

SHAREHOLDER UPDATE

11 April 2011

SOCIAL MAPPING SURVEY REPORT

We have now uploaded the Report prepared by Firewall Logistics in relation to the Preliminary Social Mapping and Landholder Identification Study for PPL 326.

The Report can be found under the Publications tab.

It is an excellent Report and will give you a very good insight to the area we are operating in.

We would like to thank Firewall Logistics for the work they have undertaken.



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**Preliminary Social Mapping and Land
Owner Identification Study
Petroleum Prospecting Licence 326 Central
and Milne Bay Provinces**



A Report for Newport Energy (PNG) Limited

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Cover: Lagatoiu at Mailu in June 1921 by Frank Hurley

Executive Summary

Social mapping studies are required to help the Minister for Mining and Petroleum decide which customary land owners should be consulted in regard to the distribution of royalties and benefits from oil and gas projects.

Social mapping studies also enable exploration companies to deal with customary land owners and to mitigate the social impact of their programs.

The identification of cultural groups is best provided through language. While there are over twenty language groups in the PPL area they all belong to either of two major language families: Austronesian or Trans-New Guinean. The Austronesians were coastal traders who lived in large coastal villages while the Trans-New Guineans were agriculturists who lived in sparser inland villages and hamlets. The social organisation of these two groups is reflected in their original residential arrangements but is similar in many ways.

The basic social, economic and political unit was the local descent group aggregated into villages or clusters of hamlets. These units were necessarily egalitarian. Descent groups had an approximate optimum size of fifty people, while the villages never numbered more than 500 people. When they exceeded these optimums the descent groups tended to split in two. In the case of over large villages one or more descent group would hive off and establish a new village. Outside Port Moresby basic descent patterns are still maintained, with a few exceptions, but villages no longer split as they grow in size, consequently they are now considerably bigger, as is the membership of clans. In recent times inland people have also generally aggregated into villages.

The principal land owner groups are the villages with descent groups holding individual tracts of land. Various rights, such as gardening and hunting, were held by households or individuals. This system applies to land areas and offshore areas such as reefs and fishing grounds.

It has been the practice to use Registered Indigenous Land Groups (ILGs) when dealing with landholders. This approach has been shown to have a number of inherent problems. The use of ILGs is not mandatory under the *Oil and Gas Act* and other models, if the need arises, may be worth considering in PPL 326 because of its unique cultural characteristics.

European contact with the PPL area dates back to 1606 and there is a long history of missionary activity in the area. Otherwise the PPL area has seen limited development, particularly since the decline of copra as a commodity. Palm oil and rubber has replaced copra to a limited extent. After an initial interest in the late 1800s and early 1920s mining has not been developed in the area.

There has been no previous exploration for hydrocarbons in the PPL area and its prospectivity has always been regarded as limited. New seismic acquisition technology

suggests the presence of underlying Miocene reefs and the possibility of a deep underlying Mesozoic structure and could lead to discoveries of hydrocarbons in the area however.

There are two distinct wet seasons in the PPL area east and west of Hood Point. To the east the season occurs between December and April while to the east it occurs between April and September. The dry season west of Hood Point is very pronounced. Travel during the height of the wet season is difficult.

From Port Moresby there is good access along a sealed road as far as Imila. The unsealed road between Imila and Kupiano is rough but useable, depending upon the weather. Beyond Kupiano road access is available as far as Babaguina at Cloudy Bay. Criminal activity along these roads was once a problem, especially between Port Moresby and Kwikila, but this seems to have tapered off in the last few years, although caution is always recommended. Beyond Babaguina access is generally best gained by boat until the road system coming west out of Alotau is encountered. There were nine regional airstrips in the PPL area but most of them are now overgrown.

There are four districts within the PPL area which each correspond to an open electorate. Three of these are in Central Province and one in Milne Bay Province. Each province has a governor who sits in the National Parliament. There are Local Level Governments in each district which are responsible for local services. The best protocol for contact is through the District Administrator.

Population figures are only available for the year 2000 and are well out of date. A new census was scheduled for 2010 but has not been conducted and there is no indication when this might happen. Census figures are generally not available until 2 – 3 years after a census has been conducted. Migrations and rapidly escalating birth rates in many districts make extrapolation from the 2000 figures problematic; there is anecdotal evidence that population increase rates recorded in 2000 may now be much higher. An Education Department census of schools was conducted in 2008 and these figures give a rough indication of populations. These figures are included in Appendix 2.

There are approximately 360 schools in the PPL area, including elementary, primary, and secondary and vocational schools. In 2008 the student population was about 41,345 which is a significant proportion of the overall population.

There are only two hospitals in close proximity to the PPL area; these are at Port Moresby and Alotau. There are a number of health centres in places like Kwikila, Kupiano, Margarida and Suau and a few first aid posts but these are very poorly equipped. The staff at the district hospitals generally comprises health extension workers and nurses, with no doctors. An ambulance is based at Kwikila.

The local economy in the licence area is based upon subsistence agriculture and fishing with only a few opportunities for earning cash. In terms of commercial activities there are small

holder rubber and palm oil plantations. There is a logging concession at Cloudy Bay, which has developed amid a certain amount of controversy, and a bio-fuel project based on cassava at Bore by a Chinese company but this has yet to reach the production stage. There is a small resort at Gaire, about 30 kilometres east of Port Moresby. Current infrastructure work in the licence area is principally based upon the upgrading of the existing road network.

The initial seismic acquisition program will be conducted over public roads and spaces owned by the government and will not involve landowner negotiations or issues of compensation. It is suggested that Form 24 advice to the department prior to activities in the area be lodged as a matter of courtesy however.

Traffic control and the safety of road users will be a significant issue during the seismic acquisition program and will require liaison with the local police. The police may also assist with security issues.

Snake bite, particularly involving taipans, will be a health issue during the seismic acquisition program. Antivenom supplies in the Port Moresby General Hospital are unreliable and it is recommended that a supply be sourced in Australia for use during the program. Education about snakes should be included during any induction programs.

In summary the logistics and other issues related to the seismic acquisition program appear reasonably straightforward. Since the program will be conducted along existing public roads and within other public spaces there should be few issues related to land ownership. For the same reason there will be very little impact on the environment. Initial indications from local people and officials are that the company will be welcomed into the area and assisted in its work.

Introduction

Petroleum Prospecting Licence (PPL) 326 was offered to Newport Energy (PNG) Limited in June 2009 with the licence issued on 27 August 2009. There have been no prior licenses over the area. The licence area consists of 200 blocks and covers approximately 16,750 square kilometres. Approximately 53% of the licence area lies offshore; roughly half of this area is in depths of less than 200 metres.

The area covered by PPL 326 has had minimal hydrocarbon exploration undertaken over it. The licence overlaps the south east portion of the Papuan Fold Belt. The northwest region of the belt is currently the precinct holding all of Papua New Guinea's existing oil and gas fields.

Newport proposes to conduct an intensive exploration program and to develop a number of prospects. Following this initial exploration it is expected that one or more wells will be drilled to test these prospects further.

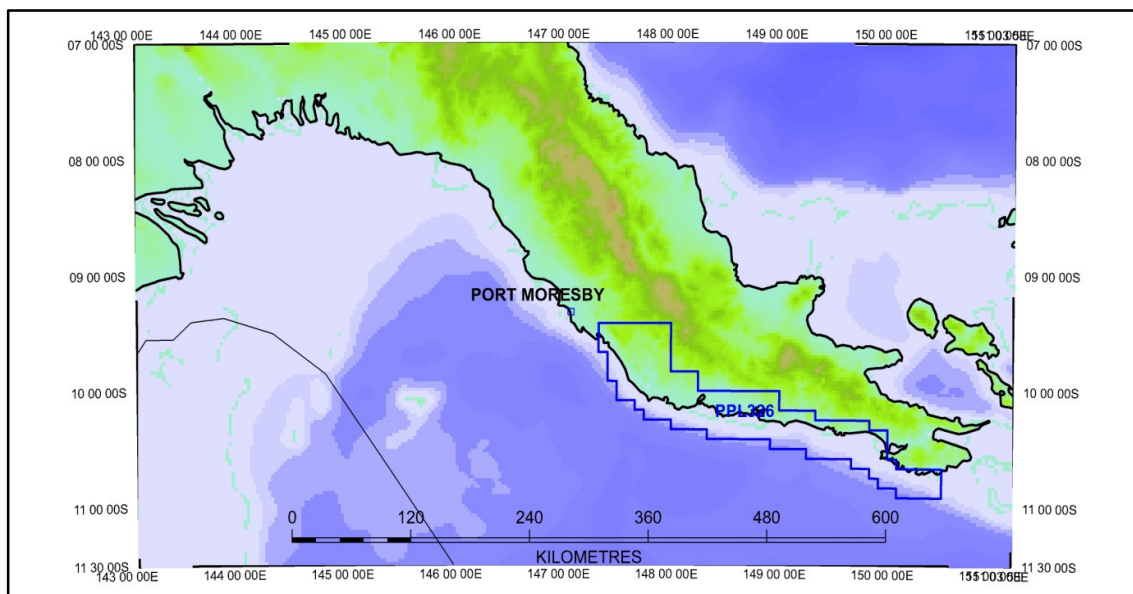


Figure 1: The PPL area

The shallow structural configuration in the licence area is analogous to InterOil's Aure Trough reef discoveries west of Port Moresby. The deeper geology in the licence area also includes rifted margin sediments similar to the productive northwest part of the belt. Both these features are thought to auger well for the prospectivity of the licence area. There are also reports of oil seeps in the licence area, including one at Magaubo west of Abau and one near Magarida in the Amazon Bay area. A possibly seep was recently investigated at Kalo at approximately AGD 0586425 8889848 but was found to be sealed beneath mud. Arrangements were made with a village man to dig it out and collect a sample.

It is believed that the geological structures within the licence area potentially have more fold areas than the productive northwest part of the belt by virtue of its size. The thrust area in the northwest occurs within a band 150 kilometres long and has thirty two anticlines while the thrust in the licence area is twice that size at 300 kilometres.

Fugro/Searcher, an independent seismic specialist, has conducted a regional offshore seismic acquisition program in the general area, including parts of the licence area, and Newport has access to this data through a licence agreement. This data supports Newport's view that the licence area covers a potential new basin similar to a buried highlands structure, together with reef deposits, and is therefore highly prospective for the discovery of new hydrocarbon reserves.

The Exploration Company

Newport Energy Limited is the parent company of Newport Energy (PNG) Limited. Newport Energy Limited acquired all the issued capital in Newport Energy (PNG) Limited in December 2009. The major shareholders in Newport Energy (PNG) Limited are Slane Limited, Newport Mining Limited, Newport Oil and Gas Limited and CVC Capital and Infrastructure Limited.

Slane Limited is a company incorporated in Papua New Guinea and was the owner of Newport Energy (PNG) Limited prior to its acquisition by Newport Energy Limited. Newport Mining Limited is a company incorporated in New Zealand. Newport Oil and Gas Limited is a company incorporated in Hong Kong and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Star International Industries Limited. CVC Capital and Infrastructure Limited is also a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

The Exploration Program

Newport plans to carry out its first seismic acquisition program in the western end of the licence area using vibrator trucks rather than the traditional explosives-based seismic methods hitherto used in Papua New Guinea. The trucks will use the existing public road system with environmental and other damage virtually non-existent.

The seismic recording crew will use a number of vehicles. These include two vibrator energy source trucks (one operational and one as a backup), a recording truck and several vehicles for moving the recording equipment and personnel. For the seismic recording the field crew lay out sections of cables a kilometre or so in length that are connected at intervals to sets of geophones. The geophones are planted a few centimetres into the ground to detect seismic waves produced by the synchronized vibrating of the ground beneath the vibrator trucks. The vibrations last for less than one minute. The whole process is controlled from the recording truck and logged for later analysis. The cables will be laid on the verges of the

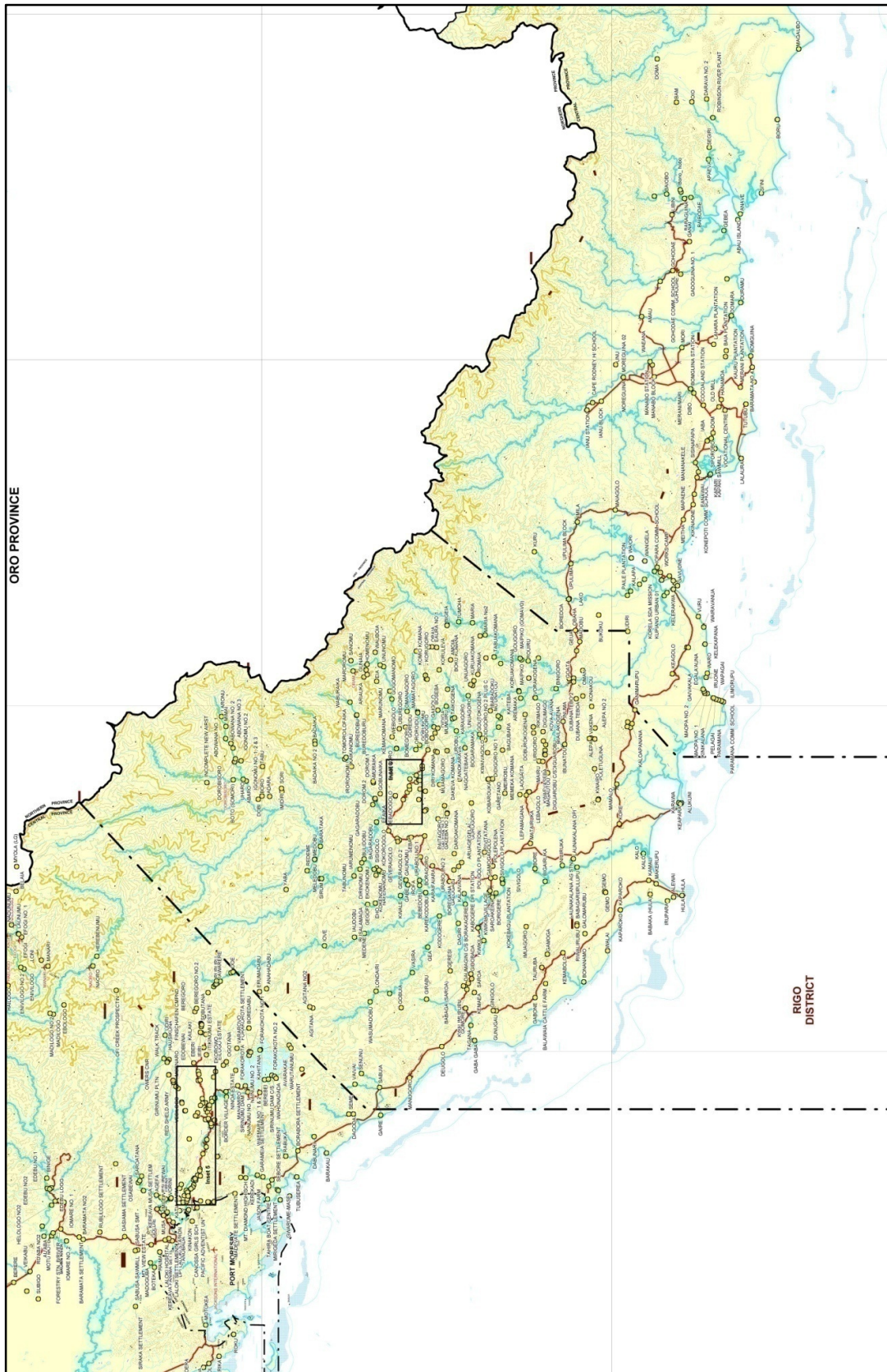


Figure 2: The road network at the the western end of the licence area.

road. The road verges require slashing where the cables are to be laid out¹. It is estimated that this process will proceed at a rate of about 15 – 20 kilometres per day.

The logistics of the road-based program requires a moveable camp for the workers, a lay down area and a well developed system of traffic control. Since the trucks and cables will be left out at night there is also an issue of security.

With the camps it has been suggested that public land such as school grounds could be



utilised with rents paid into school revenue. Initial enquiries at a few of the schools have indicated that

this is an attractive proposition for them. The crew attached to the seismic acquisition operation will only number about 40 individuals so the camps are unlikely to be particularly intrusive.

Initial enquiries with respect to traffic control and security indicates that the

Plate 1: Typical section of the Magi Highway west of Kwikila.

local police are happy to be involved and can make personnel available for the duration of the program. Such arrangements have become standard practice during exploration programs in other parts of Papua New Guinea and provide useful benefits, including the supplementation of income.

The negotiation of such an arrangement should be relatively simple but is best done early in the program so that any additional resources required, particularly personnel, can be calculated.

The superintendent in charge of the police station at Kwikila has already undertaken to formalise an arrangement with his superiors for the section running through his area of responsibility if required. Similar formalisation with the other police stations in the area will also be necessary. There are currently 8 police officers at Kwikila, 7 at Kupiano, 3 at Upulima, 7 at Moreguina and 2 at Margarida.

As noted above, the road-based seismic acquisition program will necessarily take place at the western end of the licence area where suitable roads exist. Of particular importance

¹ Local people currently contract to slash the verges by hand and it may be necessary to compensate them if slashing by machinery is undertaken over the same areas.

Plate 2 below: Typical vibrator truck (Hemi 50) weighing about 8 tons, source Terrex Seismic.



Plate 3 right: Detail of the vibrator unit.



will be the roads which trend in a north/south direction because they cut diagonally across the geological structures of interest and will add a necessary dimension to its interpretation.

The structure also extends offshore and following the road-based program it is likely, following positive results, that a further seismic acquisition program will also be conducted off shore.



Plate 4: Approach to Kemp Welch² Bridge at Kwikila.



Plate 5 Detail of bridge with the old bridge to right.

As noted below the people along the coast are traditional seafarers and fishers who utilise offshore resources, particularly reefs, and they will have an interest in those places where an offshore program might be conducted. This should not involve any particular problems and can be dealt with in much the same way as the shore-based program. In terms of resources, for instance, a distinct analogy between land-based gardens and fishing places on the reefs and within the littoral areas is made easily.

² The Rev. William Lawes named the Kemp Welch River after John Kemp Welch who was the treasurer of the London Missionary Society at the time. The Papuan name of the river is Wanigela.

Purpose & Principles of Social Mapping

The practice of social mapping first entered the legal framework of resource development in Papua New Guinea with the passage of the *Oil and Gas Act* in 1998. Under the Act social mapping studies are required to help the Minister for Mining and Petroleum decide which customary land owners should be consulted at forums in which different stake holders negotiate the distribution of royalties and benefits from the oil and gas projects.

Section 47 (4) of the Act states that:

'Prior to first entry on to the licence area for the purposes of exploration pursuant to a petroleum prospecting licence or a petroleum retention licence, the licensee shall undertake -

(a) a preliminary social mapping study; and

(b) a preliminary landowner identification study,

of the customary land owners comprised in the licence area, with particular reference to that part of the licence area where the licensee's exploration activities are to be concentrated'.

Under Section 3 of the Act *customary land owner* means a person who has an interest in customary land. *Customary land* is defined as land that is owned or possessed by an automatic citizen or community of automatic citizens by virtue of rights of proprietary or possessory kind that belonged to that citizen or community and arise from and are regulated by custom.

The underlying principle of this Section of the Act is based on a notion defined under the Constitution's fifth *National Goals of Papua New Guinea*, which recognises the value of traditional ways of life and culture and seeks to creatively include them in the economic and social development of communities. This principle is loosely defined as the *Papua New Guinea way*.

Social mapping seeks to develop an understanding of the cultural and historical factors that have shaped both the traditional and contemporary relationship between the people and their land and involves the systematic collection and analysis of a wide range of data in relationship to the physical, demographic and social landscape in an objective and ethical manner.

While social mapping primarily assists in the distribution of benefits from oil and gas projects it also has important secondary functions. These include informing and guiding the proponents of oil and gas projects in the manner in which they should deal with customary land owners and related issues and also in helping to mitigate the social impact of projects.

Indigenous Land Groups

The primary conduit for the distribution of benefits from resource development to landowners are Indigenous Land Groups (ILGs) formed under the *Land Groups Incorporation Act 1974*. While landowners are not legally required to set up ILGs their creation has evolved, in the absence of any other alternatives, as a default system, encouraged under Sections 169(2) and 176(3)(f) of the *Oil and Gas Act 1998*. The use of ILGs for this purpose has created a number of unanticipated problems for the social mapping and landowner identification process and for resource development in general.

The preamble to the Act states that the aim of the law is *to recognise the corporate nature of customary groups and allow them to hold, manage and deal with land in their customary names*. The government has encouraged landowners to pursue and establish their interests in resource development projects and commercial enterprises in general through the confines of clans whose descent and membership is usually measured through the male line.

This simplistic approach harks back to classical anthropology where anthropologists³ developed customary land corporation models with simple, exclusive and unambiguous principles suitable for the use of colonial administrators. The largely artificial but administratively useful concept of the *tribe* evolved and spread during this era. The realities of customary land tenure and inheritance are infinitely more complex.

While descent is generally traced through male or female lines in Papua New Guinea ownership and usage rights to land and natural resources may be obtained through a range of avenues, including an individual's birth place, place of conception, adoption and other liaisons, mythologies and a range of other affinities. These aspects, including descent, are all integrated into the group social structure with no single element necessarily taking precedence. Often it is possible to find individuals with no apparent blood links quite comfortably embedded in a local descent group. These people are among those most likely to miss out when the benefits of resource development are distributed.

In areas where descent through the male or female line is relatively unimportant the same thing can happen. In reality it is virtually impossible to draw up a definitive list of *bona fide* landowners entitled to benefits from resource developments anywhere in Papua New Guinea. There is no doubt that the use of a single and simple model of descent and inheritance in relation to land has its attractions for both the government and industry. However, despite the government's preference, the Act does not specify such a preferred model and its use is by no means mandatory.

Because ILGs have become the main way in which the government defines and manages communities the system itself has also elicited contrary responses on the part of the people

³See Radcliffe-Brown (1952) for instance.

it purports to assist and benefit. Many landowners do not, for instance, view the land group registration process as having as much to do with establishing customary ownership and management of land, as it does with the securing of benefits in return for the validations sought by resource developers.

Anthropological evidence shows that in some areas the system has, in fact, modified and altered custom to suit the prevailing circumstances; for instance, in the absence of identifiable social units in some areas the ILG system has actually contributed to their 'invention' (Goldman 2007). ILGs are also often used as pre-emptive land claims in an attempt to exclude other legitimate landowners from receiving benefits

To date the main use of ILGs has been in the forestry industry where their creation is mandatory and in the petroleum and mining industries where it is not. Until recently registering an ILG was simply a matter of paying a fee to the Registrar General's office. There was no government agency charged with authenticating such applications. In 2004 it was conservatively estimated that there were over 10,000 ILGs registered in Papua New Guinea with the number increasing by between 10 and 15 per day (Fingleton 2004).

Added to the proliferation of ILGs by registration there was also a tendency for members of existing ILGs, who felt that the distribution of benefits were not equitable, to split off and form new groups. These new groups tended to comprise extended families and even nuclear families from within the incorporated body. To some extent such fragmented groups represent a more realistic picture of how basic property rights are exercised at the village level.

The experience within the petroleum project areas in the Southern Highlands is that the impetus and practical mechanisms for the formation and registration of ILGs mainly came from the resource developers. Goldman notes that *it is important for developers to understand the culturally specific nature of local social organisation before embarking on programs of incorporation if sensitivity to culture is to be a guiding operational principle* (2007).

The government has attempted to remedy some of these problems by passing both the *Land Groups Incorporation (Amendment) Act* and the *Land Registration (Customary Land) (Amendment) Act* in March 2009. For the purpose of these Acts a new position of Director of Customary Land Registration has been created. The Director's role is to receive and verify applications for customary land registration.

The stated aim of the two Acts is to free *the vast economic potential that is locked up in customary land* by providing greater security of tenure for landowners who wish to develop customary land for business purposes. While this aim is not specifically directed at resource developers it has some important implications.

The Acts do away with genealogical and other descent and inheritance related information as a means of proving customary land ownership and replaces it with the requirement for all members of a potential ILG to provide copies of their birth certificates showing their name and the names of their parents and both sets of grandparents⁴.

ILG registration applicants must also supply a sketch map of the land they are claiming, ideally with GPS references, which includes details of any disputed land. These disputes are required to be resolved by *an appropriate and competent court* before registration can be finalised.

There is also a mandatory period of public review where submissions and objections can be raised. The application also has to be verified by the District Administrator before it can proceed.

The Acts also set out new rules with regard to the governance of ILGs, including transparency and mandatory membership of at least two females on the management committee. It is unclear whether the new Acts have any retrospective affect on existing ILGs and it is assumed this is unlikely.

It has been suggested⁵ that it is legally possible to set up LLGs comprised of clans which have customary rights to use land rather than individual landowners with exclusive title rights. This is seen as less divisive, more inclusive and closer to traditional land tenure customs. To date the government has been disinclined to explore this option but it is a model that may be worth considering, particularly in the project development stage.

Large parts of PPL 326 are sparsely populated and, as noted above, there are no obvious land tenure problems. However, experience elsewhere shows that economic development such as that related to oil and gas exploration will inevitably attract opportunists from both within the area and especially from outside it. The discussion about social relationships and land tenure within the PPL area that appears further below suggests that avenues exist for infiltration of such opportunists into the area and into the local social system. In this sense, it would be naive to assume that there will be no future land tenure problems in the PPL area.

The Region

The land based area of PPL 326 is a zone of subsidence and drowned estuaries, such as Bootless Inlet, Hood Lagoon, Marshall Lagoon, Cloudy Bay and Mullins Harbour. The fringing and barrier reefs are also the result of subsidence.

⁴ The government claims that branches of the Registrar General's Office for receiving applications for birth certificates and their issuance have now been set up in all provinces.

⁵ The so-called Donigi Plan.

The main inland ranges have a foothill zone which rises from the undulating plains to ridges and plateaus. Descending from the foothills a down-fold or trough occurs. This is separated from the coast by an up-fold in the form of a low range of hills.

From the upland areas the numerous rivers have transported large quantities of alluvial material to form the fluvial plains that separate the foothills from the coastal hills. The lower reaches of the Kemp Welch and other major rivers to the east have flat to undulating plains often extending inland beyond the point where the coastal hills are breached.

The coastal hills are an irregular formation lying roughly parallel to the coast. Cliffs occur where these hills reach the coast and on the small offshore islands, which are outliers of the hills.

The littoral plains consist of tidal flats, some non-tidal estuarine flats and beach ridges. Often there are poorly drained swamps between the sandy ridges and the coastal hills. These flats and ridges are most extensive in the drowned estuary areas such as Hood Lagoon, Cloudy Bay and Mullins Harbour and the villages there make up a major part of the area's population.

Sedimentary rocks predominate in the PPL area with older basic volcanics, such as those between Gaba Gaba and Kwikila, outcropping here and there. Metamorphic rocks flanking the volcanics contain minerals and many intrusions of gabbro.

The northwest to southeast alignment of land forms between Cape Possession, west of Port Moresby, and Hood Point to the east is parallel to the direction of the prevailing winds making the area the driest in Papua New Guinea. Port Moresby has an annual average rainfall of about 1000mm while the area through to Hood Point receives less than 1500mm. East of Hood Point, where the alignment changes more to the west and east, it becomes progressively wetter with Abau having an annual average rainfall of 2300mm and Samarai an annual average rainfall of 2700mm.

Rainfall is seasonal with two distinct regimes evident east and west of Hood Point in line with the difference in landform alignment. West of Hood Point the wet season occurs between December and April. The dry season begins towards the end of April when the south east trade wind starts to blow and runs through to about August. To the east the opposite happens with the wet season coinciding with the trade wind. The contrast is most evident in the monthly rainfall averages of Port Moresby and Samarai.

The tidal estuaries and sheltered muddy shores of the PPL area are covered in dense stands of mangroves. The tidal reaches of the rivers are lined with Nipa palms. Beyond the tidal reaches, where the water changes from brackish to fresh, sago palms grow. Sago also grows in the shallow seasonal freshwater swamps between the sandy ridges and the coastal hills. The deeper parts of the more permanent freshwater swamps support herbaceous growth rather than forest.

The seasonally dryer coastal hills have savannah vegetation in which eucalypts and tall kangaroo grass dominate making the countryside appear similar to parts of northern Australia. Primarily deciduous forest occurs as patches in the valley heads and floors of this area.

A large part of the foothills and better watered river plains in the wetter eastern areas are covered by three-tiered rainforest in which the canopy can be up to 35 metres high with the second layer at 20 metres and the third at 10 to 12 metres. Local people have cut timber from this forest and floated it down the rivers for sale in Port Moresby for many years but it is now being controversially commercially harvested in some areas, particularly around Cloudy Bay.

Colonial History

The coast between Port Moresby and Samarai has a long history of contact with the outside world.

In 1606 the Spanish commander of the *San Pedrico*, one of the vessels of Pedro Fernandez de Quiro's expedition returning from Peru became separated from the main fleet and sailed along the south coast of Papua and through the strait separating PNG and Australia, thus establishing the separation of the two land masses and lending his name to the strait.

Torres landed on Mailu Island on 25 August 1606 and took possession of the country for the king of Spain. There was a confrontation with the men of Mailu and Torres replied with musket and cannon fire. He also abducted fourteen children who apparently spent the remainder of their lives in Manila. He also landed on Bona Bona Island near Mullins Harbour.

In 1846 Owen Stanley, commanding the HMS *Rattlesnake*, and Charles Yule, commanding the HMS *Bramble*, conducted a coastal survey of Papua as far east as the Louisiade Archipelago and landed at various places along the way.

In 1873 John Moresby, commanding HMS *Basilisk*, discovered the harbour at Port Moresby, which he named after his father and China Strait between the mainland and Samarai. He also re-discovered Milne Bay.

After Moresby's visit the London Missionary Society (LMS), which had put Rarotongan missionaries ashore at Manu Manu at the entrance to Galley Reach just west of Port Moresby the year before, moved them to the healthier environment and anchorage around Fairfax Harbour at Port Moresby.

European settlement in Papua began with the arrival of the Reverent William Lawes in Port Moresby on 24 November 1874. Lawes was joined by the Reverent James Chalmers in October 1877.

While Lawes concentrated his efforts around Port Moresby, Chalmers travelled extensively east and west along the coast and penetrated inland for some distance. His main missionary activities until 1887 were conducted along the south east coast at South Cape where he built a mission station at Suau. The language of the Suau people eventually became the lingua franca for the LMS in the region.

In 1882 LMS pastors were installed at Hula, Kerepunu and Aroma. In 1894 the Vatorata Training Centre for Papuan clergy was opened near Gaba Gaba with Lawes as its first principal. This institution is now located at Kwikila.

In August 1891 the LMS missionaries, Charles Abel and Frederick Walker established a mission station on Kwato Island near Samarai. Along with education, Abel undertook industrial development, including sawmilling, boat building, housing construction and furniture making. He also began copra production. These projects eventually led to a break with the more evangelical minded LMS and Abel set up the Kwato Extension Association. He also introduced cricket to Kwato.

John MacGillivray, the naturalist on Owen Stanley's *Rattlesnake*, had noticed traces of gold in the local pottery at Redscar Bay. Based on his observations he speculated that there might be rich gold lodes in the mountains of the interior.

In 1873 John Moresby located gold traces near Fairfax Harbour. The first prospectors arrived in 1878 to investigate reports of gold found along the Laloki River inland from Port Moresby. Thenceforth small bands of prospectors spread out along the eastern coast and offshore islands.

By the 1890s there were over four hundred prospectors in Papua. Other finds were along the Brown River. These finds drew large numbers of miners who clashed with the local people. Gold was discovered at Gibara near Orangerie Bay in 1899. Another goldfield at Keveri, inland from Cloudy Bay, was declared in 1904. These finds were short lived and the islands of the Louisiade Archipelago became the main focus for the goldminers. Later the focus shifted to New Guinea.

Papua was annexed by the British in 1884. The presence of the miners, missionaries and the close proximity of the Germans in New Guinea prompted the annexation. To accentuate the latter point Papua became known as British New Guinea. British New Guinea was initially a protectorate and then a colony.

The colony was initially divided into two regions, east and west, but then successively into six divisions. The area where PPL 326 is located was divided between the Central and Eastern divisions. Port Moresby was the headquarters of the Central Division and Samarai was the headquarters of the Eastern Division.

Government agents were appointed to Cloudy Bay for short periods between 1889-90 and 1894-5. After that a travelling agent was appointed between 1896-8 with the task of assisting the miners in the ranges of the Central Division. This assistance extended to firing or bombarding villages believed to be complicit in attacks on Europeans.

Very little was achieved during the period of British rule. The Colonial Service only had a small staff of less than sixty officers whose calibre was a constant point of complaint. The longest serving British administrator, William MacGregor, eventually introduced a basic policy centred on preventive rather than punitive action and he patrolled large communities like that at Aroma with large contingents of police in a bid to deter aggression.

This situation continued to prevail as Australia slowly and haphazardly assumed responsibility for the colony, culminating in the proclamation of the *Papua Act* in September 1906.

The first permanent post set up outside Port Moresby in the Central Division was at Rigo in 1888. The post remained operational until 1960 when it was transferred to nearby Kwikila. By 1908 the area of land alienated for plantations in the district was so great that it was closed to European settlement.

In 1911 Abau Island, in the Cloudy Bay area, became the headquarters of a new East Central Division. No new posts were established in the area until 1950 when the East Central Division was incorporated into the Central District, which covers the same area as the modern Central Province.

When the Japanese attacked New Guinea in 1942 bases were built in Milne Bay to protect the eastern flank of Port Moresby and to provide a jumping off point for the allies push north. Severe fighting in August and September led to the devastation of many villages, plantations and missions. At one stage the US naval base built at Milne Bay in 1943 housed over 150,000 servicemen.

Sogeri and Marshall Lagoon patrol posts were established in 1957 and Margarida in 1959. In 1965 the Sub-District headquarters at Abau was transferred to Marshall Lagoon and renamed Kupiano. The post at Abau was closed the following year.

On 1 March 1950 the Eastern and South-Eastern Divisions were merged to create the Milne Bay District, which covers the same area as the modern Milne Bay Province and Samarai was made the district headquarters. In August 1968 the headquarters was moved to Alotau on the mainland at Milne Bay.

Petroleum Exploration History

The gold prospectors, E. McGowan and H. Swanson, were the first Europeans to come across gas seepages in Papua on the lower reaches of the Vailala River. They showed them to the local copra planters, G.H. Thomas and L. Lett, in 1911. The seepages can still be found bubbling in creeks or as small mud volcanoes with traces of oil in the Vailala area and elsewhere in Papua. The local people led the planters to more seeps and their occurrence eventually became well known in the European community.

McGowan and Swanson also told the government about the seepages and then attempted to contact prospective investors in Australia. McGowan died in 1912 but the planters, Thomas and Lett, were visited by the Assistant Government Geologist from New South Wales, J.E. Carne, in the same year. Carne wrote a report which included the Vailala seepages. A subsequent report by Dr. A. Wade, retained by the Australian Commonwealth Government to investigate the potential for oil discoveries in Papua, prompted further exploration. The success of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later called British Petroleum [BP]) in the Middle East had not been missed by the Australian government and they brokered an agreement with them to search for oil in Papua.

The Australian government maintained a monopoly on oil exploration in Papua until 1923 when it opened up the field to private enterprise. One of the first exploration companies set up was Oriomo Oil Company Limited with a 1,000 square mile concession near the Oriomo River and a working capital of £200,000. The company began drilling in 1927 using

cable tool percussion rigs with fourteen shallow wells and two deeper ones at Wohomul 2 (1890 feet) and Maremosab (1575 feet) between the Oriomo and Binaturi Rivers. Anglo-Persian geologists visited the area in 1928 and after a thorough examination of the geological data concluded that the area was not particularly prospective for oil.

In 1929 Anglo-Persian's arrangement with the Australian government ended. Their final report was far from optimistic. With the country sliding into depression the government was forced to discontinue oil exploration in Papua. The mantle was taken up by the Queensland explorer, Oil Search Limited, which became incorporated in Papua and took over Oriomo Oil in the same year. Oil Search preferred to conduct systematic geological surveys before drilling and initially concentrated its efforts in the Sepik region of New Guinea.

The major oil company Shell entered the field in 1936. Shell had leases in the lower Fly River area which were operated by its subsidiary, the Papuan Development Company. The company drilled fifteen wells, the deepest being 2551 feet but finally relinquished its leases in 1939 and handed its data over to the Australian government.

Anglo-Persian re-entered Papua about the same time using its exploration company d'Arcy Exploration. In 1938 Anglo-Persian had combined with Oil Search and Standard Vacuum New Jersey (Stanvac) to form the Australasian Petroleum Company (APC). Shell and Stanvac each had prospecting permits of 20,000 square miles in western Papua and Oil Search/Oriomo had 12,000 square miles. APC continued to explore the Trans-Fly area until the late 1950s.

In 1953 APC discovered a 12,000 foot thick sedimentary basin in the Morehead area using aeromagnetic data. A subsequent seismic survey revealed a major concealed fault near Komewa. A camp was established at Sibrasi, near the present site of Morehead, and several hundred local people were employed as labourers.

A test of the stratigraphy of the Morehead Basin was completed in 1957 with drilling to a depth of 8087 feet into *Jurassic* sediments. No large structures were identified however. Only Morehead No. 1 Well, drilled to some 1560 feet, had a slight showing of gas. APC abandoned the area the same year leaving behind buildings which became part of the new Morehead Patrol Post, a network of useful roads and a number of bore holes, some of which the local people utilised for water.

By 1961 Oil Search had obtained greater equity in APC and its licenses and undertook a review of the Trans-Fly data and decided to conduct a further exploration program in the Fly and Oriomo Rivers area. Because it had disposed of the APC camp and facilities at Morehead it had to use contractors and the exploration took on the form of the wildcat operations used in other parts of the world.

Three wells were drilled, one at Iamara, on the south bank of the Fly River, in 1962 to a depth of 2032 feet, one at Mutare, about 40 kilometres south, in 1963 to a depth of 4657 feet and one at Wuroi, near the headwaters of the Oriomo River, in 1964 to a depth of 4070 feet. No significant hydrocarbons were encountered. A well drilled to 8417 feet in 1970 on Magoba Island in the mouth of the Fly River by Endeavour Oil Company had similar results.

In the mid 1960s Phillips Petroleum Company took up three large offshore exploration permits between Port Moresby and Daru in the Papuan Gulf. They identified folded sediments and fossil limestone reefs from the *Miocene* which had been sealed by mudstone in the late *Tertiary* and which were potential hydrocarbon reservoirs⁶. The Pasca reef, drilled in 1968-69 produced large volumes of gas and some condensates but Phillips decided that, despite the substantial reserves of gas, the associated condensate was not enough to be viable.

Phillip's discoveries suggested that similar *Miocene* reefs might be found onshore and created renewed interest in exploration. Unfortunately there appeared to be no other obvious alternative targets onshore and attention gradually moved to the underlying *Mesozoic* deposits which had most promise in the Lake Kutubu area in the Southern Highlands. This shift led to the discovery of oil at Kutubu in 1986.

As noted above, the experience from the north west of the fold belt is that the host rocks for oil and gas are the Mesozoic sediments. In the southeast of the belt where PPL 326 lies the overlying rocks are much younger and include metamorphic and volcanics which are generally less likely to produce reservoirs capable of sealing in oil and gas. Consequently the licence area has never been considered to have the same potential as the northwest and virtually no exploration has taken place there.

Newport Energy, based on the Fugro/Searcher data, believe that older Mesozoic oil and gas bearing rocks exist below the younger rocks which have been thrust over the top. It is also believed that an extension of the Miocene reef complex, which is associated with the Aure Trough discoveries, occurs in the licence area. These limestone reefs occur as small but highly porous and productive ribbons that are easily missed during seismic acquisition. They are similar to the parallel fringing reefs seen along the south coast of Papua. One of these reefs has already been identified from the Fugro/Searcher data and it is expected that more will be found.

Language Groups

Linguists distinguish languages occurring in close proximity to each other by comparing a list of about two hundred stock words. If two groups use a high percentage (lexicostatistical cognation) of the same words for the items in this list they are determined to share the same language. A lesser percentage of common use might mean the same language but the

⁶Fossil reefs produce oil in many parts of the world, notably in Canada, Texas and the former USSR.

use of separate dialects. A low percentage and they are deemed to speak different languages. Where different languages follow similar grammatical and other features they are grouped into the same language 'family' or 'stock'. Linguists tend to pick over languages in minute detail and constantly shift and revise classifications as new evidence comes to light.

The people in the area of PPL 326 either speak what are referred to as the Austronesian family of languages or what are referred to as the Trans-New Guinea family of languages.

The Austronesian language speakers are nearly all located on the coast and are thought to be the descendants of mobile immigrant maritime trading people who did not penetrate far inland. They do not occur west of Cape Possession in the Gulf Province but to the east they occur all along the coast and throughout the islands as far around as Cape Ward Hunt. After that they appear at intervals all along the northern New Guinea coast and the coast of West Papua.

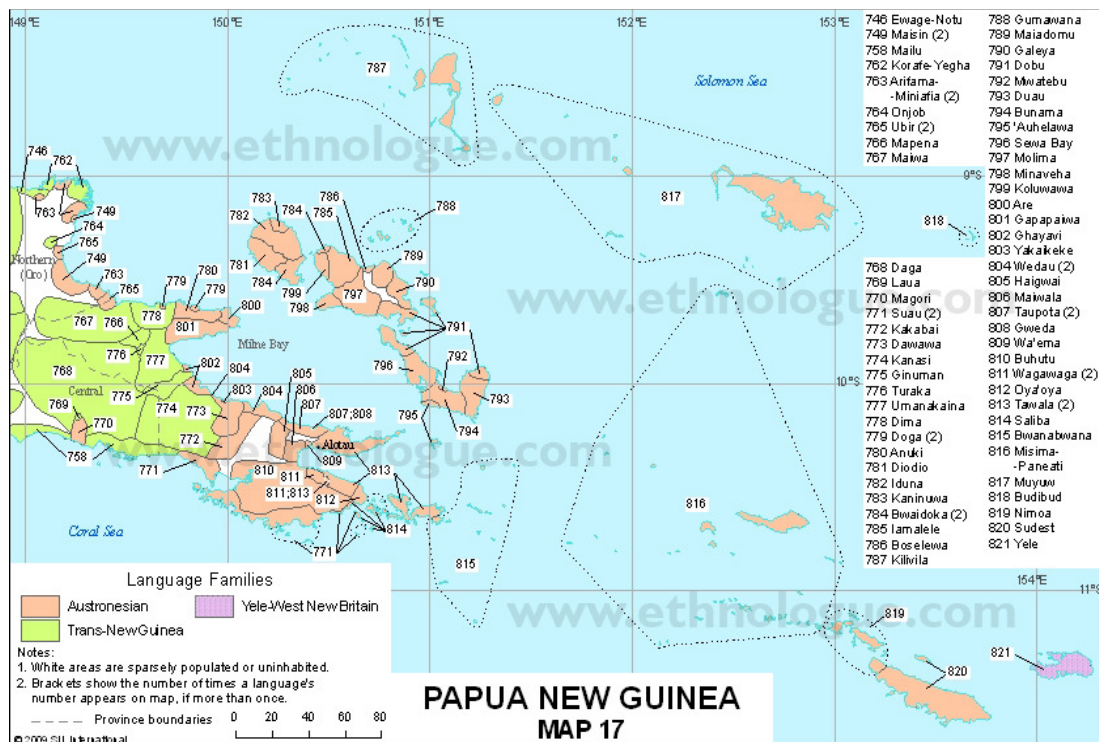
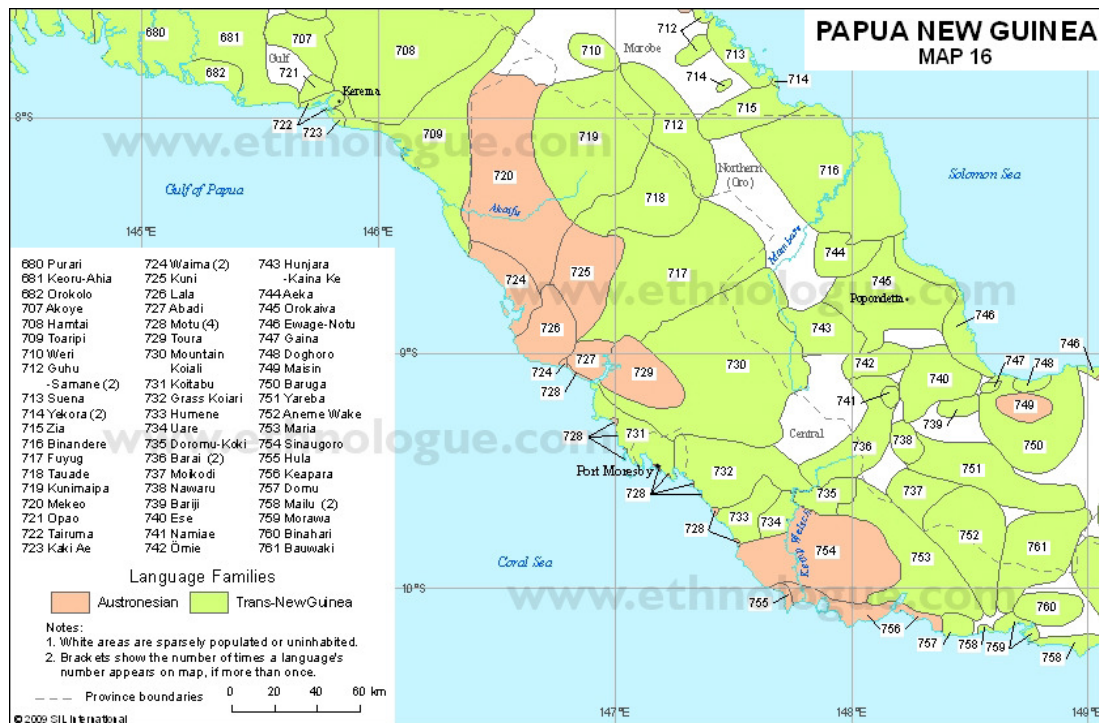
In most cases around the coast the number of speakers in both language families is quite small, except for languages like Motu from around Port Moresby where a pidgin version, Police Motu, became the lingua franca of the Papuan police and administration and Suau from around Samarai which became the lingua franca of the London Missionary Society.

Because many of the Austronesian languages were used in trade the structure and phonetics are usually very simple. In Papua New Guinea the sequence of words in sentences appears to have been influenced by contact with nearby Trans-New Guinea languages and is usually in the order of subject, object and verb. Elsewhere in the Pacific region the sequence is more akin to English.

The Trans-New Guinea languages tend to be more complex as a result of a more sedentary life style. The majority of languages in Papua New Guinea are classified as Trans-New Guinean. Some distinctions between Austronesian and Trans-New Guinean languages are:

Trans-New Guinean Languages	Austronesian Languages
Varied vocabulary	Shared vocabularies
Few or no articles (a, the)	Articles
Case, number and gender noun markers	Few noun markers – not even 'he' or 'she' are differentiated in most languages
No common pronoun forms	Common basic pronouns
Possession expressed as in English i.e. 'man's axe'	'man his axe' or 'axe of man'
Complicated verbs, sometimes of sentence length	Simple verbs
Multiple numeric bases; 2, 4, 8 or body parts	Numbers usually based on increments of 5

Apart from Police Motu, which was never used extensively in the PPL area, there were no other pidgin or creole languages. Today English is universally spoken and is the preferred medium of exchange outside the village.



Figures 3 & 4: Languages of the PPL area.

Within the PPL area there are fourteen Trans-New Guinea languages and six Austronesian languages. With reference to the maps above and proceeding from the west to the east the Trans-New Guinea languages are Grass Koiari (732), Barai (736), Humene (733), Uare (734), Maria (753), Domu (757), Aneme Wake (752), Bauwaki (761), Morawa (759), Binahari (760), Mailu (758), Laua (769), Daga (768) and Kanasi (774). The Austonesian languages are Motu (728), Hula (755), Sinaugoro (754), Keapara (756), Magori (770) and Suau (771).

In some of the larger villages, like Hanuabada near Port Moresby, it was not uncommon to find both Trans-New Guinea and Austronesian language speakers living together. This has continued to be the case until the present day.

Cultural Groups

In considering this section of the study it should be borne in mind that the south-eastern coast of Papua came under sustained missionary influence earlier than any other part of the mainland. As noted above, the London Missionary Society was active near Port Moresby in 1872, at Suau in 1877, Hula, Kerepunu and Aroma in 1882 and Kwato in 1891.



Plate 6: Listening to a gramophone c1910 LMS.

He continued,

I think it is much to be regretted that the mission has interfered so drastically with their former way of living. If it were a proper aim to transform that way of living as completely as possible, then Kwato's methods would no doubt be justified, because they are so well calculated to realize it (p. 141).

William's observations about the complete and effective proselytisation by the LMS at Abau can be extrapolated to the entire coast east of Port Moresby and the hinterland behind it. The only elements from the old traditions which appear to have survived are aspects related to social organisation, material culture and a lingering belief in sorcery and magic.

The following information is derived from early records and it is difficult to determine how much these customs and traditions are still extant without extensive field research. Such research would

In discussing the influence of the missions inland from Abau in 1933 the Government Anthropologist, F. E. Williams noted that

Apart from any assumptions as to the depth or permanence of conversion, Kwato may claim to have made a clean sweep of the place: if there are still recalcitrants, I neither saw nor heard of them (1944:112).

be complex and is beyond the scope of this preliminary study. However during the brief fieldwork for the current study a surprising number of aspects from the old cultures seem to be alive and well.



Plate 7: Food on display at Gabone 1921 by Frank Hurley

Percy Chatterton, the LMS missionary, provided a useful general description of the social organisation along the Papuan coast when he said that the basic social, economic and political unit was the descent group, all fairly closely related with the possible addition of a few adopted members.

Some of these descent groups were matrilineal and others were patrilineal with either patri-local or matri-local marriage and settlement patterns.

The secondary unit was the village or cluster of hamlets comprising a number, not often exceeding ten, of such descent groups living in one place and co-operating to maintain a modest prosperity and to present a united front to their enemies.

Chatterton said that only rarely were these units bigger than a single village or cluster of hamlets. He put the optimum size of the descent group at approximately fifty people and about five hundred people for a village or hamlet cluster. When the numbers became greater in the descent groups they would split in two. In the case of over large villages, one or more descent groups would hive off and establish a new village.

Within these limits there was a compulsion towards consensus, co-operation and egalitarianism. It was also possible for the descent group leaders to maintain order and coherence within the framework of custom and tradition (1974:118-119).



Plate 8: A girl at Hanuabada in 1923 by Sarah Chinnery

It is not possible to describe every language group in this preliminary study because in many cases primary data is not available and the scope of fieldwork to obtain it would be prohibitive. The following group descriptions are given, therefore, as a cross section that can be loosely extrapolated.

The Motu and Koita

Groves (1958), working with people from around Hanuabada, says that the Motu were originally divided into two major groups, the eastern and the western. The eastern group originally comprised the villages of Tupesereia, Barakau, Gaire and Gaba Gaba, while the western group originally comprised the villages of Hanuabada, Pari, Porebada, Rearea, Eevala, Tanobada and Manu Manu. There were also three original unaligned villages, Vapukori, Tatana and Boera.

The western group believed that they were the descendants of people originally living at a well a few hundred metres inland at a place called Badihagua. At some stage in the distant past this group resettled on the shore at Hanuabada. There they were joined by groups of Koita people who had migrated from further inland.

From Hanuabada the group firstly spread out to Rearea and Pari and then to Porebada and Manu Manu. Apparently this last migration occurred just before Europeans arrived. The Koita originally maintained shifting settlements in the hills between Galley Reach, Port Moresby and towards the Laloki River. The Koita or Koitapu are the Koiari-speaking people who now dwell on the coast; Koita is the Motuan description of them.

Although the Motu and Koita lived together it was the Motu culture which eventually achieved pre-eminence. Despite this some Koita people are still able to remember their antecedents and identify as such.

The Motu shared similarities in their social organisation with the Austronesian language villages further east along the coast, such as Hula and Mailu, but also with their Trans-New Guinean



Plate 9: A *dobu* at Hanuabada in 1921 by Frank Hurley⁷



Plate 10: A modern version of a *dobu* at Kalo village

⁷This is thought to be a Koita *dobu*. *Dobu* were less common among the Motu. Sinaugoro speakers, inland from Hula claim to have first used *dobu*. Each descent group in a village had its own *dobu* and it was a place for the men to hold meetings and for ceremonies. The spirits of the dead were supposed to reside there. Hula people originally lived on Keapara land at Kerepunu but moved around 1865 to the present village. The villages along this part of the coast, Hula, Kerupunu and Hood Peninsula villages like Kalo, had house *dobu* rather than open *dobu*.

language neighbours the Koiari. Like the other coastal trading groups the Motu and their Koita compatriots lived in large villages⁸. Some of these villages have grown and combined, while others have become part of Port Moresby's suburbia. The Koita, while sharing some villages with the Motu, also had their own villages, such as Kila Kila, interspersed along the coast.

The villages were the key factor in Motu social organisation. Each village was divided into sections called *iduhu*. The *iduhu* were not strictly clans because they tended not to be exogamous, allowing marriages to occur both within and outside the sections. In theory the sections traced their descent from a common male apical ancestor but in practise many absorbed migrants from other areas into their membership. The sections also tended to dictate the residential arrangements.

Each *iduhu* or section had a leader called *iduhu biaguna*. The section leader was instrumental in organising economic activities, such as a *hiri* voyage, and in overseeing ritual matters. At the village level the section leaders formed a corporation to discuss matters of mutual interest. Some of the section leaders were often referred to as 'chiefs' by early observers but among the Motu there was no real concept of chieftainship.

Below the sections there were households. Each household usually comprised several nuclear families: brothers with their wives and children or fathers and sons with their wives and children. Each household had its own distinctive name. Originally each family tended its own gardens but these were eventually pooled. The responsibility of paying bride price rested with the nuclear family, with the husband's family paying the bride's family.

Apart from economic relationships the members of the household were required to uphold the ritual aspects related to their dwelling and patrilineage. The centre of the main room in the house was the focus of this element.

Although many Motu villages have been absorbed by suburbia and the residential arrangements necessarily modified a large part of their cultural traditions remain intact.

The Koiari

The country of the Koiari speaking people extends from the immediate hinterland of Port Moresby to the slopes of the Owen Stanley Range. According to F. E. Williams, the Koiari traditionally divided their territory into three divisions, that of the grasslanders or *Isu-bia*, that of the forest dwellers or *Idutu-bia* and that of the mountain dwellers or *Mavota* (Williams 1976:123).

When Williams conducted field work among the forest Koiari at Sogeri, between 1929 and 1931 he discovered what he described as an *unusual form of social organisation*, whereby the population was divided into local groups, as opposed to clans, with marriage allowable both within and outside the local group. In most contexts a clan is exogamous.

Each local group had a name but this was not related to their particular village but rather to their place of origin. While the Koiari villages often moved following their slash and burn lifestyle these original names of the groups remained unchanged and persisted. While he was at Sogeri Williams counted fourteen named local groups but speculated there may have been more.

⁸ Hanuabada = village/big.

The other unusual aspect of Koiari social organisation that Williams noted was their system of descent, which appeared to be both patrilineal and matrilineal in that male children followed their father's line and female children their mother's line.

The division into named local groups and the unusual descent pattern was followed by both the grasslanders and the forest people; it is not known whether the mountain people followed the same system.

The local groups owned particular territory defined by boundaries (*tamagava*) which were usually rivers or streams. This territory was often split up among families but not individuals. A man could cultivate a garden wherever he chose as long as he had the consent of the group or had not incurred any objections from them. Occasionally men also cultivated gardens on land owned by their wife's local group. When a man died there was no formal bequest of the garden to his relatives and the land was resumed by the group.

The local group, as a whole, did not exercise a claim to the territory from which they originally came and from which they derived their local group name. Each local group only related to the land which they currently occupied. Similarly, an individual moving permanently from a distant group to a new one eventually relinquished any claims to land once cultivated there.

Marriage tended to be patrilocal, so that a male child could use land that belonged to the group in which he was born, while a female child, nominally at least, had access to land that belonged to the group from whence her mother came.

There was no system of betrothal among the Koiari. Ideally, a girl was expected to marry a cross-cousin in her mother's group, thus reinforcing a special relationship with her maternal uncle. The uncle was then under obligation to provide a girl from his group in exchange for marriage to his niece's brother. This rule was very loosely followed and girls usually married whomever they pleased, often from outside the group. Upon contracting a marriage either an exchange was enacted or, more commonly, a bride price payment took place.

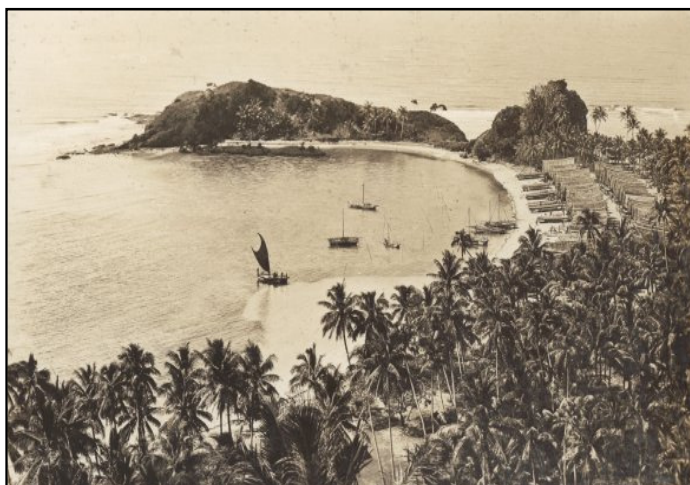


Plate 4: Mailu 1921 by Frank Hurley

The Mailu

The people at the eastern end of the PPL area are related to what has become known as the Massim culture. The Massim are essentially the people occupying the islands along the coast east into the Louisiade Archipelago and north to the D'Entrecasteaux Islands. In modern times many of these people along the south coast of Papua have shifted to the mainland.

The Mailu speaking people occupy the coastal region roughly between Abau and Gadaisu. The name Mailu is derived from one of their larger settlements on Mailu Island.

Unlike some of the other Massim groups the Mailu speakers lived in large, compact villages as autonomous cultural units. Within the village people divided themselves both physically and socially into clans and sub-clans. Malinowski (1915) gave the local name for a clan as *dubu*, which was the name of the large men's houses in the villages. Each clan had its own name.

The clans were not entirely exogamous but the wife usually came from outside the clan with a bride price being paid. Children belonged to the same clan as their father and their descent was traced through him. Malinowski could not detect any concept of a common apical ancestor among the



Plates 5 & 6: Views of Mailu 1921 by Frank Hurley

clans and noted that genealogies were seldom remembered beyond three generations. He also noted that the leadership of the clans was ill-defined.

Malinowski said that the clans tended to live together in blocks of houses within the village. Separate groupings of dwellings within the block were occupied by sub-clans. The sub-clans were the owners of the large seagoing canoes and the large fishing nets aboard them. The sub-clan derived its identity from these canoes. Irwin (1978:412) added an extra overlying dimension when he described the existence of clans within the village also being amalgamated into residential phratries; this extra division would be consistent with the social arrangements in a large-scale stratified village.

When Raymond Firth visited a number of Mailu speaking villages in 1951 he recorded that the traditional social organisation described by Malinowski was being maintained and that traditional arm shells used as trading items were still being manufactured. He said, *In relation of the kinship system as a basis of economic and social cooperation, of the arm shell as a token of native wealth, and of the concepts of tangible equivalents of bride value, the Mailu are implicitly indicating their intention to maintain a symbolic system which shall express values of their own, additional to anything they receive and incorporate from European culture (1952:67).*

The Suau

The Suau speaking people along the coast to the immediate east of the Mailu provided a distinct social contrast with small villages comprised of distinct hamlets and a matrilineal descent system.

The hamlets were comprised of only two or three houses and each had a name. Armstrong (1921) noted that the village of Savaiia between Gadaisu and Samarai had a population of about 150 people living in 25 separate hamlets. Each hamlet had a totem, or set of totems, in the order of bird, fish, tree and snake.



Plate 8: Gardens on Suau Island 1926 by F. E. Williams

Children took their mother's totem and marriages were arranged between separate totemic hamlets sometimes quite a distance apart. Husbands usually took up residence in their wife's hamlet but both often visited each other's parent's hamlets. Armstrong noted that, *the totem is of little importance to the individual, but persons having the same totem will hail each other as relatives and usually not marry where the totem is their only guide to relationship* (1921:40).

Marriages involved a form of gift exchange between the respective male parents and maternal uncles of both the bride and groom. This reciprocity extended beyond the marriage and a son-in-law was expected to assist in the gardens of his mother-in-law.

In 1926 F. E. Williams, the Government anthropologist went to Suau to investigate an apparent decline in the population. This took the form of a drop in the birth rate compared to the death rate and was reflected in the statistics collected by both the missions and the administration.

During his investigations he discounted as minor a number of possible contributing factors including the loss of fertility due to the spread of venereal diseases, the new found missionary- induced shame attached to traditional pre-marriage promiscuity among the young and the presence of endemic and epidemic diseases. He did note the devastating effects of what was probably small pox and noted by the missionary Chalmers as having occurred about 1875 in the Suau area and probably beyond.

Williams came to no obvious conclusions following his investigations and his report was not published until 1933. He did infer that the loss of traditional ceremonies after the advent of the missionaries had created a social void that had dulled the will and spontaneity of Suau life however. He was defeated by the complexities of this proposition but did suggest that what was needed was perhaps *less Christ and more cricket*.

The major Suau festival was the *Soi*, which took place in the various villages during the last three months of the year. The *Soi* involved an elaborate exchange of pigs. The exchanges and accompanying feasts contributed to the prestige of the men involved and the preparations were elaborate. These included a period called *Hudi* involving fasting and sexual abstinence which was supposed to concentrate the mind. This state of concentration was called *gigibori* (Williams 1933: 51).

The Suau had other elaborate ceremonies particularly those involving death. Mortuary ceremonies involved some six separate feasts, the last of which took place two years after the death.

During his visit Williams also noted that the Suau were taking advantage of the security brought by the administration and the missions and pushing out and establishing small scattered settlements closer to gardening land. Instead of small garden houses people were building more permanent houses similar to those in the bigger villages with two rooms, one for the men and one for the



Plate 9: Cutting up taro for a Soi 1926 by F. E. Williams

women, and a communal veranda at the front (1933:25).

One of the elements that Williams didn't touch upon was outward migration. Percy Chatterton, however, notes that most of the cooks and domestic servants in Port Moresby in the pre-war years came from Suau, just as most of the wharf labourers came from the western end of the Gulf of Papua (1974:77).

Aneme – Wake, Bauwaki and Binahari

In the early part of 1940 Williams visited the Keveri Valley along the main range inland from Abau where he hoped to study an arrangement of descent similar to the one he had found among the



Plate 10: Bam, a Bauwaki village on the headwaters of the Robinson River 1935 by F. E. Williams

Koiari. This was an area occupied by people who spoke Aneme – Wake, a Trans-New Guinea language. What he found were communities totally overtaken by the Christianity taught by the Kwato missionaries based at nearby Amau on the Mori River, about 20 kilometres northwest of Abau.

Williams had first seen the distinctive head dress called *aya* of young male initiates in the area in 1927 and later in 1935 but by 1940 they had all disappeared under the influence of the mission and the administration.

Despite these changes Williams was able to ascertain some details of the Aneme – Wake social organisation and customs.

They originally had named descent groups like the Koiari but differed in that these were derived from a mythical apical ancestor. The groups were also strictly exogamous with girls forbidden to marry into either the descent group of her father or mother. They were said to nominally belong to their mother's group because a maternal uncle had the right to exchange her for a girl who would marry his son. Most of these marriages were by betrothal. Gifts were exchanged following a marriage and certain prohibitions, like mother-in-law avoidance, were practised.

Before the mission and the administration came the people in the general area were warlike and neighbouring groups, like the Aneme Wake, their neighbours to the east the Bauwaki and to the south east the Binahari, often raided each other. For this this reason houses in the villages were perched on defensive ridges. Most of these villages had been abandoned by the time of William's last visit and a large part of the population had moved to either Abau or Amau.



Plates 11 and 12: The unbound and bound *aya* worn by boys at Ukaudi village in 1927 by F. E. Williams



Plates 13 and 14: Segili village men dressed for raiding and youths receiving their perineal bands 1935 by F. E. Williams

After a successful raid, where an enemy had been killed, men earned an emblem called *abamu*, which they presented, along with the spear used in the killing, to a younger man or boy awaiting

initiation. The young men and boys were permitted to wear the *abamu* in public as an acknowledgement of the bond established by the presentation.

The collective *abamu* were either decorated tapa perineal bands, ovulum shells or the tail feathers of a hornbill. The presentation was the prelude to the initiation of the young men and boys (Williams 1944:102).

By the time of his visit in 1940 the ceremonial life of the people had been totally subsumed by Christianity.

The Traders

As noted above the south-east coast of Papua was characterised by two highly organised and extensive trading systems which distributed goods along the coast and eventually inland by local trading networks. These trading systems extended across many language boundaries. The two systems were the Motu trading system centred round Port Moresby and the Mailu trading system centred round the island of the same name off Amazon Bay.



Plate 10: Sailing canoe with the maker and owner Suau 1926 by F. E. Williams

Both of the systems were similar. They both relied on contact between Austronesian language speakers and Trans-New Guinea language speakers and involved middlemen travelling long distances along their respective parts of the coast in multi-hulled ocean going canoes propelled by large crab-claw sails to trade cooking pots and shell armbands⁹ mainly for food but also for other items they required.

In the case of the Motu the need for food was caused by the prolonged dry season and in the case of the Mailu it was because the areas of arable land and the carrying capacity of their large village was too small for the population.

While both the Motu and the Mailu traded their pots and other items with inland groups all year round they also undertook annual coastal trading voyages. The Mailu usually travelled to the west two or three times a year and to the east once a year. The Motu usually travelled to the east on short voyages two or three times a year and to the west once a year. These voyages were largely dependent upon the behaviour of the south east trade winds. The main point of contact for the Mailu traders to the west was the Aroma coast and especially the village of Maopa, while to the east it was with the coastal villages between Mullins Harbour and Suau Island.

⁹ The shell armbands were known as *toea* in the Motu trade language. *Toea* was adopted as a monetary unit for coins in PNG after independence.



Plate 15: Making pots at Hanuabada 1921 by Frank Hurley

Items traded at these points often came from secondary sources. For instance, the string bags traded at Moapa actually came from inland at Rigo where they had been traded for dried fish. In the east the obsidian axes that were traded originally came from the north coast and Ferguson Island.

Items traded into places like Aroma were also picked up by the Motu and carried further along the coast. A similar thing happened at Suau where the people had contact with the *Kula* traders from the islands to the north and east. While the Mailu traded for food such as

sago they were particularly interested in pigs, which were consumed at great marriage and funeral festivals called *Govi*.

The Motu traders travelled both to the east of Port Moresby as far as Aroma and to the west as far as the Purari River in the Gulf of Papua, a distance of about 300 kilometres. The annual trading

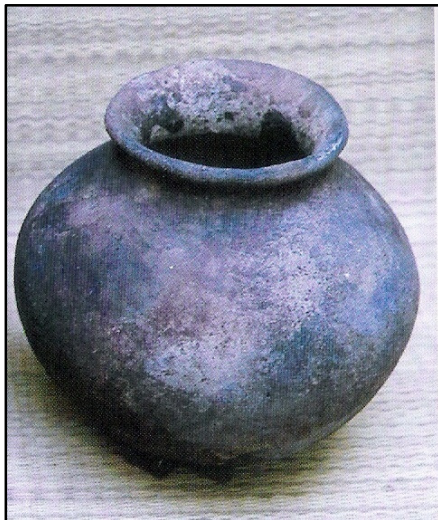


Plate 11: A Motuan water pot stained with mangrove dye by M. Tuckson 1965

voyage to the Gulf was known as the *Hiri*. During the *Hiri* the Motu traders exchanged clay pots, shell armbands and stone axes mainly for sago and canoe logs.

Although the origin of the *Hiri* is unknown oral history suggests it was started by the *Apau* Motu of Boera village just to the west of Port Moresby. Legend says the idea for the *Hiri* was imparted to a man called Edai Siabo by a spiritual ancestor who lived in an ocean cave.

The Motu traders developed a distinct pidgin language called *Hiri Motu* to communicate with their trading partners while the Mailu simply learned the languages of their trading partners.

Through this trade and particularly because of the value of clay pots social links were established and maintained all along the coast and into the hinterlands.

Pot making probably arrived in Papua with the seagoing migrants and is distantly linked to the 'Lapita' people who originally came out of Asia and populated the South Pacific. The 'Lapita' are so-called because of their distinctive decorated pots of the same name.

There were originally five pot making centres along the Papuan coast. As noted above the two most prominent were those of the Motu around Port Moresby and the Mailu at Amazon Bay. The others

were at Roro, on Yule Island and the adjacent mainland, the Koiari (Koita), originally inland from Port Moresby but partly settled on the coast, and the Morawa-speaking people of Doroma in Cloudy Bay.



The Mailu used a technique adopted from their southern Milne Bay (Massim) neighbours of spiral coiling and ring building with little beating while the other groups used the Motu technique of hand forming and beating with a wooden paddle and stone anvil. Unlike some other areas of Papua New Guinea the potters in all these groups were women. The highly skilled methods of firing the pots were very similar however and often involved controlling temperatures of over 1000°C.

Like the trading voyages there was a certain amount of magic involved in the selection and

Plate 12: A Mailu pot by P. May & M. Tuckson 1964.

processing of clay as well as in the actual pot making and firing. Food taboos in particular were observed at these times. The decorations on the pots, particularly the rims, were unique to the potters and often included clan patterns and totemic symbols. There are no examples of the actual pots being used for magic or sorcery, although the Mailu broke and discarded pots used to boil human trophy heads prior to smoking and drying.

The manufacture of pots was tapering off rapidly by the 1970s and the use of alternative aluminium vessels is now universal. With the introduction of European cooking pots very few women bothered to pass on their skills to their daughters. As already noted the cash economy has also meant that trading voyages are no longer necessary.

Land Tenure

Whilst there are some minor differences in the use of land in the PPL area it is possible to generalise about the major commonalities.

The territory of each language group has loose but recognisable boundaries. Each village section owns one or several tracts of land and is not only entitled to use them but also accepts an obligation to look after them.

The boundaries of these tracts are defined by geographical features like creeks, swamps and forest. They are not always continuous or clearly defined, except where tracks cross them. In the vicinity of villages the tracts are often small but in the open savannah and grasslands they are often many square kilometres in area.

Each language group also has rights to offshore reefs, islands and fishing areas; rights in many of these areas are also vested in particular villages and, occasionally individual

sections within the village. The boundaries of these areas and the rights available are often difficult to precisely define.

Smaller portions of the land in close proximity to the villages are used for gardening. This land is divided among the sections and then among individual households. Each man has a share in the section land, which descends to his children. When heirs to any given area failed to occur the land reverted back to the section.

When a man needs more land he discusses it with the section headman and other elders and he is usually assigned what he requires. Generally the whole section will assist in the clearing of new land. Alternatively a man might make use of someone else's land by mutual agreement. These sorts of arrangements can be spread out over long periods without alienating the land from the rightful owners and heirs.

Beyond the villages hunting land is communally used and sections often united during burning. On the occasion of large scale burning the different language groups are known to have co-operated in a similar way.

Women did not own land but had the right to use it. Apart from her husband's land a woman might also have access to her father or mother's land to make gardens. Land was not traditionally traded or used in bride price or compensation settlements. Whoever clears a garden plot and plants it out owns the garden and its produce.

In contrast, ownership of sago, breadfruit and coconut stands pass down from father to son, or if there are no sons to younger brothers. Such stands are owned by individual married men. The ownership of naturally propagated stands is held by the owner of the original palms from which they spread. When a man marries he will inherit some sago, breadfruit and coconut palms from his father and he expands these by new plantings. There are no stands of sago, breadfruit or coconut in the study area without owners.

The use of geographical features to define the tracts of village and language group land introduces a degree of haziness and this leaves the way open for land disputes. The relative shallowness of genealogical knowledge also allows for multiple truths and claims and has the potential to exacerbate any disputes.

The use of genealogies to prove long term occupancy and use of land is common in other parts of Papua New Guinea and people in the study area realise that the government, in judging land disputes, tends to award ownership to those clans with the longest genealogy. This has spurred an interest in the official records of births, deaths and marriages with some clans and families actively compiling genealogies. It is a mixed bag however, relying upon influence and patronage, and inevitably becomes unfair unless provisions for the same criteria are enforced in each case. In attempt to remedy this problem the government has introduced a system whereby certified birth certificates are required for membership of

Indigenous Land Groups (see above). This system only came into operation in 2009 and it is still too early to judge its effectiveness.

Villages and Population

A national census is held in Papua New Guinea once every ten years. The last census for which figures are currently available occurred in 2000, when responsibility for its conduct was devolved from the National Government to the provinces. The next National Census was expected to be conducted in 2010 but this has yet to occur. When it does it is unlikely that the statistical data will be available until at least two years later.

Because the current data is almost ten years old it is necessarily outdated. Between the censuses conducted in 1980, 1990 and 2000 a consistent rate for average annual growth in population in the PPL area was maintained at around 2%, although in some areas this has been higher at 3.7 – 4%, largely caused by in-migration.

The coastal areas in the part of the Kairuku – Hiri District within the PPL area has a population density of about 40 people/km². Around Sogeri and in the higher ranges this drops to around 10 people/km².

The Rigo District had a population of 30,000 people in 2000. The highest population densities are around Hood Point, with 120 people/km², while the coastal plains, hills and inland valleys around Kwikila support an average of 30 people/km². The coastal areas around Kwikila have had a significant influx of migrants pushing the rate of population increase up to 3.7% between 1980-90. This rate is possibly still being maintained.

The Abau District had a population of 34,000 in 2000. The highest densities of 120 people/km² are in small areas along the coast near Kupiano and Abau. The coastal plains west of Kupiano support about 27 people/km². The Cape Rodney land settlement scheme (oil palm) has a density of 60 people/km². Elsewhere on the plains the density is about 20 people/km², declining to 8 people/km² in the Owen Stanley Range.

In the Alotau District within the PPL area the highest population densities are around Aguan with 120 people/km². The plains of the Sagarai River has a density of 30 people/km². There is an ongoing and significant migration of people to the coastal plains west of Alotau. Elsewhere population densities are low at around 10-20 people/km².

Government

There are three levels of government in Papua New Guinea; national, provincial and local. The provinces are not separate states but branches of the national government, with the governors having seats in the national parliament. Each province is divided into districts and each district into local level government areas. The local level government areas are divided into wards with councillors each representing several villages.

The district boundaries correspond to open electoral boundaries so that each district has a representative in the national parliament. In 2006 the presidents of the local level governments lost their seats in the provincial assemblies through a legislative amendment. These seats were reinstated in 2010 following a review by the Ombudsman Commission¹⁰.

PPL 326 covers parts of the Central and Milne Bay Provinces. There are five districts in the Central Province, including the National Capital District, the Abau District, the Rigo District, the Goilala District and the Kairuku - Hiri District. Of those the Abau, Rigo and part of the Kairuku - Hiri districts occur within the PPL area.

The Kairuku – Hiri District is divided into four Local Level Government (LLG) areas. Of those the Hiri Rural and Koiari Rural LLGs occur in the PPL area.

The Rigo District is divided into three Local Level Government areas, all of which occur in the PPL area; they are Rigo Central Rural, Rigo Coastal Rural and Rigo Inland Rural.

The Abau District is also divided into three Local Level Government areas, all of which occur in the PPL area; they are Amazon Bay Rural, Aroma Rural and Cloudy Bay Rural.

The member for the Central Provincial Electorate and Governor of the province is Alphonse Moroi; he is an independent member of parliament. The member for Kairuku – Hiri Open is Paru Aihi; he is a member of the PNG Party. The member for Rigo Open is Ano Pala; he is a member of the National Alliance Party. The member for Abau Open is Dr Puka Temu; he was a member of the National Alliance Party but has recently moved to the opposition benches.

There are five districts in the Milne Bay Province. Of those only the Alotau District occurs in the PPL area.

The member for Milne Bay Provincial Electorate and governor of the province is John Luke Crittin; he is an independent member of parliament. The member for Alotau Open is Charles Abel, who is also an independent member of parliament.

There are a number of local men and women with leadership roles of one sort or another in the PPL area. However, it is advisable to follow protocol and deal with the official hierarchy; consulting apparent leaders on an issue that is rightly the province of someone else creates

¹⁰ On 4 June 2010, the Supreme Court after a review sought by the Ombudsman Commission ruled that the removal of the LLG presidents was unconstitutional and was 'inconsistent with the meaning, purpose and spirit of the Constitution and the whole purpose of the provincial government system. The amendment law effectively removes people at the provincial level, district and community level from participation in the legislative process and the important policy decisions of the provincial legislature.'

"The court also ruled that the amendment was inconsistent with the constitutional scheme for 'devolution and delegation to each provincial government and local level government of substantial power of decision-making and substantial administrative powers in respect of matters of direct concern to the province and to the local level government'." Since then the Presidents have been reinstated in the assemblies.

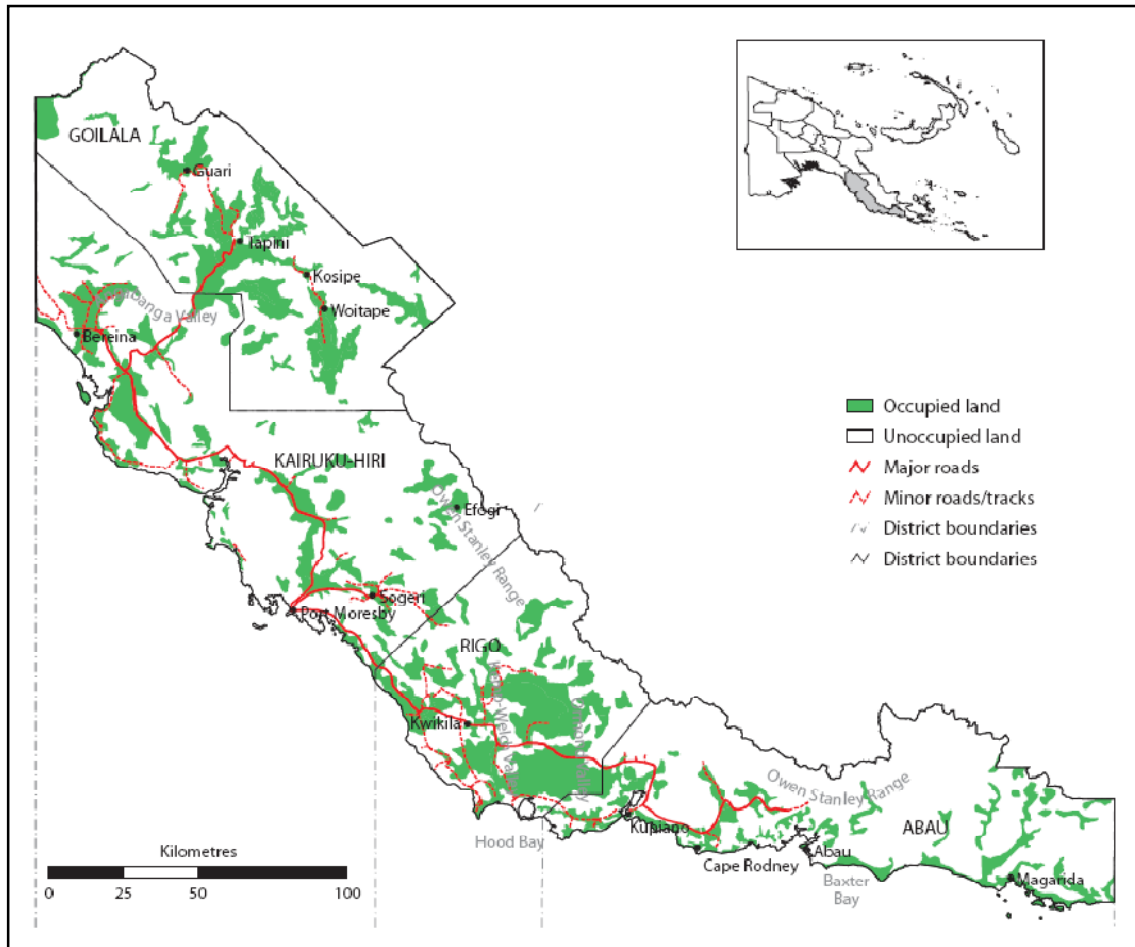


Figure 5: The Central Province showing districts, land occupation and roads. Source Hanson et al 2001.

innumerable problems in the long run. The first port of call in the PPL area should be to the District Administrator. The Administrator can then direct company personnel to the Local Level Government President who will introduce the relevant Ward Councillor. Once these protocols have been observed access to individuals on particular matters will be easier.

In the Central Province Abau is currently the administrative headquarters for the Abau District; Kwikila is the administrative headquarters for the Rigo District and Bereina is the administrative headquarters for the Kairuku - Hiri District. In the Milne Bay Province Alotau is the headquarters of the Alotau District.

The three tiers of government were ratified under the *Provincial and Local Level Governments Act* of 1995. Under that Act the local level governments are the key focal points for much of the basic service delivery for communities, including electricity and water supply.

The National Government has an ambitious plan to directly fund the districts under its District Support Improvement Plan, including those in the Central and Milne Bay Provinces.

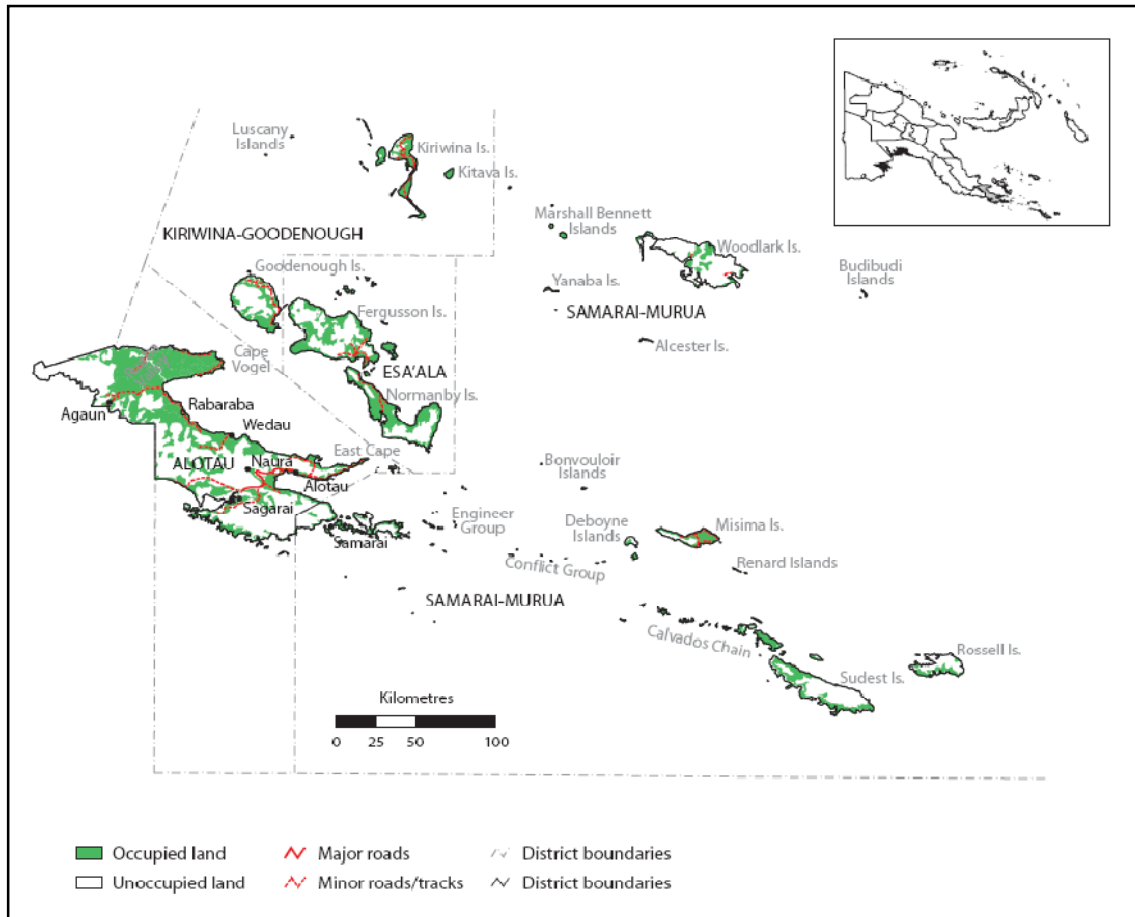


Figure 6: The Milne Bay Province showing districts, land occupation and roads. Source Hanson et al 2001.

Unfortunately many districts lack the capacity to absorb these funds and to implement development programs. The District Administrators, because their districts are aligned with the open electorates, are usually politicised, resulting in a high turnover of staff at the senior level. There is also a lack of sufficiently trained personnel in the districts, particularly in the areas of program management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation.

There are police stations at Kwikila, Kupiano, Upulima, Moreguina and Magarida. Police officer numbers are respectively 8, 7, 3, 7 and 2. The superintendent at Kwikila has advised that he is happy to supply security and traffic control services for the seismic program.

Roads and Airstrips

A sealed road, the Magi Highway, runs from Port Moresby to Imila just north of Kupiano. From Imila to Kupiano the road is not surfaced and is rough but passable. There are minor roads between Kupiano and Babaguina near Abau at Cloudy Bay. The coast east of the Babaguina has no road connections to any main centres. There is also a sealed road from Port Moresby to Sogeri with minor roads across the plateau.



The roads east of Port Moresby were once plagued by criminal activity and serious assaults against travellers were not uncommon but in recent years this has tapered off; caution is always a good policy however. Outboard motor boat and canoe travel are common along the coast and along the bigger rivers like the Kemp Welch and tend to be a safe option. There is a good network of relatively safe roads around Alotau, including a road to the oil palm developments near Sagarai. Travel elsewhere is by motor boat or canoe.

Plate 13: The road to Hula in 1970

East of Port Moresby there were airstrips at Kwikila, Kupiano, Cape Rodney, Robinson River, Magarida, Mamai, Nabai, Sagarai and Suau but these are mostly overgrown now. There were also small strips inland from Kupiano at Orami and Iaura but these are also overgrown. Alotau is serviced by a good all-weather airstrip at nearby Gurney.

Education

There were approximately 363 schools in the PPL area in 2008. These are broken down into districts and types in the following table.

Type	Abau District	Rigo District	Kairuku-Hiri District	Alotau District
Elementary	76	96	43	9
Primary	31	29	21	6
Community	9	25	6	2
Secondary	2	2	4	-
Vocational	1	1	-	-
Totals	119	153	74	17

These statistics give a student population in the PPL area in 2008 of 41,345, with over 1400 hundred teachers. There are anomalies in the Education Department data so the figures should only be regarded as approximate. Although there are no reliable or up-to-date census figures available for the PPL area it is very probable that student numbers make up an unusually large percentage of the overall population.

Resources and infrastructure in Papua New Guinea schools are run down. Many school libraries are still only stocked with pre-independence era materials for instance. The National government is seeking to redress this neglect with a budget in 2010-11 of over a billion kina.

Health

There are no hospitals in the Central Province outside Port Moresby. People in the province receive medical services from Port Moresby General Hospital. Poorly stocked and staffed health centres exist in some areas.

Alotau Hospital in the Milne Bay Province has 120 beds and performs 2,000 surgical procedures in two operating theatres annually. It is one of only about five hospitals in Papua New Guinea with a resident anaesthetist, although the current equipment is second hand, secured by donation from Australian hospitals.



Plate 14: Typical village with *dubu* near Hula in 1970

There are ambulances at Kwikila and Kupiano at least but these seem to be used for both general transport as well as the carriage of patients. Since the facilities in the health centres are limited the vehicles often ply between there and the Port Moresby General Hospital.

Of particular concern during the seismic acquisition program, particularly during the slashing of grass along the verges for the recorder cables, will be the high possibility of snake bite. There are five species of poisonous snakes in the licence area but the most lethal is the Papuan Taipan (*Oxyuranus scutellatus*) which is most active in the mornings and afternoons. The snake is not aggressive unless disturbed but in those circumstances it fights hard and strikes constantly. Larger taipans are able to launch themselves high enough to attack the torso. Over 80% of snake bites in the Central Province come from taipans.

The Port Moresby General Hospital theoretically has supplies of antivenom but in practice this is often not the case. Antivenom attracts a high price on the black market and hospital supplies are depleted in this way. Often the supplies there are out of date. Of more concern is the importation of antivenom from India which is ineffective against the Papuan snakes.

Essentially the Papuan taipan (*Oxyuranus scutellatus*) is the dominant species along the southern coast, particularly throughout Rigo, Aroma, and the Abau grasslands (in the old cocoa plantations in particular, and around Moreguina Station). Taipans are in large numbers in the Milne Bay oil palm plantations on the south coast, and in the surrounding pockets of savannah. The Australian Venom Research Unit (AVRU) at the University of Melbourne has an ongoing relationship with the plantation management.

There are death adder (*Acanthophis laevis*) populations from Port Moresby down through Rigo, but death adder bites are relatively uncommon compared to taipan bites. There is a population of Papuan blacksnakes (*Pseudechis papuanus*) near Sabuia on the Magi Highway about 45 kilometres out of Port Moresby, and they still occur in pockets of habitat right down to the mainland opposite Samarai. In the past 10 years there have not been any proven Papuan blacksnake bites in Central Province. This species relies more on bluff than bite, which probably explains the absence of cases.

Staff at the health centres at Kwikila, Kupiano and Moreguina are well trained in snakebite treatment but the supply of antivenom is extremely problematic due to issues involving the management of medical supplies by the National Department of Health.

AVRU has a protocol for dealing with snakes and snakebite issues which has been provided to Oil Search, Exxon Mobil, Sasol, Rift/Talisman and other oil and gas venturers. They could easily tailor a version for Newport's purposes. The protocols have all the information needed about the relevant species, as well as first aid, primary treatment and referral assistance contacts.

A snake awareness session should be part of any Safety, Environment and Health induction.

Economic Activity and Major Towns

The majority of the economic activity in the licence area revolves around subsistence farming and fishing. Many families sell surplus produce at roadside stalls. A few people actively sell garden produce in Port Moresby but this activity is limited in scope.

Between Port Moresby and Kwikila some local timber, including rosewood, kwila, cedar and walnut, is hand cut and milled with chainsaws and floated down river for sale on the roadside to furniture and other manufacturers who come out intermittently to buy it.

Some income is also derived from betel nut and the production of illicit "home brew", a coconut/pineapple/banana version of moonshine. Small amounts of marijuana are also grown in the area for sale in Port Moresby.

Passenger motor vehicles (PMVs) ply the roads in the licence area and typically appear as



lightweight trucks with bench seats on the rear tray and a canopy to keep off the weather.

Local tradestores supply basic commodities in most villages. Some of the larger villages such as Hula and Aroma have permanent market places trading for most of the week.

The only small scale locally based cash crops are rubber, which is enjoying world

Plate 15: A tradestore at Hula

wide resurgence as a speciality commodity, and oil palm. Oil palm is grown around Cape Rodney and on small-holder plantations west of Alotau while rubber is grown generally

around and east of Kupiano. Cocoa was once grown along the coast but is no longer there in commercial quantities.

A Chinese company is growing cassava at Bore on the river flats for bio-fuel production. Several Indigenous Land Groups (ILGs) have been registered for this project and it appears to be developing well.

A logging concession is being operated in the Cloudy Bay area by Cloudy Bay Sustainable Forestry Limited. Timber is mainly shipped out of the area by barge to Port Moresby with occasional loads going by road. There has been a long history of general opposition to logging within the licence area and the concession continues to be controversial. Several ILGs have been set up in response to this development.

Pre-emptive attempts by “carbon cowboys” to sign up local landowner groups into questionable carbon trading schemes have further muddied the waters in the logging areas.

The Magi Highway and the minor roads feeding into it are significant in the local economy as a point of sale and at some of the larger villages road side stalls are built side by side and comprise a kind of rural shopping mall. Local people place humps across the road at either end of these complexes to slow traffic through the village, particularly around the stalls where people congregate; a secondary function of the humps however is to slow down and capture potential customers.

The road systems are also significant as conduits for subsistence agriculture with most gardens located along the roads. People walk back and forth along the roads to get to their gardens or rubber or oil palm blocks and PMVs ply the roads delivering and collecting people for the same reasons. At places like Kupiano there are distinctive rush hours in the mornings and afternoons.

While land ownership in the area is communal gardens are individually owned. With most gardens now located along road corridors there has been a fundamental spatial shift in individual land ownership with the roads becoming an integral part of the mix. While people generally acknowledge that the road corridors belong to the government there is also a sense of “ownership” of particular stretches of road where village gardens exist. This sense is not definable in legal terms but is an element that needs to be considered during the seismic acquisition program.

The existence of the roads also enable people to establish gardens much further away from the villages than was the traditional practice and it has eased land pressures around the villages and obviated the need to relocate settlements when soil fertility drops, as was the practice in the past, so they are now more or less permanent. This is reflected in the style of village housing with elaborate dwellings on steel posts, fibro cement walls and iron roofs now the norm. Aggregation into these permanent settlements has resulted in the villages



becoming much larger. Hula now has a population of some 7,000 people and nearby Kalo 5,000 people spread over about 12 clan groups for instance.

The district headquarters at Kwikila, Kupiano and Abau are the only major population centres, apart from Port Moresby and Alotau that approximate anything like a town. The facilities at these centres are mentioned above and typically include the district office, council chambers, a health centre, a police station, primary and high schools and a few larger than usual tradestores generally owned by Chinese businessmen.



Various arms of the provincial government also operate out of these centres, particularly those related to agricultural extension. Kupiano and Abau both have government wharves with limited stevedoring facilities.



In terms of usefulness to the seismic acquisition program all these facilities are limited. Purchases of non-perishable foodstuffs are probably best done from Port Moresby and Alotau but local garden produce should be bought as a sign of goodwill. This sort of purchasing is probably best organised initially through the district offices.

Plates 16 -18 above: (1) The tradestore at Kupiano, (2) The wharf at Kupiano and (3) The Rigo District Office at Kwikila.

Sources and Acknowledgements

The sources for this study primarily come from existing literature. This includes anthropological texts, old and new, colonial patrol reports, industry reports, government publications and specialist web sites. Some of the information available through these sources is necessarily subjective and caution needs to be exercised when using them.

Anthropological data that hitherto existed in the rare books and the manuscripts section of a few libraries are now readily available on the Internet, often as free down loads. Where they are not available digital copies can usually be obtained commercially for a small fee or hardcopies obtained swiftly through inter-library loans. All of these options were utilised during the compilation of the current study.

The reports consulted for this study also included government publications and previously prepared social mapping studies. In the case of the former a certain degree of discretion has to be exercised. The reports of the 2000 PNG census, for instance, contain a lot of information in the form of statistical analysis for which it is hard to discover any useful purpose. Of the raw statistics it is apparent that their collection was problematic and relied on a degree of creativity; tiny known villages have alarmingly huge populations, some known villages are entirely missing and places that no longer exist appear on maps and in the figures. The problem is not commonplace but is persistent enough to be worrying.

In the case of the latter, those social mapping reports that were obtainable are variable in terms of format, style, quality and relevance. The reasons for this situation are probably twofold. Firstly, the reports are not publically available and do not appear to have been reviewed very closely by the government and certainly not by their subjects. Secondly, the methodology in the guidelines issued by the government has a bias towards anthropology. Social mapping is a multi-disciplinary task and needs to be acknowledged as such. Many of the reports sighted, for want of a viable alternative, also seem to rely on the guidelines of the old colonial era Area Studies.

There is a limited, though lively, debate going on in the Papua New Guinean and Australian academy about social mapping but there is minimal input from the industry and certainly no input from the local people. The debate is occasionally riven with dense anthropological and sociological jargon but a simple and enlightening outlook generally prevails. This study has been mindful of the debate and is presented in a manner that is intended to be consistent with the original intent of the legislation.

Unacknowledged photographs in the study are by the author.

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Appendix 1: Central and Milne Bay Provinces Patrol Reports

Pre-Independence patrol reports contain large amounts of detailed information about the PPL area. The National Archives of Papua New Guinea holds original patrol reports. The original files have been copied onto microfiche and are available for viewing. The microfiche can also be purchased from the National Archives. A duplicate set of microfiche is held by the University of California, San Diego. The Fryer Library at the University of Queensland also has a set (Call Number FIC7849) as do the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University in Canberra.

A random number of patrol reports have been viewed for the purposes of this study. While a thorough examination of all the reports is beyond the scope of this preliminary study it is highly recommended that such an examination take place prior to any retention and development phase.

The files below are arranged by patrol post and year and are listed in the order filmed. The list also identifies the patrol officers who prepared the reports along with a rough geographic index and details of the size of the files and the microfiche location (first fiche #: frame # - last fiche #: frame #). This information has been taken directly from the contents pages of the reports and may be incomplete. For example, not all of the geographic names noted in a patrol report have been indexed.

Central District

Abau

Abau, 1934 - 1935.

Patrol officers: Atkinson, O. J.

95 leaves. 16 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Domara/ Kapari/ Hula/ Viliripu/ Iuila Creek/ Dorowaidi/ Main Range/ Keveri/ Cloudy Bay/ Kauru/ Menani/ Iduna Creek/ Mailu/ Dihiuga/ Robinson River/ Otomata/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 001 : 002 - 002 : 034.

Abau, 1941 - 1942.

Patrol officers: Champion, C.; Lees, C.; Marsh, D. R.; Bilstin, K. W.; Clarke, F. L.; Lynch, M. R.; Corlett; Howard, J. B.; Pitt, Mark; Galloway, R. T.

121 leaves. 20 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Kauru/ Otamata/ Labura/ Kapari/ Hula/ Robinson River/ Kelau/ Vilirupu/ Suckling/ Keveri/ Miokorde/ Debana/ Kolu/ Imila/ Kuru/ Mt. Brown / Owo/ Owari/ Derebai/ Bam/ Soma/ Velavolai/ Briobaga/ Oiai/ Denava/ Vahu/ Segili/ Bambaga/ Waioui/ Ariari/ Kiveri Valley/ Musa Valley/ Sapua/ Liba River/ Table Point/ Deba/ Moguba / Lopom/ Mailu/ Kulele/ Derebai/ Lamruolo/ Wowolo/ Magan/ Mabi-ave/ Nuhu/ Mar-mouina/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 002 : 037 - 004 : 011.

Abau, 1942 - 1944.

Patrol officers: Almoore, R. H.; Bilston, K. H.; Kelynack, J.; Galloway, R.; Robinson, A. L.; Turner, H. G.

164 leaves. 15 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1942, 1943, 1944.

Areas patrolled: Safia/ Wamgela/ Paugam/ Amazon Island/ Amazon Bay/ Amau/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Clarence/ Maimai/ Vilirupu/ Marshall Lagoon/ Dimuga/ Keveri/ Bau/ Musa/ Robinson River/ Derebai/ Moui River/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 004 : 012 - 006 : 013.

Abau, 1944 - 1946.

Patrol officers: Smith, S. S.; Turner, H. G.; Clark, J. O.; Atkinson, O. J.; Brown, G. F. Y.; O'Connor, D. M.

211 leaves. 15 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1944, 1945, 1946.

Areas patrolled: Amau/ Debani/ Keveri/ Bau/ Cloudy Bay/ Dimuga/ Vilirupu/ Dom/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 006 : 016 - 009 : 004.

Abau, 1946 - 1948.

Patrol officers: O'Connor, D. M.; Middleton, S. G.; Ruch, C. H.; Guise, J.; Born, R. W.; Williamson, K. R.; Thompson, W. H. H.; Atkinson, K. C.

285 leaves. 21 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1946, 1947, 1948.

Areas patrolled: Kaunu/ Amaul/ Cloudy Bay/ Hogubo/ Ikapan/ Hula/ Domara/ Duram/ Ama/ Eauarai/ Rigo/ Robinson River/ Ilakai Valley/ Dimuga/ Kauru/ Baia/ Keveri Valley/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 009 : 007 - 012 : 049.

Abau, 1948 - 1949.

Patrol officers: Williamson, K. R.; Geelan, R.

76 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Keveri Valley/ Gervonei/ Otomata/ Merani/ Kauru/ Baia/ Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Cheshnut Bay/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 012 : 050 - 013 : 055.

Abau, 1948 - 1950.

Patrol officers: Fleay, C.; Williamson, K. R.; Geelan, R. W.; Atkinson, K. C.

161 leaves. 16 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1948, 1949, 1950.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Rigo/ Mt. Boru/ Mailu/ Dimuga/ Sand Bank/ Mori River/ Marshall Lagoon/ Cheshnut Bay/ Vilirupu/ Robinson River/ Cloudy Bay/ Favuone/ Paili/ Otoniata/ Cocolands/ Meram/ Kauru/ Baia/ Domara River/ Keveri Valley/ Ilakai Valley/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 016 : 031 - 020 : 033.

Abau, 1949 - 1950.

Patrol officers: Williamson, K. R.; Fleay, C.; Routley, H. G.

177 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Sand Bank/ Mori River/ Mailu/ Dimuga/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo/ Amazon Bay/ Tufi/ Robinson River/ Keveri Valley/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 013 : 058 - 016 : 029.

Abau, 1949 - 1951.

Patrol officers: Fleay, C.; Hearne, H. F.; Rissen, A.; Wireman, I. W.; Routley, H. G.; Williamson, K. R.

254 leaves. 20 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1949, 1950, 1951.

Areas patrolled: Ilakai Valley/ Mailu/ Marshall Lagoon/ Vilirupu/ Robinson River/ Keveri Valley/ Dimuga/ Tufi/ Amazon Bay/ Mt. Brown/ Sand Bay/ Mori River/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 020 : 034 - 023 : 039.

Abau, 1950 - 1952.

Patrol officers: Fleay, C.; Rissen, H.; Hearne, R. F.; Driver, F. G.

197 leaves. 12 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1950, 1951, 1952.

Areas patrolled: Dimuga/ Robinson River/ Keveri Valley/ Marshall Lagoon/ Mailu/ Ilakai Valley/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 023 : 042 - 026 : 032.

Abau, 1950 - 1956.

Patrol officers: Zweck, A. J.; Driver, F. E.; De Ath., C. E.; Brightwell, M. W.; Atkinson, K. C.; Lalor, W. A.; Fleay, C.; Driver, F. G.; Beath, J. H.; Hearne, R. F.; Poole, V.

297 leaves. 42 patrol reports and 1 general report. Patrol years: 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956.

Areas patrolled: Si'ini/ Mailu/ Robinson River/ Dimuga/ Amau/ Sand Bank Bay/ Lopom/ Cloudy Bay/ Amazon Bay/ Keveri Valley/ Gavoune/ Duram/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 026 : 034 - 031 : 011.

Abau, 1953 - 1955.

Patrol officers: Driver, F. G.; Beath, J. H.; De Ath., C. E.

79 leaves. 9 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1953, 1954, 1955.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Amazon Bay/ Robinson River/ Apabaga/ Davana/ Mailu/ Sand Bank Bay/ Amau/ Dimuga/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 031 : 014 - 032 : 036.

Abau, 1953 - 1956.

Patrol officers: Driver, F. G.; Beath, J. H.; De Ath., C. E.; Zweck, A. G.

209 leaves. 14 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956.

Areas patrolled: Mailu/ Robinson River/ Sand Bank Bay/ Amau/ Dimuga/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 032 : 039 - 035 : 053.

Abau, 1956 - 1957.

Patrol officers: Kennedy, W. M. C.; Schaefer, H. E.

141 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Dimuga/ Robinson River/ Lalaura/ Rigo/ Mailu/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 035 : 057 - 037 : 060.

Abau, 1956 - 1957.

Patrol officers: Wren, E. D.; Schaefer, H. E.; Kennedy, W. M. C.; Zweck, A.

163 leaves. 12 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cape Rodney/ Vilirupu/ Mailu/ Dimuga/ Lalaura/ Rigo/ Robinson River/

Keleukwa/ Marshall Lagoon/ Aruma/ Dom/ Debaia/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 038 : 001 - 040 : 039.

Abau, 1957 - 1958.

Patrol officers: Schaefer, H. E.; Wren, E. D.; Clark, H. E.; Seefeld, P. A. F.; Franz, H. F.

113 leaves. 10 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amau/ Marshall Lagoon/ Cape Rodney/ Vilirupu/ Robinson River/ Garuone/ Otomata/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 040 : 042 - 042 : 023.

Abau, 1958 - 1959.

Patrol officers: Clarke, H. E.; Booth, G. F.; Franz, H. F.; Evans, D.

47 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mailu/ Amau/ Debana/ Robinson River/ Dimuga/ Marshall Lagoon/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 042 : 026 - 043 : 012.

Abau, 1958 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Clark, H. E.; Speakman, D. M.; Booth, G. F.

219 leaves. 21 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1958, 1959, 1960.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Robinson River/ Mailu/ Amau/ Otomata/ Baia/ Debana/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 043 : 014 - 046 : 051.

Abau, 1959 - 1959.

Patrol officers: Speakman, D. M.

43 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Otomata/ Baia/ Amau/ Cocoa Lands/ Marshall Lagoon/ Aroma/ Cape Rodney/ Keagole/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 046 : 054 - 047 : 022.

Abau, 1960 - 1961.

Patrol officers: Clark, H. E.; Milne, H. G.; Speakman, D. M.; Venables, W. E.; Byrnes, B. C.;

McLeod, J. S.; Jordan, J. J.

118 leaves. 19 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Clody Bay/ Amau/ Robinson River/ Mailu/ Dimuga/ Marshall Lagoon/ Otomata/ Amazon Bay/ Aroma/ Dom/ Maopa/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 047 : 024 - 049 : 020.

Abau, 1960 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Byrnes, B.

27 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 049 : 023 - 049 : 047.

Abau, 1961 - 1962.

Patrol officers: Power, P. J.; Nolan, L. F.; Jordan, J.

79 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Keveri Valley/ Oio/ Bam/ Dom/ Marshall Lagoon/ Abau.
Microfiche: Central : Abau : 049 : 050 - 050 : 052.

Abau, 1961 - 1962.

Patrol officers: Power, P. J.; Jordan, J.; Nolan, I. F.; Mellor, R. H. C.; Milne, H. G.; Worland, D. G. L.

126 leaves. 14 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Keveri Valley/ Kauna/ Baia/ Otomata/ Dom/ Marshall Lagoon/ Magarida/ Kvalele/ Loupum/ Mailu/ Amazon Bay/ Baibara/ Geagen/ Saribe/ Borebo/ Cocoa Land/ Boru/ Paramata/ Arao River/ Kapari/ Cape Rodney/ Oio/ Bam/ Doma/ Dimuga/ Abau.
Microfiche: Central : Abau : 051 : 017 - 053 : 008.

Abau, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Nolan, L. F.; Deasey, M. J.

65 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Monua/ Robinson River/ Baramata/ Abau.
Microfiche: Central : Abau : 053 : 011 - 054 : 011.

Abau, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Nolan, L. F.; Walsh, J. P. / McNamara, N. G.; Deasey, M. J.; Duggan, G. D.; Edwards, D. K.; Worland, D. G. L.; Lewis, P. E.

180 leaves. 26 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Manua/ Rogo/ Robinson River/ Baramata/ Cape Rodney/ Amazon Bay/ Abau.
Microfiche: Central : Abau : 054 : 046 - 057 : 018.

Abau, 1963 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Nolan, L. F.

44 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 049 : 058 - 050 : 045.

Abau, 1965 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Deasey, M. J.

26 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 057 : 020 - 057 : 042.

Abau, 1971 - 1971.

Patrol officers: Martin, T.

6 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Abau.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 057 : 044 - 057 : 048.

Abau, 1973 - 1975.

Patrol officers: Sireh, P.; Ulwadeda, M.; Milne, M. H.

86 leaves. 7 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1973, 1975.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Amazon Bay/ Abau.
 Microfiche: Central : Abau : 057 : 050 - 059 : 008.

Kupiano

Kupiano, 1965 - 1966.

Patrol officers: Mack, H. K.; Charlesworth, M.

21 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Cloudy Bay/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 001 : 003 - 001 : 022.

Kupiano, 1966 - 1967.

Patrol officers: Wohlers, P. J.; Leslie, D. S.; Charlesworth, M. B.; Rofe, P. I.

80 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Cape Rodney/ Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 001 : 048 - 003 : 004.

Kupiano, 1967 - 1968.

Patrol officers: Barrett, J.; Williams, G. J.; Rofe, P. I.

85 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Cloudy Bay/ Abau/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 003 : 045 - 004 : 055.

Kupiano, 1967 - 1968.

Patrol officers: Williams, G. J.; Barrett, J.

68 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Cloudy Bay/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 004 : 056 - 006 : 013.

Kupiano, 1968 - 1968.

Patrol officers: Wohlers, P. J.

25 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Bereina : 029 : 001 - 029 : 026.

Kupiano, 1968 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Barrett, T. J.; Wohlers, P. J.; Williams, G. J.; Humfrey, J.; Ede, B. R.

220 leaves. 12 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Kapari/ Ormond/ Amazon Bay/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 006 : 016 - 009 : 052.

Kupiano, 1968 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Barrett, T. J.; Wohlers, P. J.; Williams, G. J.; Humfrey, J.; Ede, B. R.

202 leaves. 11 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Abau/ Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Kapari/ Ormour/ Amazon Bay/
 Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 011 : 007 - 014 : 026.

Kupiano, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Ede, B. R.; McFarlane, J. G.; Lock, A.

207 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Mori/ Bomguina/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 015 : 029 - 018 : 041.

Kupiano, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Lock, A.; Ede, B. R.; McFarlane, J. G.

191 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Marshall Lagoon/ Mori/ Bomguina/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 018 : 045 - 022 : 006.

Kupiano, 1970 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Voute, J. W.; Hopkins, R. L.

58 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 022 : 008 - 023 : 004.

Kupiano, 1970 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Hopkins, R. L.; Voute, J. W.

58 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 023 : 027 - 024 : 005.

Kupiano, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Wilson, R. J.; Downes, T. J.; Huysmans, L.; Warr, L. B.; Bamford, R. H.

73 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Demara/ Marshall Lagoon/ Cloudy Bay/ Wairavanua/ Kapari/ Viriolo/
Turubu/ Lalaura/ Baramata/ Amau/ Morelle River/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 024 : 008 - 025 : 018.

Kupiano, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Wilson, R. J.; Downes, T. J.; Huysmans, L.; Warr, L. B.; Bamford, R. H.

94 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Demara/ Marshall Lagoon/ Cloudy Bay/ Wairavanua/ Kapari/ Viriolo/
Tutubu/ Laloura/ Baramata/ Domara/ Duramu/ Amau/ Morelle River/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 026 : 004 - 027 : 028.

Kupiano, 1972 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Bamford, R. H.; Gamu, R.

8 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Manaua/ Ganai/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 028 : 020 - 028 : 025.

Kupiano, 1972 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Bamford, R. H.; Warr, L. B.; Gamu, R.

35 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Marshall Lagoon/ Manaua/ Ganai/ Kupiano.
Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 027 : 042 - 028 : 017.

Kupiano, 1973 - 1975.

Patrol officers: Mwadedea, M.; Wells, D. J.; Bamford, R. H.; Kaemala, N.; Milne, M. H.; Ora, K.

114 leaves. 8 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1973, 1974, 1975.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Aroma/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 030 : 001 - 030 : 037.

Kupiano, 1973 - 1974.

Patrol officers: Mwadedea, M.; Bamford, R. A.; Kaemala, N.; Milne, M. H.

40 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Marshall Lagoon/ Cloudy Bay/ Kupiano.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 030 : 039 - 032 : 034.

Kwikila

Kwikila, 1961 - 1962.

Patrol officers: Absalom, J.; Sharp, E. S.

100 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Koiari/ Ormond/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 001 : 002 - 002 : 043.

Kwikila, 1967 - 1968.

Patrol officers: Sharp, E. H.; Robertson, D. K.

77 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Maria/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 002 : 045 - 003 : 057.

Kwikila, 1968 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Tubuora, O.; Nouairi, C. J.; Downes, T. J.; Scott, J. W.; McBride, B.; Gwaibo, T. O.

200 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Ormond/ Maria/ Boku/ Rigo/ Hood Point/ Baravaea/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 003 : 060 - 007 : 023.

Kwikila, 1968 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Tubuora, O.; Nouairi, G. J.; Downs, T. J.; McBride, B.; Scott, J. W.; Gwaibo, T. O.

258 leaves. 11 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Ormond/ Maria/ Boku/ Rigo/ Hood Point/ Baravaea/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 007 : 026 - 011 : 042.

Kwikila, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Ryan, P. R.; Williams, G. J.; Memafu, K.

183 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Imairu Road/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Ormond/ Rigo/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 011 : 045 - 014 : 045.

Kwikila, 1970 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Maha, G.; Gwaibo, T. O.; Oosterwijck, Van J.; Kila, S.; Clark, J. L. D.; Graham, W. S. J.

109 leaves. 8 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1970, 1971, 1972.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo/ Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 014 : 047 - 016 : 030.

Kwikila, 1970 - 1971.

Patrol officers: Gwaibo, T. O.; Graham, W. J. S.; Clark, J. L. D.; Kila, S.

143 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Rigo/ Maria/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 016 : 033 - 018 : 053.

Kwikila, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Clark, J. L. D.; Barton-Eckett, P.; Gwaibo, T. O.; Maha, G.; Anderson, M. J. E.;

Oosterwijck, J.; Lammas, J. D.

192 leaves. 14 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Babagarupu/ Gomoga/ Kiwalirupu/ Alomarupu/ Bonanamo/ Gemo/ Walai/ Rigo/ Gabone/ Tauruba/ Kemabolo/ Boregaina/ Kemp Welch River/ Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Mt.

Obree/ Ormond/ Koiari/ Hula Hood Lagoon/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 018 : 056 - 021 : 058.

Kwikila, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Clark, J. L. D.; Gwaibo, T. O.; Maha, G.; Anderson, M. J. E.; Oosterwijck,

Van J.; Lammas, J. D.

285 leaves. 14 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Babaga/ Gamoga/ Riwalirupu/ Alomarupu/ Bonanamo/ Gemo/ Walai/

Boregaina/ Kemp Welch River/ Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Mt. Obree/ Ormond/ Rigo/ Koiari/ Hood Lagoon/ Hula/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 022 : 003 - 026 : 041.

Kwikila, 1972 - 1973.

Patrol officers: O'Oosterwijck, J. M.; Gwaiba, T. O.; Anderson, M. J. E.; Lammas, J.; Wright, S.;

Koka, N.

96 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Rigo/ Maria/ Ormond/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Gedu/ Bararvaia/ Sinavai/ Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Ela Beach : 029 : 036 - 031 : 013.

Kwikila, 1972 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Van Oosterwijck, J. M.; Gwaibo, T. O.; Anderson, M. J. E.; Lammas, J.; Wright,

S.; Kora, N.

244 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Maria/ Rigo/ Hood Bay/ Hood Lagoon/ Ormond/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/
Koiari/ Godu/ Baravaia/ Ginauai/ Kwikila.
Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 026 : 043 - 030 : 060.

Kwikila, 1973 - 1974.

Patrol officers: Wright, S.; Anderson, M. J. E.; Lammas, J.; Ziesing; Roga, M.
114 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Rigo/ Koiari/ Maria/ Mt. Obree/ Lahava/ Kwikila.
Microfiche: Central : Ela Beach : 031 : 021 - 033 : 050.

Kwikila, 1973 - 1975.

Patrol officers: Wamala, K.; Mugwagata, R. N.; Tura, J.; Roga, M. B.; Ziesingi, P.; Lammas, J.;
Wright, S.; Anderson, M. J. E.

406 leaves. 15 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1973, 1974, 1975.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Godu/ Sinavai/ Mt. Obree/ Ormond/ Maria/ Koiari/ Lahara/
Kwikila.

Microfiche: Central : Kwikila : 031 : 002 - 037 : 052.

Magarida

Magarida, 1962 - 1962.

Patrol officers: Worland, D. G. L.

29 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Dimuga/ Mailu/ Amazon Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 050 : 053 - 051 : 015.

Magarida, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Worland, D. G. L.; Walsh, J. P.

34 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Abau : 054 : 012 - 054 : 044.

Magarida, 1963 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Worland, D. G. L.

20 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Dimuga/ Mailu/ Amazon Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 031 : 014 - 031 : 034.

Magarida, 1963 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Worland, D. G. L.

21 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Dimuga/ Mailu/ Amazon Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 049 : 037 - 049 : 057.

Magarida, 1966 - 1966.

Patrol officers: Mack, H. K.

24 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Mailu/ Dimuga/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 001 : 023 - 001 : 045.

Magarida, 1966 - 1967.

Patrol officers: Rofe, P. I.; Memafu, K.

37 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Mailu/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 003 : 005 - 003 : 042.

Magarida, 1966 - 1967.

Patrol officers: Behr, M.; Rofe, P. I.; Leslie, D. S.; Memafu, K.

82 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Cape Rodney/ Cloudy Bay/ Mailu/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 048 : 039 - 049 : 057.

Magarida, 1968 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Memafu, K.; Lock, A.; Barrett, T. J.

68 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mailu/ Dimuga/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 009 : 053 - 011 : 004.

Magarida, 1968 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Memafu; Lock, A.; Barrett, T. J.

58 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mailu/ Dimuga/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 014 : 027 - 015 : 026.

Magarida, 1969 - 1969.

Patrol officers: Lock, A.

24 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Dimuga/ Mailu/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Bereina : 028 : 037 - 028 : 060.

Magarida, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Adams, J. J.; Barrett, T. J.

233 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Mailu/ Dimuga/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Magarida : 004 : 055 - 008 : 040.

Magarida, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Adams, J. J.; Barrett, T. J.

138 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Dimuga/ Mailu/ Cloudy Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Magarida : 008 : 043 - 010 : 059.

Magarida, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Sarufa, J. H.; Voute, J. W.

38 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Nemea/ Ganabana/ Daena/ Abasi/ Dimuga/ Mailu/ Nanumai/ Arau/ Bilaga/ Deigam/ Veroi/ Tgubu/ Nara/ Tibum/ Magarida.
Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 025 : 019 - 026 : 002.

Magarida, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Voute, J. W.; Sarufa, J. H.

60 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Daga/ Mailu/ Amazon Bay/ Nabumai/ Arau/ Bilaga/ Deigam/ Veroi/ Tgubu/ Nara/ Tbiham/ Gaburu/ Nemea/ Banabana/ Daena/ Abasi/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Magarida : 011 : 001 - 012 : 001.

Magarida, 1972 - 1973.

Patrol officers: Manoka, V.; Clark, J.; Edgar, M. J.

92 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mamai/ Ilai/ Amazon Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Kupiano : 028 : 026 - 029 : 059.

Magarida, 1972 - 1973.

Patrol officers: Edgar, M. J.; Clark, J. L. D.; Coppinger, J. V.

130 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Kene/ Aroke/ Murnaoro/ Banairo/ Darava/ Waruma/ Abari/ Ade/ Goiseno/ Eba/ Dagara/ Amazon Bay/ Nemea/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Magarida : 012 : 003 - 014 : 024.

Magarida, 1975 - 1975.

Patrol officers: Bamford, R. H.; Kaemala, N.; Milne, M.

38 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Amazon Bay/ Magarida.

Microfiche: Central : Magarida : 014 : 026 - 015 : 003.

Marshall Lagoon

Marshall Lagoon, 1958 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Clark, H. E.; Milne, H. G.; Connoly, K. E.; Lang, M.; Speakman, D. M.; Evans, E.; Franz, H. F.

238 leaves. 27 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1958, 1959, 1960.

Areas patrolled: Mailu/ Dimuga/ Koiari/ Cape Rodney/ Cocolands/ Aroma/ Keogolo/ Marshall Lagoon.

Microfiche: Central : Magarida : 001 : 002 - 004 : 051.

Marshall Lagoon, 1965 - 1966.

Patrol officers: Charlesworth, M.; Mack, H. K.; Deasey, M. J.

60 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cloudy Bay/ Mailu/ Dimuga/ Marshall Lagoon.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 043 : 047 - 044 : 049.

Port Moresby

Pt. Moresby, 1928 - 1932.

Patrol officers: Rentoul, A. C.; Champion, I.; Baldie, Jas W.; Champion, C.; Wurth, C. T.; Speedie, R. G.; Middleton, S. S.; Healy, C.; Hides, J. G.

175 leaves. 27 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932.

Areas patrolled: Bootless Inlet/ Tupuselei/ Sogeri/ Iawareri/ Uberi/ Rigo/ Vailala Creek/ Kairuku/ Koiari/ Rouna River/ Faila River/ Laloki River/ Hisiu/ Porebada/ Degu/ Bega/ Pari/ Babukori/ Kila Kila/ Korebosea/ Tatana/ Eboka/ Buigarara/ Kanosia/ Efogi/ Wouwa/ Tupuselei/ Makiberi/ Ifogo/ Kagi/ Serigina/ Kokoda Road/ Gaile/ Baruri/ Hagari/ Kabari/ Kotoi/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 001 : 002 - 004 : 004.

Pt. Moresby, 1942 - 1944.

Patrol officers: Robinson, J. E.; Churton, A. M.; Mossman, W. D.; Blencowe, J.; Fienberg, D. M.; Walker; Ryan, W. F.; Baskett, F. H. G.; Rainford; Murison, A. G.; Gallagher; Scott, U. A.; Alley, J. H.; Gedan, R. M.; Galloway, R.

191 leaves. 33 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1942, 1943, 1944.

Areas patrolled: Laloki River/ Brown River/ Mt. Lawes/ Kotari/ Lea Lea/ Koiari/ Tupuselei/ Barakau/ Pari/ Gaile/ Vabukori/ Lavai/ Papa/ Manu Manu/ Hisiu/ Merigeda/ Marinukuoa/ Hiwick River/ Gabadi/ Oe/ Koha/ Motu Motu/ Douar/ Vanapa/ Doura/ Sogeri/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 004 : 007 - 007 : 002.

Pt. Moresby, 1944 - 1946.

Patrol officers: Robinson, A. L.; Ireland, C. J.; Frame; Hardy, G. P.; Galloway, R. T.; Howarth, L. J.; Steen, H. K.; walker, J. W.; Wren, E. D.

168 leaves. 12 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1944, 1945, 1946.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Astrolabe/ Efogi/ L'Watero/ Brown River/ Mt. Victoria/ Javai/ Laloki/ Goldie/ Sogeri/ Iawarere/ Motu Motu/ Gaile/ Gerohu/ Roku/ Kila Kila/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 007 : 004 - 009 : 039.

Pt. Moresby, 1946 - 1948.

Patrol officers: Galloway, R. T.; Graham, E. O.; Earle, R. K.; Timperley, A. J.; O'Connor, D. M.; Hayes, B. B.; Wren, E. D.; Maltick, W. S.; Adamson, C. J.

172 leaves. 14 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1946, 1947, 1948.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Gaile/ Maoro/ Ilolo/ Pari/ Kairuku/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 009 : 042 - 012 : 023.

Pt. Moresby, 1947 - 1958.

Patrol officers: Lang, K. J.; Linsley, G.; Hoskins, D. R.; Edwards, E. R.

208 leaves. 9 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1947, 1956, 1957, 1958.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Sogeri Valley/ Vanapa River/ Brown River/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 021 : 003 - 024 : 036.

Pt. Moresby, 1948 - 1953.

Patrol officers: Kent, J. W.; Gaywood, H. C.; Wren, E. D.; Holmes, J. A.; Jordan, J.; Banting, C. J.

179 leaves. 9 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Mt. Victoria/ Sogeri Valley/ Doura/ Fugumi River/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 012 : 026 - 015 : 016.

Pt. Moresby, 1953 - 1955.

Patrol officers: Lambden, W. J. G.; Banting, C. J.; Griffin, J.; Googen, D. R.; De Ath., C. E.;
Howlett, J. W.; Harris, J.

111 leaves. 8 patrol reports and 1 special report. Patrol years: 1953, 1954, 1955.

Areas patrolled: Jawarere/ Kemi Welch River/ Rigo/ Brown River/ Vanapa River/ Kotoi/
Koiari/ Sogeri Valley/tuia/ Guna/ Gorohu/ Manu Manu/ Porebada/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 015 : 019 - 017 : 020.

Pt. Moresby, 1953 - 1956.

Patrol officers: Lambden, W. J. G.; Griffin, J.; Goodger, D. R.; De Ath., C. E.; Howlett, J. W.;
Harris, J.; Burge, B. W. P.; Drummond, P. A.

206 leaves. 11 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Vanapa/ Sogeri Valley/ Tuia/ Guna/ Gorohu/ Manu Manu/
Porebada/ Mahota/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 017 : 023 - 021 : 001.

Pt. Moresby, 1958 - 1958.

Patrol officers: Hoskins, D. R.

9 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 024 : 039 - 024 : 047.

Pt. Moresby, 1958 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Guuse, J. D.; seefeld, F.; Lewis, P. W.; Lang, K.; Claridge, R. M.; Gauci, J.;
Connolly, K. E.

157 leaves. 7 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1958, 1959, 1960.

Areas patrolled: Vanapa River/ Sogeri Valley/ Koiari/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 025 : 019 - 028 : 002.

Pt. Moresby, 1962 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Black, G. C. B.; Abbott, P. M.; Morris, H. W.

82 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Vanapa/ Mt. Keneri/ Sogeri/ Efogi/ Koiari/ Kokoda/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 031 : 037 - 032 : 057.

Pt. Moresby, 1962 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Black, G. C. B.; Abbott, P. M.; Morris, H. W.; Benham, E. W.; Reitano, M.;
Lewis, P. W.; Absalom, J.; Sharp, E. S.; Taunakekei; Sowne, B. A.; Nolan, L. F.

188 leaves. 18 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Vanapa/ Mt. Keneri/ Sogeri/ Efogi/ Koiari/ Kokoda/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/
Rigo/ Libumabomana/ Kemp Welch/ Maria/ Ormond/ Cloudy Bay/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 028 : 005 - 031 : 013.

Pt. Moresby, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Duffield, J.; Gwaibo, T. O.
62 leaves. 3 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Vanapa/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 035 : 041 - 036 : 039.

Pt. Moresby, 1963 - 1964.
Patrol officers: Benham, E. W.; Duffield, J.; Morris, H. W.; Graham, W. J. S.; Gwaibo, T. O.; Absolam, J.
151 leaves. 10 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Sogeri Valley/ Vanapa/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 032 : 058 - 035 : 038.

Pt. Moresby, 1964 - 1965.
Patrol officers: Howlett; Graham, W. J. S.; McDonald, W.; Charlesworth, M. B.
124 leaves. 5 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Vanapa/ Sogeri Valley/ Koiari/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 038 : 013 - 040 : 018.

Pt. Moresby, 1965 - 1965.
Patrol officers: Hollamby, K. E.; Graham, W. J. S.; McDonald, W.; Irwin, J. J. B.
40 leaves. 4 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Vanapa River/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 040 : 020 - 040 : 059.

Pt. Moresby, 1966 - 1967.
Patrol officers: Richardson, N. A.; Robertson, D. K.; Adams, J. J.; Philippe, R. B.; Wohlers, P. J.; Charlesworth, M. B.; Barrett, C. J.
236 leaves. 15 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Sogeri/ Vanapa/ Koiari/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Ormond/ Aroma/ Marshall Lagoon/ Cloudy Bay/ Cape Rodney/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 044 : 059 - 048 : 038.

Pt. Moresby, 1967 - 1968.
Patrol officers: Adams, J. J.
66 leaves. 5 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Naoro/ Aguro/ Vanapa/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 049 : 059 - 050 : 054.

Pt. Moresby, 1968 - 1968.
Patrol officers: Adams, J. J.
66 leaves. 3 patrol reports.
Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Vanapa River/ Port Moresby.
Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 050 : 057 - 052 : 002.

Pt. Moresby, 1970 - 1971.
Patrol officers: Scott, R. R.; Dunn, B. J.; Young, F. D.; Puyke, A.; Lock, A.; Avosa, S.; Makoni, V.; Gumasa, A.; Martin, T.

202 leaves. 16 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Woitape/ Tapini/ Vanapa River/ Mt. Scratchley/ Kokoda Valley/ Barani/ Waigani/ Laloki/ Sogeri Valley/ Koiari/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 052 : 054 - 056 : 010.

Pt. Moresby, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Mann, R.; Young, F. D.; Manoka, V.; Gumasa, A.; Single, C. V.; Nicholson, C. J.; Nash, K. F.

226 leaves. 14 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Vanapa River/ Brown River/ Dura/ Sogeri Valley/ Bootless Bay/ Koiari/ Goilala/ Milne Bay/ Cape Nelson/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 056 : 012 - 060 : 008.

Pt. Moresby, 1972 - 1973.

Patrol officers: Coppinger, J. V.; Gumasa, A.; Nicholson, C. J.; Joyce, P. J.; Milne, M.; Marivi, K. E.

246 leaves. 10 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Kanosia/ Kairuku/ Sogeri Valley/ Vanapa River/ Kailakinumu/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 060 : 011 - 064 : 044.

Pt. Moresby, 1973 - 1975.

Patrol officers: Bwaletto, K.; Huysmans, L.; Dumi, R.; Raim, R.; Avikawa, A.; Murray, R.; Kere, B.; Roga, M. B.; Heuston, T. J. A.; Davies, M. P. D.

308 leaves. 18 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1973, 1974, 1975.

Areas patrolled: Sogeri Valley/ Koiari/ Vanapa River/ Bereina/ Kwikila/ Popondetta/ Morobe/ Daugo Island/ Port Moresby.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 064 : 047 - 069 : 055.

Rigo

Rigo, 1942 - 1944.

Patrol officers: Faithorn, B. W.; Ryan, W. F.; Stevenson, R. J.; Bowman, C. G.; Smith, S.; Dobbins, W. J.; Hicks, E. G.; Rylands, M. W. S.; Warmuth, W. H.; White, C. H. W.; Frame, J. P.
227 leaves. 24 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1942, 1943, 1944.

Areas patrolled: Kaparoko/ Hula/ Kerepuna/ Aroma/ Bariaka/ Gaile/ Pari/ Vilirupu/ Marshall Lagoon/ Samawna/ Niuruka/ Ginigolo/ Gabone/ Tauruba/ Kemabolo/ Pelagau/ Magigolo/ Kemp Welch River/ Kerepunu/ Mt. Brown/ Kalo/gea/ Mt. Obree/ Seremina/ Garau/ Hood Point/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 001 : 003 - 004 : 051.

Rigo, 1944 - 1948.

Patrol officers: White, C. H. W.; Steen, H. K.; Hicks, E. G.; Wren, E. D.; Anderson, F. W. G.; Unwin, D. B.; Earle, R. K.; Jackman, H. H.

242 leaves. 19 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Kaparoko/ Umani River/ Kapakapa/ Kemp Welch River/ Aroma/ Tobero/ Kerepuna/ Marshall Lagoon/ Hula/ Maria/ Musgrave/ Duha/ Taboroka/ Yogomi/

Boku/ Wiga/ Gaile/ Sabula/ Wainapuna/ Rigo.
Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 004 : 054 - 012 : 010.

Rigo, 1947 - 1949.

Patrol officers: Wren, E. D.; Jackman, H. H.; Bensted, F. A.; Earle, R. K.; Anderson, F. W. G.
311 leaves. 20 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1947, 1948, 1949.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Hula/ Tauruba/ Paile/ Keapara/ Ikaga/ Wiga/ Boku/ Mt. Brown/
Kemp Welch River/ Wainapuna/ Kapakapa/ Sabuia/ Duha/ Taboroka/ Girapu/ Gebuia/
Obarimara/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 012 : 011 - 014 : 009.

Rigo, 1948 - 1952.

Patrol officers: Wren, E. D.; Jordan, J.; Charlesworth, A. C. R.; Ross, D.; Clark, H. E.; Calder, D.
G.; Tuohy, I. B.; Pearse, R. E.

216 leaves. 12 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.

Areas patrolled: Ikaga/ Wiga/ Boku/ Mt. Brown/ Paile/ Aroma/ Keapua/ Hula/ Kemp Welch
River Valley/ Maopa/ Koiari/ Buru/ Kualii/ Hood Bay/ Mt. Obree/ Kuari/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 014 : 011 - 017 : 057.

Rigo, 1949 - 1952.

Patrol officers: Pearse, R. E.; Tuohy, I. B.; Calder, D. G.; Clark, H. E.; Ross, D.; Charlesworth, A.
C. R.; Jordan, J.

193 leaves. 15 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Kuari/ Musgrave River/ Kemp Welch River/ Mt. Obree/ Hula/ Baru/
Kaparolea/ Hood Bay/ Kunimaipa Balley/ Maopa/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 017 : 059 - 021 : 016.

Rigo, 1954 - 1955.

Patrol officers: Linsley, G.; De Ath., C. E.; Howlett, J. W.

124 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Kuari/ Maopa/ Mamalo/ Bolegoro/ Kemp Welch River/ Mt. Obree/
Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Ormond River/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 021 : 019 - 024 : 010.

Rigo, 1954 - 1956.

Patrol officers: Linsley, G.; De Ath., C. E.; Howlett, J. W.

165 leaves. 10 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1954, 1955, 1956.

Areas patrolled: Aroma/ Abau/ Koiari/ Kuari/ Maopa/ Mamalo/ Bolegoro/ Kemp Welch
River/ Mt. Obree/ Vilirupu/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 024 : 013 - 026 : 017.

Rigo, 1954 - 1956.

Patrol officers: De Ath., C. E.; Linsley, G. T.; Howlett, J. W.

156 leaves. 10 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1954, 1955, 1956.

Areas patrolled: Kemp Welch River/ Vilirupu/ Aroma/ Maria/ Ormond River/ Mamalo/ Mt.
Obree/ Bolegoro/ Koiari/ Kuari/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 026 : 019 - 028 : 053.

Rigo, 1956 - 1957.

Patrol officers: Connolly, K. E.; Twigg, R. G.; Anderson, B.

138 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Kemp Welch River/ Aroma/ Ormond/ Maria/ Koiari/ Kapakapa/ Hula/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 028 : 057 - 031 : 032.

Rigo, 1956 - 1958.

Patrol officers: Connolly, K. E.; Twigg, R. G.; Anderson, B.; Sharp, E. S.

300 leaves. 14 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1956, 1957, 1958.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Kemp Welch River/ Aroma/ Ormond/ Maria/ Koiari/ Kapakapa/ Hula/ Mt. Brown/ Geveregoro/ Kuari/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 031 : 034 - 036 : 035.

Rigo, 1957 - 1958.

Patrol officers: Connolly, K. E.; Anderson, B.; Sharp, E. S.

109 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Geveregoro/ Koiari/ Kuari/ Hunter River/ Mt. Obree/ Ormond/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 036 : 038 - 038 : 030.

Rigo, 1958 - 1959.

Patrol officers: Seefeld, P. A. F.; Anerson, Fergus D.; Sharp, E. S.; Speakman, D. M.

82 leaves. 5 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Koiari/ Ormond/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 038 : 033 - 039 : 059.

Rigo, 1958 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Seefeld, P. A. F.; Anderson, D. F.; Sharp, E. S.; Speakman, D. M.; Booth, G. F.;

Byrnes, B. C.; Venables, E. W.; Power, P. J.

186 leaves. 11 patrol reports. Patrol years: 1958, 1959, 1960.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Koiari/ Ormond/ Mt. Brown/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 040 : 001 - 043 : 007.

Rigo, 1960 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Byrnes, C. B.; Venables, W. E.

33 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 043 : 009 - 043 : 041.

Rigo, 1960 - 1961.

Patrol officers: Booth, G. F.; Power, P. J.; Sharp, E. S.; Waite, C. D.; Whitaker, E. J.; Brown, D. M.

134 leaves. 11 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Koiari/ lala/ laba/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 043 : 043 - 045 : 057.

Rigo, 1960 - 1961.

Patrol officers: Waite, C. D.; Brown, D. M.; Whitaker, E. J.

81 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Maria/ Koiari/ Mt. Brown/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 045 : 060 - 047 : 022.

Rigo, 1961 - 1962.

Patrol officers: Absalom, John; Venables, E. W.

92 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Iguai/ Auga/ Koiari/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 047 : 025 - 048 : 058.

Rigo, 1962 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Absalom, J.; Taunakekei, P.; Downes, B. A.

35 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 049 : 001 - 049 : 036.

Rigo, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Absalom, J.; Taunakekei, Phillip; Behr, M.; Downes, B. A.

100 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 050 : 048 - 052 : 028.

Rigo, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Absalom, J.; Taunakekei, P.; Downes, B. A.; Behr, M.

98 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Maria/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 052 : 030 - 054 : 006.

Rigo, 1964 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Behr, M.; Corney, R. T.; Adams, J. J.

79 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Maria/ Mt. Brown/ Ormond/ Boku/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 054 : 009 - 055 : 028.

Rigo, 1965 - 1966.

Patrol officers: Kotauga, M.; Adams, J. J.; Corney, R. T.; Nolan, L. F.

168 leaves. 10 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Henty Range/ Hood Point/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 040 : 060 - 043 : 046.

Rigo, 1965 - 1966.

Patrol officers: Adams, J. J.; Corney, R. T.; Kotauga, Masi; Nolan, L. F.; McDonald, W.

139 leaves. 10 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Maria/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Henty Range/ Hood Point/ Ormond/

Port Moresby/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 055 : 031 - 057 : 051.

Rigo, 1966 - 1967.

Patrol officers: Adams, J. J.; Philippe, R. B.; Robertson, D. K.

127 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Koiari/ Maria/ Ormond/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 057 : 054 - 060 : 007.

Rigo, 1967 - 1968.

Patrol officers: Robertson, D. K.

67 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Maria/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 060 : 010 - 061 : 017.

Rigo, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Tubuora, O.

198 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 068 : 036 - 071 : 055.

Rigo, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Memafu, Kaipu; Ryan, Paul R.; Tubuora, O. R.; Williams, G. I.

438 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Ormond/ Koiari/ Imairu Road/ Mt. Brown/ Mt. Obree/ Rigo.

Microfiche: Central : Rigo : 061 : 020 - 068 : 034.

Sogeri

Sogeri, 1956 - 1957.

Patrol officers: Redwood, A. L.; Linsley, G.

138 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Sogeri Valley/ Koiari/ Mt. Brown/ Vanapa River/ Sogeri.

Microfiche: Central : Sogeri : 001 : 004 - 003 : 029.

Sogeri, 1957 - 1957.

Patrol officers: Linsley, G.

25 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Sogeri Valley/ Koiari/ Sogeri.

Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 024 : 048 - 025 : 017.

Sogeri, 1958 - 1959.

Patrol officers: McGrath, W. A.; Byrnes, B. C.; Connolly, K. W.; Gauci, J. A.; Claridge, R. M.

41 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Vanapa River/ Sogeri Valley/ Sogeri.

Microfiche: Central : Sogeri : 003 : 032 - 004 : 015.

Sogeri, 1960 - 1960.

Patrol officers: Walsh, J. P.; O'Donnell, T.
 16 leaves. 1 patrol report.
 Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Sogeri.
 Microfiche: Central : Sogeri : 006 : 046 - 006 : 060.

Sogeri, 1960 - 1961.
 Patrol officers: O'Donnell, T.; Walsh, J. P.; Lewis, P. E.; Anthony, Q. P.; Brown, M.
 87 leaves. 10 patrol reports.
 Areas patrolled: Koiari/ Sogeri Valley/ Vanapa/ Sogeri.
 Microfiche: Central : Sogeri : 004 : 017 - 006 : 043.

Sogeri, 1963 - 1964.
 Patrol officers: Morris, H. W.
 60 leaves. 2 patrol reports.
 Areas patrolled: Vanapa River/ Sogeri Valley/ Sogeri.
 Microfiche: Central : Pt. Moresby : 036 : 040 - 037 : 038.

Milne Bay District

Alotau

1. Alotau, 1966 - 1966.
 Patrol officers: Becke, R. I.; Siaoa, A.; Jones, P. M.
 65 leaves. 4 patrol reports.
 Areas patrolled: Tavara, Ealeba, Buhutu, Alotau.
 Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 001 : 001 - 002 : 006.
2. Alotau, 1967 - 1968.
 Patrol officers: Siaoa, A.; Jones, P. M.; Edgar, J. C.
 84 leaves. 5 patrol reports.
 Areas patrolled: Maramatana, Tavara, Ealeba, Buhutu, Alotau.
 Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 002 : 007 - 003 : 031.
3. Alotau, 1968 - 1969.
 Patrol officers: Quinn, J. B.; Gibbs, R. H.; Butler, D. N.; Faulkner, R. H.; Rarua, M. K. K.
 392 leaves. 12 patrol reports.
 Areas patrolled: Maramatana, Milne Bay, Ealeba, Buhutu, Tavara, Alotau.
 Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 003 : 046 - 010 : 023.
4. Alotau, 1969 - 1970.
 Patrol officers: Rarua, M. K. K.; Macindoe, T. C.; Kone, S.; Gibbs, R. H.; Levis, W. N.; Nehmy, R.; Moore, R. F.; Daras Wells, J. C.
 338 leaves. 19 patrol reports.
 Areas patrolled: Maramatana, Milne Bay, Tavara, Buhutu, Ealeba, Alotau.
 Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 010 : 024 - 016 : 004.
5. Alotau, 1970 - 1971.
 Patrol officers: Daras Wells, J. C.; Macindoe, T. C.; Cornillie, A. H.; Jones, G.; Moore, R. E.;

Millar, I. R.

138 leaves. 8 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Buhutu, Maramatana, Tavara, Milne Bay, Alotau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 016 : 005 - 018 : 024.

6. Alotau, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Sutton, R. S.; Parker, G. L.; McArthur, A. D.; Sharp, E. S. , Tau, L.; Wallent, R. J.

106 leaves. 9 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Maramatana, Ealeba, Buhutu, Milne Bay, Alotau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 022 : 037 - 024 : 022.

7. Alotau, 1972 - 1973.

Patrol officers: McArthur, A. D.; Parker, G. L.; Sutton, R. S.; Lock, R. N.; Headly, T.; Smalley, T. P.

65 leaves. 10 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Tavara, Buhutu, Samarai Island, Maramatana, Alotau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 024 : 023 - 025 : 019.

8. Alotau, 1973 - 1973.

Patrol officers: Lock, R. N.; Headly, T.; McArthur, A. D.

111 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Ealeba, Buhutu, Tavara, Maramatana, Alotau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 027 : 029 - 029 : 023.

Milne Bay

117. Milne Bay, 1943 - 1945.

Patrol officers: Ferguson, R.; Lynch, J.; Rutledge, R. J. M.; Timperley, T.; Scott, N. A.; Murison, A. J.; Hardy, G. P.; Jacka, H. F.; MacAdam, John; Saville, P. G.; Bentinck, R. A. J.; Bertram, H. W.

264 leaves. 26 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1943, 1944, 1945.

Areas patrolled: Goodenough Island, Sangara, Tagorlame, Diaiki,

Liwidi, Wataluma, Bolubolu, Boagis Bay, Unkinbod Bay, Wonai Bay, Gawa Island, Marshall

Bennett Islands, Kumerau Bay, Kavatana, Kulumadau, Iwa, Kwaiawatta, Woodlark

Island, Fergusson Island, Mapamoiwa, Hughes Bay, Sala Kahadi, Wadelei, Milne Bay.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Milne Bay : 001 : 001 - 005 : 015.

118. Milne Bay, 1964 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Andrews, R. J.

45 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Milne Bay.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Cameron : 002 : 019 - 003 : 003.

119. Milne Bay, 1965 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Harrison, P. W.

28 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Buhutu, Ealeba, Milne Bay.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Cameron : 001 : 001 - 001 : 030.

120. Milne Bay, 1965 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Harrison, W. Peter; Jones, P. M.; Mitchell, E. J.

36 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Garuahi, Topura, Maramatana, Buhutu, Milne Bay.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Cameron : 003 : 025 - 004 : 002.

121. Milne Bay, 1965 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Harrison, P. W.

34 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Milne Bay.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Milne Bay : 007 : 027 - 008 : 002.

Samarai

160. Samarai, 1938 - 1941.

Patrol officers: Rich, M. C. W.; Turner, R. C. M.; Elliott-Smith, E.; Watkins, A. E.; Rich, C. H.; Elliott-Smith, S.; O'Malley, L. James.

145 leaves. 16 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941.

Areas patrolled: Milne Bay, Sagarai Valley, Orangerie Bay, Buhutu Valley, Kaihadebadera, Hihila, Faiava, Belobeloia (Belebeli), Marauna, Wataluma, D'Entrecasteaux, Mullen's Harbour, Nora, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 001 : 001 - 003 : 028.

161. Samarai, 1942 - 1944.

Patrol officers: Ross, J. C.; Mader, R. G.; Mossman, W. A.; Burke, F. L.; Burke, W. C.; Robson, A. L.; Doonar, J. C.; McMullen, K. C.; Toogood, G. W.; Middleton, F. I.; Emerton, J. K.; Youngman, J. M.; Rainsford, R. J.; Ryan, W. F.; Brewer, F. P.

251 leaves. 29 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1942, 1943, 1944.

Areas patrolled: Milne Bay, China Strait, Giligali, Siasiada, Sideia Island, Sariba Island, Logeia, Basilaki Island, Wedau, Taupota, Sagarai Valley, Mullen's Harbour, Fife Bay, Lilcha, Heleganai, Ahioma, Suau, Ware Island, Monababa, Huhuna, Duaba, Baraga, Tomonau, Baumata, Bubuleta, Hewiia, Gwawili, Daio, Mutu'ula, Gopaia, Bou, Gibara, Dawadawa, Maiwara River, Labelabe, Bogura Mission, Topura, Glasgow, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 003 : 029 - 007 : 039.

162. Samarai, 1944 - 1945.

Patrol officers: Youngman, J. M.; Fienberg, P. E.; McGrath, D. K. J.; James, C. R.; Atkinson, K. C.; Ryan, K. H.; Bertram, H. W.; Ritchie, A. M.; Turner, H. G. J.; Stanton, E. A.

430 leaves. 22 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Midino, Sariba, Sagarai Valley, Maimai, Rossel Island, Piron Island, Sudest Island, Taupota, Wedau, Kwato, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 007 : 040 - 014 : 053.

163. Samarai, 1945 - 1949.

Patrol officers: Turner, H. G. J.; Frame, D. C.; Rich, C. H.; Plani, H. T.; Burke, F. L.; Roberts, I. W.; William, G. S.; Rutledge, D. F. M.; Lalor, W. A.; Wren, E. D.; Fleay, C.; Neville, R. T.
222 leaves. 15 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949.

Areas patrolled: Milne Bay, Wedau, Huhuna, Ialua, Maiwara, Niha Niha, Rogeia Island, Basilaki Island, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 014 : 054 - 018 : 037.

164. Samarai, 1949 - 1953.

Patrol officers: Holmes, I. A.; Desailly, R. L.; McBride, B.; Bunting, B.; Cockburn, M. J.; Coghlan, J. H.; Pember, M. M.; Stuntz, J. R.

215 leaves. 12 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953.

Areas patrolled: Milne Bay, Wedau, Wamira, Suau, Ialau, Mamai, Kana Kopa, Sagarai, Ware Island, Mailu, Degama, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 018 : 038 - 022 : 017.

165. Samarai, 1953 - 1955.

Patrol officers: Haviland, R. R.; Stuntz, J. R.; Skewes, A. R. M.; Greaney, R. K.; Bassett, D. Clifton.

156 leaves. 6 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1953, 1954, 1955.

Areas patrolled: Sagarai Valley, Pini, Mailu, Dimuga, Sariba, Sideia, Basilaki Island, Logea, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 022 : 018 - 024 : 040.

166. Samarai, 1953 - 1955.

Patrol officers: Habiland, R. R.; Stuntz, J. R.; Skewes, A. R. M.; Greaney, R. K.; Bassett, D. Clifton.

141 leaves. 6 patrol reports. Patrol Years: 1953, 1954, 1955.

Areas patrolled: Sagarai Valley, Pini, Mailu, Dimuga, Sariba, Sideia, Basilaki Island, Logea, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 024 : 041 - 027 : 022.

167. Samarai, 1955 - 1955.

Patrol officers: Greaney, R. K.

62 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 027 : 023 - 028 : 024.

168. Samarai, 1956 - 1956.

Patrol officers: Anthony, Q. P.

74 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Suau, Mailu, Dimuga, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 028 : 025 - 029 : 046.

169. Samarai, 1957 - 1958.

Patrol officers: Markwell, S. F.; Henderson, R. W.; McArthur, J. R.; Anthony, Q. P.

75 leaves. 4 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Cameron Plateau, Milne Bay, Taupota, Suau, Mullen's Harbour, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 029 : 047 - 031 : 0002.

170. Samarai, 1961 - 1961.

Patrol officers: Duggan, G. D.

26 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Misima : 027 : 059 - 028 : 025.

171. Samarai, 1962 - 1962.

Patrol officers: Fischer, B.

23 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 031 : 060 - 032 : 023.

172. Samarai, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Crellin, W.

10 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Woodlark : 002 : 010 - 002 : 019.

173. Samarai, 1964 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Quinn, J. B.

20 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Woodlark Island.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 033 : 009 - 033 : 029.

174. Samarai, 1965 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Single, C. V.

23 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Misima : 028 : 055 - 029 : 017.

175. Samarai, 1968 - 1968.

Patrol officers: Young, D. J.

15 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Woodlark Island, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 003 : 032 - 003 : 045.

176. Samarai, 1969 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Potter, A. J.; Nehmy, R.

38 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Samarai Island, Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 033 : 030 - 034 : 008.

177. Samarai, 1970 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Nehmy, R.; Potter, A. J.

23 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Samarai Island,Bwanabwana,Samarai.
Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 034 : 027 - 034 : 050.

178. Samarai, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Potter, A. J.; Somers, P.; Mumme, R. C.

65 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Bwanabwana,Suau,Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 035 : 031 - 036 : 037.

179. Samarai, 1972 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Lock, R. N.; Kopi, R.; Hallworth, S. B.

30 leaves. 7 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Samarai Island,Suau,Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 025 : 020 - 025 : 048.

180. Samarai, 1973 - 1974.

Patrol officers: Wallent, R. J.; Standing, J. A.; Hallworth, S. B.; Quinn, J. B.; Belawa, W. C.; Kasuri, David.

39 leaves. 18 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Suau,Bwanabwana,Samarai.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 029 : 024 - 030 : 004.

Suau

189. Suau, 1963 - 1963.

Patrol officers: Creagh, R. B.

24 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mariawatte,Gadaisu,Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 032 : 044 - 033 : 008.

190. Suau, 1963 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Greagh, R. B.

34 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Buhutu,Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Woodlark : 001 : 036 - 002 : 009.

191. Suau, 1964 - 1964.

Patrol officers: Creagh, R. B.

21 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Mullen's Harbour,Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Cameron : 003 : 004 - 003 : 024.

192. Suau, 1965 - 1965.

Patrol officers: Reid, G. J.

15 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Misima : 028 : 040 - 028 : 054.

193. Suau, 1970 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Balderson, J.

18 leaves. 1 patrol report.

Areas patrolled: Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 034 : 009 - 034 : 026.

194. Suau, 1970 - 1970.

Patrol officers: Balderson, J.

36 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Suau : 001 : 001 - 001 : 037.

195. Suau, 1970 - 1971.

Patrol officers: Nehmy, R.; Mumme, R. C.

39 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 034 : 051 - 035 : 030.

196. Suau, 1971 - 1972.

Patrol officers: Didlick, A. M.; Baibuni, K.

46 leaves. 2 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Samarai : 036 : 038 - 037 : 024.

197. Suau, 1972 - 1973.

Patrol officers: Belawa, W.; Didlick, A. M.

13 leaves. 6 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 027 : 016 - 027 : 028.

198. Suau, 1973 - 1973.

Patrol officers: Warea, R.; Didlick, A. M.

8 leaves. 3 patrol reports.

Areas patrolled: Kwaioa, Suau.

Microfiche location: Milne Bay : Alotau : 030 : 022 - 030 : 029.

Appendix 2: Schools within the PPL Area

Abau District Elementary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Ade	Government	P – E2	29	2
Amau	Government	p – E2	102	2
Aroana	Government	P – E2	18	2
Baea Kauru (Merani)	Government	P – E2	60	2
Bailebo	Uniting Church	P – E2	99	4
Bam	Government	P – E2	77	1
Baramata	Government	P – E2	58	2
Bila'ala	Adventist	P – E2	86	2
Bomua	Government	P – E2	34	2
Bonua	Government	P – E2	18	1
Borebo	Government	P – E2	112	8
Borudiula	Uniting Church	P – E2	81	3
Bukuku	Government	P – E2	28	2
Cocoalands	Government	P – E2	105	3
Dagune	Government	P – E2	33	2
Darava	Uniting Church	P – E2	107	4
Delebai	Government	P – E2	36	2
Dom	Government	P – E2	52	2
Doma	Other	E1 - 2	34	2
Domara	Government	P – E2	93	1
Domara Mainland	Government	P – E2	225	4
Durama	Government	P – E2	25	2
Egala-Auna	Government	P – E2	131	9
Eunuoro	Government	P – E2	42	2
Gadoguina	Government	P – E1	25	2
Gaivakala	Government	P – E2	102	5
Ganai	Government	P – E2	68	2
Gauvone	Government	P – E2	192	10
Gauvone SDA	Adventist	P – E2	54	2
Geaone	Government	P – E2	39	2
Gohodae	Adventist	P – E2	88	2
Ianu	Government	P – E2	47	3
Imila	Government	P – E2	29	1
Iruna	Government	P – E2	51	3
Kala'apa	Government	P – E2	25	3
Kapari	Government	P – E2	138	4
Keagolo	Government	P – E2	107	4
Keakoro	Government	P – E2	30	1
Kelerakwa	Government	P – E2	122	6
Kupiano	Government	P – E2	117	7
Kurere	Government	P – E2	67	3

Kwapeupa	Government	P – E2	190	6
Labu	Government	P – E2	51	1
Lahara	Government	P – E2	72	1
Lalaura	Government	P – E2	35	3
Laruoro	Government	P – E2	49	3
Loupom	Uniting Church	P – E2	56	3
Mada'a	Government	P – E2	58	2
Magori	Government	P – E1	65	3
Mailu Island	Government	P – E2	101	4
Manabo	Government	P – E2	50	3
Maopa 1	Government	P – E2	220	9
Maopa 2	Government	P – E2	138	8
Merani	Government	P – E2	89	2
Mogubo	Uniting Church	P – E2	33	2
Moreguina	Government	P – E2	173	5
Nabai	Government	E1-2	32	1
Nauna	Government	P – E2	38	1
Newtown	Catholic	P – E2	105	3
Nora	Government	P – E1	22	1
Nunumai	Uniting Church	P – E2	54	2
Ori Gogo	Government	P – E1	26	1
Paramana	Government	P – E2	256	7
Pelagai	Government	P – E2	153	5
Sabiribo	Government	P – E2	42	2
Segiri	Government	P – E2	44	2
Siini	Government	P – E2	41	2
Tutubu	Government	P – E2	59	3
Ubuna	Government	P – E2	32	1
Upulina	Government	P – E2	227	6
Viriolo	Government	P – E2	94	4
Vuru	Government	P – E1	41	2
Waiori	Government	P – E2	200	6
Wairavanua	Government	P – E2	88	2
Wanigela	Government	P – E2	249	11
Waro	Government	P – E2	109	3
Totals			6278	247

Abau District Primary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Abau Island	Government	3 - 7	73	3
Aroma	Government	3 - 8	594	16
Baibara	Government	3 - 7	109	4
Bailebo	Uniting Church	3 - 5	78	1
Baramata	Government	3 - 7	114	3

Bila'ala	Adventist	3 - 7	138	4
Borebo	Uniting Church	3 - 8	156	4
Borudiula	Uniting Church	3 - 8	125	6
Cocoalands	Government	3 - 8	246	11
Domara	Adventist	2 - 8	268	7
Egala-Aunu	Government	3 - 7	234	5
Gauvone	Government	3 - 8	297	13
Gauvone SDA	Adventist	3 - 7	80	5
Gohodae	Adventist	3 - 8	210	5
Ianu	Government	3 - 7	50	2
Iopara	Government	3 - 8	326	14
Iopara	Government	3 - 8	326	14
Keagolo	Government	3 - 8	91	4
Keagolo	Government	3 - 8	91	4
Kelerakwa	Government	3 - 8	201	7
Konepoti	Government	3 - 8	283	8
Magarida	Government	3 - 8	233	5
Mailu Island	Uniting Church	3 - 7	89	3
Manabo	Government	3 - 8	142	6
Moreguina	Government	3 - 8	273	10
Nunumai	Uniting Church	3 - 7	125	2
St Stephens	Catholic	3 - 8	149	9
Tolopo	Government	3 - 8	273	8
Upulima	Government	3 - 8	220	8
Upulima	Government	3 - 8	220	8
Wairavanua	Government	3 - 8	208	8
Totals			6022	207

Abau District Community Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Baibara	Government	3 - 7	109	4
Bukuku	Government	4 & 6	30	1
Haini/Loupon	Uniting Church	3 - 6	40	1
Laruoro	Government	4 & 6	33	1
Magaubo	Government	3 - 6	88	3
Paramana	Government	3 - 6	145	5
Veroi	Government	3 - 6	32	1
Waiori	Government	3 - 6	157	3
Waro Iruone	Government	3 - 6	87	4
Totals			727	23

Abau District Secondary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Ianu	Government	9 - 10	204	-
Kupiano	Government	9 - 11	548	-
Totals			752	-

Abau District Vocational Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Cape Rodney	Government	1 - 10	-	-
Totals			-	-

Rigo District Elementary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Airiauka	Other	P – E2	53	2
Alepa/Konabou	Government	P – E2	43	2
Alepa	Government	P – E2	65	1
Alukuni	Government	P – E2	47	2
Babaga	Government	P – E2	29	2
Babaga/Kwalimurupu	Government	P – E2	60	3
Babaka	Government	P – E2	98	3
Bigairuku	Uniting Church	P – E2	61	2
Bina Riwalirubu	Government	P – E2	80	3
Binagoro	Government	P – E2	57	2
Bogaramaka	Uniting Church	P – E2	57	1
Boku/Libuna	Uniting Church	P – E2	56	2
Bonanamo	Government	P – E2	73	2
Bore	Uniting Church	P – E2	53	2
Boregaina	Government	P – E2	132	4
Daerube	Government	P – E2	86	2
Dagona	Government	P – E2	56	2
Dakeva Komana	Government	P – E1	30	2
Daroa	Government	P – E2	27	2
Daumagini	Government	P – E2	53	3
Debadogoro	Government	P – E2	61	3
Deugolo	Government	P – E2	29	1
Diguarobu	Catholic	P – E2	80	1
Dorobisoro	Uniting Church	P – E2	137	1
Dorom	Catholic	P – E2	51	2
Dubawateboa	Adventist	P – E1	39	1
Gaba Gaba	Government	P – E2	189	5
Gabone	Government	P – E2	96	3
Galomarubu	Government	P – E2	86	1

Gamoga	Government	P – E2	55	3
Ganimaripu	Government	P – E2	81	1
Gaunomu	Government	P – E2	63	2
Gemo	Government	P – E2	75	2
Geresi	Government	P – E2	37	2
Gidobada	Government	P – E2	43	2
Gilatou	Government	P – E2	30	1
Ginigolo	Government	P – E2	62	3
Girabu	Government	P – E2	43	2
Gobakigoro	Government	P – E2	55	2
Gogomanomu	Government	P	16	1
Gomore	Government	P – E2	72	2
Goulupu	Uniting Church	P – E2	72	2
Gunugau	Government	P – E2	63	3
Gurogoro	Government	P – E2	75	2
Homenomu	Uniting Church	P – E2	66	2
Ilai	Government	P – E2	80	3
Imairu Magautou	Government	E1-2	53	1
Inuma	Uniting Church	E1-2	20	1
Iruale	Government	P – E2	49	3
Kalo	Government	P – E2	170	6
Kamali	Government	P – E2	112	2
Kaparoko	Government	P – E2	75	3
Karaikomana	Government	P – E2	73	3
Karawa	Uniting Church	P – E2	75	5
Keapara	Government	P – E2	136	4
Kemabolo	Government	P – E2	85	3
Kemaea	Government	P – E2	50	2
Kiru Central	Government	P – E2	31	2
Kokorogoro	Government	P – E2	43	3
Kore	Government	P – E2	49	2
Koruleva	Government	P – E2	32	2
Kwaipo	Government	P – E2	51	2
Launakalana	Government	P – E2	56	1
Lebogoro	Government	P – E2	73	1
Mainowiga	Uniting Church	P – E2	58	2
Makerupu	Government	P – E2	58	2
Mamalo	Government	P – E1	43	1
Manugoro	Government	P – E1	61	2
Maroromu	Government	P – E2	73	1
Matairuka	Government	P – E2	45	1
Medene	Government	P – E2	49	1
Mumuiiri	Government	P – E2	30	1
Niuiruka	Uniting Church	P – E2	53	2
Nogomaka	Uniting Church	P – E2	50	2

Oiko	Government	P – E2	22	2
Rabuka	Government	P – E2	24	1
Ranika Pre-school	Government	P – E2	107	1
Rigo	Government	P – E2	85	3
Roku	Government	P – E2	121	5
Ruatoka	Uniting Church	P – E2	243	8
Sanomu	Government	P – E2	63	1
Saroakeina	Government	P – E2	106	3
Saseva	Government	P – E2	65	2
Seba	Government	P – E2	60	2
Sivigoro	Government	P – E2	44	1
Sivatana	Government	P – E2	88	1
Tabunomu (Inaru)	Government	P – E2	60	1
Tagana	Government	P – E2	64	2
Tauruba	Government	P – E2	118	4
Ununomu	Government	P – E2	76	1
Varokogena	Government	P – E2	23	1
Vasira	Government	P – E2	46	1
Vatugoro	Uniting Church	P – E2	110	3
Vulaa	Uniting Church	P – E2	338	10
Walai	Government	P – E2	53	1
Yagabo	Government	P – E2	42	2
Totals			6537	209

Rigo District Primary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Alepa Girabumagana	Government	3 - 8	130	5
Bina	Uniting Church	3 - 8	414	13
Boku	Uniting Church	3 - 8	262	9
Boregaina	Government	3 - 8	267	11
Dagona	Uniting Church	3 - 8	89	4
Diguarobu	Catholic	3 - 8	159	7
Gaba Gaba	Government	3 - 8	336	13
Gabone	Catholic	3 - 8	149	7
Gaunomu	Government	3 - 8	138	2
Ginigolo	Government	3 - 8	184	7
Homenomu	Uniting Church	3 - 8	77	1
Hood Lagoon	Government	3 - 8	234	14
Kalo	Government	3 - 8	284	12
Kamali	Government	3 - 8	91	4
Kemabolo	Government	3 - 8	148	5
Kokorogoro	Government	3 - 8	129	6
Koruleva	Government	3 - 8	68	2
Launakalana	Government	3 – 8	204	9

Lebogoro	Government	3 - 8	136	6
Manea Manea	Government	3 - 8	575	21
Matanatou	Government	3 - 7	89	5
Rigo	Government	3 - 8	148	5
Rilo	Government	3 - 8	173	6
Ruatoka	Uniting Church	3 - 8	343	19
Saroakeina	Government	3 - 6	105	4
Sivitatana	Government	3 - 8	140	6
St Francis Xavier Galeba	Catholic	3 - 8	74	3
Tauruba	Government	3 - 8	171	12
Toule	Adventist	1 - 8	382	10
Totals			5699	228

Rigo District Community Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Alawe	Adventist	1 - 6	46	3
Bonanamo	Uniting Church	3 - 6	91	3
Bore	Government	3 - 5	74	3
Didigoro	Catholic	3 - 6	163	2
Gamoga	Government	1 - 6	57	2
Ganimarupu	Government	5 - 6	56	2
Gemo	Government	3 - 6	78	2
Gibaru	Government	4 - 6	39	3
Girabu	Government	3 - 5	38	3
Gomore	Government	4 - 5	41	2
Kaparoko	Government	3 - 6	63	3
Kore	Government	3 - 6	119	4
Kwaipo	Government	3 - 4	28	1
Kware	Government	3 - 6	46	2
Maino Wiga	Uniting Church	3 - 6	104	2
Manugoro	Government	3 - 5	70	3
Matairuka	Government	3 - 4	82	1
Nobone	Government	1 - 2	48	1
Origo	Government	3 - 5	46	1
Sabuia	Government	4 - 6	89	2
Tabunomu	Government	3 - 5	32	2
Varokogena	Government	3 - 6	38	3
Vasira	Government	3	20	1
Vatugoro	Uniting Church	3 - 8	138	5
Yagabo	Government	4	22	1
Totals			1628	57

Rigo District Secondary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Kemabolo Day	Government	9	40	-
Kwikila	Government	9 - 11	707	-
Totals			747	-

Rigo District Vocational Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Kwikila	Government	1 - 10	-	-
Totals			-	-

Kairuku-Hiri District Elementary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Barakau	Government	P – E2	214	4
Bereadabu	Government	P – E2	22	1
Berere	Government	P – E2	56	1
Boera	Government	P – E2	120	4
Boine	Government	P – E2	67	2
Boredabu	Government	P – E2	63	3
Boteka	Government	P – E2	15	1
Brown River	Catholic	P – E2	181	3
Daoi	Government	E1-2	17	1
Depo	Government	P – E2	21	1
Doe	Government	P – E2	41	2
Efogi	Adventist	P – E2	36	2
Gaire	Government	P – E2	202	7
Gerebaga	Uniting Church	P – E2	36	1
Gorohu	Uniting Church	P – E2	76	4
Gwarumemase	Government	P – E1	46	1
Ilimo	Government	P – E2	118	3
Iobuna	Government	P – E2	203	6
Itikimumu	Government	P – E2	71	2
Kagi	Government	P	29	1
Kailaki	Government	P – E2	67	3
Keiva	Uniting Church	P – E2	52	1
Kerea	Government	P – E2	75	3
Kido	Uniting Church	P – E2	106	4
Kouderika	Government	P – E2	83	4
Kuriva	Catholic	P – E2	207	4
Lealea	Government	P – E2	235	9
Manari	Government	P – E2	56	1
Naduri	Government	E1-2	61	1
Ogotana	Government	P – E2	30	3

Papa	Government	P – E2	102	3
Porebada	Government	P – E2	441	15
Rouna	Government	P – E2	52	3
Sabusa	Government	P – E2	134	4
Seme Dagoda	Government	P – E2	94	3
Senunu	Uniting Church	P – E1	35	1
Sirinumu	Government	P – E2	122	4
Sogeri	Government	P – E2	141	4
Tubusereia	Government	P – E2	500	12
Vanapa	Government	P – E2	62	3
Varama	Catholic	P – E2	58	2
Vesilogo	Adventist	P	10	1
Waeagai	Government	P – E1	60	1
Totals			4417	139

Kairuku-Hiri Primary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Barakau	Government	3 - 8	200	10
Boera	Government	3 - 8	237	8
Brown River	Catholic	3 - 8	230	8
Efogi 1	Adventist	3 - 8	72	4
Efogi 2	Adventist	3 - 7	48	3
Gorohu	Uniting Church	3 - 8	140	6
Iobuna Kouba	Government	3 - 8	331	16
Itikinumu	Government	3 - 8	112	6
Kavovo	Government	3 - 7	77	5
Kerea	Government	3 - 8	165	10
Kido	Uniting Church	3 - 8	118	5
Koiari Park	Adventist	1 - 8	295	9
Lealea	Government	3 - 8	319	13
Porebada	Government	3 - 8	571	22
Sabusa	Government	3 - 8	150	6
Semedagoda	Government	3 - 7	109	5
Sirinumu	Government	3 - 8	132	5
Sogeri	Government	3 - 8	397	17
Sogeri	Government	3 - 8	397	17
St Johns Kuriva	Catholic	3 - 8	304	10
Tubusereia	Government	3 - 8	564	23
Totals			4968	208

Kairuku-Hiri District Community Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
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Bisiatabu	Adventist	1 - 6	73	4
Bodinumu	Government	3 - 7	58	3
Boredabu	Government	4 - 5	19	2
Kailaki	Government	3 - 5	77	2
Kerekadi	Government	3 - 5	69	2
Prince William	Government	3 - 5	39	3
Totals			335	16

Kairuku-Hiri District Secondary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Iarowari	Government	9 - 10	787	-
Laloki	Government	9 - 10	543	-
Mt Diamond SDA	Adventist	9 - 11	636	-
Sogeri National	Government	11 - 12	538	-
Totals			1717	-

Alotau District Elementary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Fife Bay	Government	Prep – E2	68	3
Iloilo	Uniting Church	Prep – E1	18	1
Laimodo	Government	Prep – E2	22	2
Lawes	Uniting Church	Prep – E2	47	1
Nube	Government	Prep – E2	45	2
Saga'aho	Uniting Church	Prep – E2	42	1
Savaia	Uniting Church	Prep – E2	67	3
Sibalai	Government	Prep – E2	38	2
Suau Island	Government	Prep – E2	31	2
Totals			378	17

Alotau District Primary Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Fife Bay	Government	3 - 8	174	6
Iloilo	Uniting Church	2 - 7	116	5
Konemaiava	Government	3 - 8	166	6
Nube	Government	3 - 8	126	6
Savaia	Uniting Church	3 - 8	169	6
Sibalai	Government	3 - 8	210	6
Totals			961	35

Alotau District Community Schools

Name	Affiliation	Grades	Students	Teachers
Gadaisu	Government	1, 2, 4 & 6	85	3
Navabu	Uniting Church	1, 4 & 6	94	2
Totals			179	5