	67	64	302			
MORIO	28.3	4	5				2	1																1	11		2		17	26	11	23	2	24	2.6	39	28	51	34	146			
ROVE	28.3	4	5			1	2													1	1			15			1	2	15	31	7	30	1	26	2.4	38	39	31	31	163			
TOTALS		162	125	1			1	1	15	10	5	4	2	2	14	17			6	5	13	20	34			487	152	16	171	121	377	918	297	867	45	265	11.4	11.39	6.8	10.95	5047		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

TAORIRI CENSUS DISTRICT

KUKUPI G.O.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F			M	F	M+F							
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M+F			
LELEFIRO	7.3	17	11							1	1					1		9	15	1		59		8	1					71	141	43	106	1	105	3.5	177	170	105	146	667			
HAMOHAMU	8.3	8	9			2										1	1	3	7	2	6	4		70		6	2	1					42	91	54	105	2	112	3.3	175	155	94	156	663
MARAKEA	12.3	9	6					1		1								1	4		1	1		17			2	9					10	45	13	45	1	44	3.2	61	49	44	48	222
KUKUPI	13.3	9	9					2										2			4			41		1	2		7	1	31	14	22	72	1	87	3.3	117	123	86	98	420		
ISAPEAPE	14.3	13	13					1	3							2	2				1			65		14	6	2					36	132	30	108	5	156	3.2	150	169	123	584	
URITAI	18.3	17	8					1	2		1					1	3	5	2	6	10	17	1	67		23	18	8	49	180	60	171	12	180	2.9	187	189	127	205	844				
MIRIVASE	19.3	5	8															2			1			11		2							21	45	14	41	1	43	3.0	61	57	52	57	243
LALAPIRI	20.3	2	7					2								2	4	10	4	9	4	1	12		6	4						17	43	16	38	2	36	3.0	45	35	36	40	179	
P O P O KULUARO	30.4	7	7					1		1						1	1	3	4	9	6	1	8		3		3					21	40	17	42	5	50	3.7	72	57	40	52	236	
MIKAFIRU	1.5	4	4															1	1					10		2							12	33	9	31		33	3.4	51	53	35	34	176
KAISAVA	2.5	1	2																3	4				1			2	3		4	12	3	16	3	16	3	12	30	16	16	12	16	66	
TOTALS		92	84			4	4	5	4	3	2	10	15				20	31	39	45	32	1	36	1	66	33	32	4	314	466	291	775	33	858	110.2	1030	720	975	4360					

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

MOVEAVE

CENSUS

DISTRICT

KUKIPI G.D.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing ages	Child		Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F								
SAVAIVIRI	15-4	12	7					1							1			5	8	1	4	2			22		16		1	1	32	60	28	58	3	60	3.2	29	10	64	82	347
TAPALA	16-4	2	5					1							1					9	7	3			7	2	3	1	3	1	11	41	16	37	2	39	3.0	64	54	35	38	211
HEAVALA	18-4	34	36			3	5	1	1			2	6	1			3	1	5	12	23			89		6		37	14	92	206	111	223	17	271	3.4	306	325	217	324	1361	
HEATOARE	17-4	11	18			6	2							3	4			1	1		1	7			39	3	9		1		47	81	57	75	5	109	3.1	147	158	122	139	625
TOTALS		59	66			9	9	1	1			2	9	7			9	10	15	24	35			157	5	34	1	42	16	182	388	212	413	27	479		606	672	438	583	2544	

Migration Register

Area Patrolled.....

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
In / Out			AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Borne, AGE		Child		Adults			M + F	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F			M
1	3	6			19				3				19	31	11	31	3	30	4.2	50	51	28	34	185
1	3	6			52			24	3	12			40	99	36	100	6	108	3.8	129	139	70	136	570
		2	2		61	2		8		22	10		41	155	37	82	6	90	3.8	121	133	70	115	544
1	3	1			36	1		14	1	15	2		39	80	22	69	2	51	3.3	112	98	63	89	431
	3	3	5		69			31	2	4	2		60	105	29	96	3	76	3.6	156	121	65	128	583
					18			10	4	1			26	50	23	58	4	60	3.3	87	81	45	62	308
	1	15	1	176			49	4	98	104	81	271	76	271	10	203	3.4	250	290	150	317		1454	
	2	1			14			4	1	6	1		9	23	7	19	0	19	3.6	35	37	19	28	145
	1		2		7			2		3			11	44	19	37	4	36	3.7	53	49	49	51	216
2	2	2	2		9			7	1	7			31	53	19	51	4	47	3.0	71	74	67	64	302
			1		11					2			17	26	11	23	2	24	2.6	39	28	31	34	146
1			15						1	2	15	31	1	30	1	30	1	26	2.4	38	39	31	37	163
5	3	20	34	1	487	3	152	16	171	121	377	918	297	867	45	765		1141	1139	689	1095		5047	
9	25	1			59			8	1				71	141	43	106	1	105	3.5	177	170	106	146	667
72	6	4			70			6	2	1			42	91	54	105	3	112	3.3	175	155	94	156	663
4	1	1			17			2	9				10	45	13	45	1	44	3.2	51	49	44	48	222
2		4			41	1		2		7	1		31	104	22	92	1	87	3.3	117	123	86	98	480
			1		65			14	6	2			36	132	30	108	5	156	3.2	150	126	97	123	584
2	6	10	17	1	67			23	18	8			49	180	60	171	12	180	2.9	189	189	129	205	844
2			1		11			2					21	45	14	41	1	43	3.0	61	57	52	57	243
4	4	1			12			6	4				17	43	16	38	2	34	3.0	45	35	36	40	179
4	6	1			8			3		3			21	40	17	42	5	50	3.7	72	57	40	52	236
2	4	3	1		10			2					12	33	9	31		33	3.4	51	53	25	34	176
4					1					2	3	4	12	3	16	3	12	3.0	16	16	12	16		66
0	31	39	45	32	1	361	1	66	33	32	4	34	866	281	795	33	852		1102	1030	720	975		4360
8	1	4	2		22			16		1	1		32	60	28	58	3	60	3.0	89	70	64	82	347
9	7	3			7	2		3	1	3			11	41	16	37	2	39	3.2	64	54	35	38	211
1	5	12	23		89			6		37	14		52	206	111	223	17	271	3.4	306	345	211	329	1361
			7		39	3		9		1			47	84	57	95	5	109	3.1	147	158	122	139	625
10	15	24	35		157	5		34	1	42	16		182	388	212	413	27	479		606	672	920	523	2549