

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Morobe

VOLUME No: 20

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 44 - 5

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1991

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MOROBE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 72

MOROBE

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-71-72	T.T. BAU	Lower Waria South Coast and North Coast C.D.
2-71-72	W.A. WHITE	North and South Coast
3-71-72	W.A. WHITE	Morobe North Coast.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... MOROBE NO. 1-1971/72

Subdistrict..... LAE

District..... MOROBE

Type of Patrol..... LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Patrol Conducted by..... TOGI T. BAU

Area Patrolled..... MOROBE COUNCIL AREA

(Council and/or..... LOWER WARIA SOUTH COAST AND NORTH

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

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

CL. RULES INSPECTOR.

4 MEMBERS OF TAX REVIEW

COMMITTEE.

Duration of Patrol—from 11. / 8 / 71..... To 1. / 10 / 71

No. of Days..... TWENTY NINE

Last D.P.A. Patrol to Area : TAX PAYER MEETING PATROL

Date 29/1/71 to 6/2/71..... Duration..... 9 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... TAX COLLECTION PATROL and GENERAL LOCAL

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

57-6-29

P.O. Box 2396
KORORUA.

30th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

MOROBE PATROL NO. 1/71-72.

Your reference is 87-2-7 of 18th November,
1971.

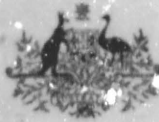
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. T.T. Bau, C.A.A. of Lower Marua South Coast and North Coast Census Divisions.

Despite errors report is quite good and Mr. Bau apparently carried out a successful patrol. He should be given some assistance as regards choice of words e.g. "found copra dryer near corruption".

I presume District Local Government Officer is taking appropriate action on complaints raised by the people.

S. J. Pearsall

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-29
11

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
if calling ask for
Mr.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
23 NOV 1971

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-7

Department of the Administrator,
Morobe District,
LAE.

16th November, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

MOROBE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1971/72
MR. TOGI T. BAU, COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE
ADVISER

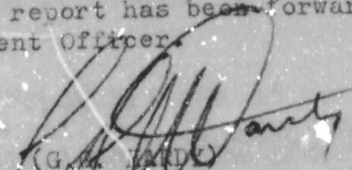
Herewith please find two copies of the report by
Togi T. Bau.

The report highlights an area of inert society where
people feel they have many problems, social, health, economic
etc. They feel neglected and disenchanting in a tropical
surrounding of lush growth, lagoons and coral reefs which
are incomparably lovely.

Many of the complaints and especially those in
connection with land problems, are insoluble. The
arguments are based on jealousies and rivalries and it is
doubtful if a solution could be found acceptable to both
parties. I consider that the best method of mediation of
land disputes is through the local Court. Section 15A of
the Land Titles Commission Ordinance 1962 provides
jurisdiction to issue a Provisional Order on ownership.
Still the problem exists to find a decision which will
be accepted and respect for all time.

The main complaints of the people are listed on
page 4 of the report. The Adviser concludes:-
"Not much progress in the way of cash cropping has
been seen. The people still want to work at their
own pace, spending most of their time fishing,
working in their gardens and enjoying themselves.
They take very little notice of improving their
economy. The only time they make money is when the
tax collection draws near and when they are asked to
pay more money for their children attending schools".

Comments by the Assistant District Commissioner are
attached. One copy of the report has been forwarded to
the District Local Government Officer.


G. M. Hart
District Commissioner

67.124.

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 873
L.A.S.

5th November, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L.A.S.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Please find attached three copies of report for above patrol conducted by Mr. Logi Bau, Morobe Council Administrative Adviser. Purpose of patrol was tax collection and liaison with the people of Local Government Districts.

Mr. Bau's report is thorough and indicates that Mr. Iva's policy of proceeding slowly enabled him to make valuable contact with local attitudes and activities. There is the usual indication that the area needs more political education, and I intend to instruct the Officer in Charge, Morobe, to mount a patrol to this end. Land problems remain and I cannot see them being solved unless executive powers are granted to middle rank officers over land, with the Land Titles Commission becoming basically a court of appeal.

Economic development depends to a great deal upon the people's political awareness of the necessity of accepting greater responsibilities in the future. The report is well written despite some spelling errors.

In future Mr. Bau should submit an extra copy as only three were sent to this office. Further, the report should be submitted through the Officer-in-Charge, Morobe, and in future a map is required.

For your comments, please.

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c.

D.J.G.D., Lia.
Mr. T. Bau, Morobe.
Officer in Charge, Morobe Patrol Post.

PATROL DIARY

SOUTH COAST

11th August, 1971.

Left Morobe station by speed boat to Kobo village. Conducted a course for the Tax Review Committee. Talked to the people all aspects of Local Government and economic development. Complaints in relation to the Council heard and settled. Village inspected. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Left for Bau village at 1645 hours and arrived at 1800 hours. Camped.

12th August, 1971.

1745 hours accompanied by the Council Rules Inspector and inspected village and Council built projects. Talked to the people on all aspects of Local Government and encouraged them to grow more cash crops. Stores inspected. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Work completed and left for Auno. Arrived at 1700 hours. Camped.

13th August, 1971.

Village inspected showed to be neat and tidy. Council projects inspected and advised the councillor and village committee men that such are properly looked after. Talked to the people on aspects of Local Government and economic development. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Completed work and left for Wuwu. Arrived at 1230 hours. Similar talks were held as mentioned above. A number of complaints were raised by the people against the Council for false statements previously made by the councillors. Village inspected well maintained. Council projects inspected. Found copra drier near corruption. Camped.

14th August, 1971.

Left Wuwu at 0745 hours for Eia village. Accompanied by the Council Rules Inspector and inspected village and Council projects including aid post built by same. Aid Post Orderly was absent during inspection. Tax collection and other minor duties were delayed due to poor attendance. Camped.

15th August, 1971.

At 0645 hours with Council Rules Inspector and one member of the Tax Review Committee left for Gugumi village. Arrived at 1030 hours. Village and water well inspected. Talks held on all aspects of Local Government and encouraged same to plant more cash crops. A number of complaints were raised against their councillor and Aid Post Orderly based there. Walked back to Eia at 1300 hours. Arrived at 1700 hours. Camped overnight.

16th August, 1971.

Talks on all aspects of Local Government and economic development were held. Some people complained that some people who own pigs do not apply themselves to keep such in the fence. Rules especially Health and Hygiene Rule was thoroughly explained to them. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Left at 1230 hours for Wuwu. Camped.

17th August, 1971.

Prepared gears and left for Popoi village at 0645 hours. It took about about 6 to 7 hours enroute Popoi. Arrived at 13hours. My patrol team did not arrive til late in the afternoon. Village and Council projects inspected while waiting. Camped.

18th August, 1971.

Three villages were assembled namely Gomena, Gamuzu and Popoi. Talked to the people on all aspects of Local Government and Economic Development. A number of complaints was raised by the people for their dissatisfaction with the Council. A thorough explanation was given and realised that the Council is of the people, by the people and for the people. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Camped.

19th August, 1971.

At 0745 hours accompanied by Council Rules Inspector and one of the two members of the Tax Review Committee left for Pema village. Arrived at 1130 hours. The highlight of visiting this village was a group of men representing a village namely AGUTAME under the administration of the Garaina Patrol Post approached me and ~~told~~ told me of their intension to withdraw from the Waria Council. Talks were held on Local Government and advised the people to grow more cash crops. Village inspected to be neat and tidy. Advised people to look after Popoi-Pema Road. Road Maintenance Rule was explained. Complaints in connection with the Council heard and settled. Walked back to Popoi at 1400 hours. Arrived 1830 hours. Camped.

20th August, 1971.

At 0745 hours left for Siu. Arrived at 0930 hours. Talks on all aspects of Local Government held. Advised people to participate in growing more cash crops. Village inspected to be clean. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Left at 1430 hours for Zare/Ainse. Arrived at 1630 hours. Camped.

21st August, 1971.

At 0745 hours accompanied by the Council Rules Inspector and inspected village. Told the councillor responsible to built a new rest house as old one with an Aid Post installed is near corruption. Village not clean. Talks held on all aspects of Local Government. Advised people to grow more cash crops. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Camped.

22nd August, 1971.

Observed Zare/Ainse Rest House.

23rd August, 1971.

At 0745 hours accompanied by the Council Rules Inspector and inspected village. Village ~~found~~ found to be neat but a few houses required to be repaired or pulled down. Talked to the people about Local Government and advised them to participate in growing more cash crops. Tax for 1971/72 collected. At 1606 moved to Dona. Camped.

24th August, 1971.

Talks were held on all aspects of Local Government. Encouraged people to grow more cash crops to improve their living standard rather than expecting somebody to come along to do the work, as this is what they normally think. Complaints raised in relation to the Council heard and settled. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Left Dona at 1330 hours. Road enroute to Sapa inspected. Arrived at 1630 hours. Camped.

25th August, 1971.

Accompanied by the Council Rules Inspector and inspected village and Council Projects plus native owned trade stores for trade store licence renewal purposes. Talks on Local Government and the feasibility of economic development in the area. Complaints heard and settled. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Returned to the station at 1430 hours. Arrived 1630 hours.

PATROL (ROKEN)
000000000000000000000000
000000000000000000000000

16th September, 1971.

Left Morobe station at 0930 hours for Buso on the North Coast. Arrived 1430 hours. The trip was very slow due to Boat calling in at various villages for passengers going to Lae. Duties not carried out due to poor attendance. Camped.

~~17th September, 1971.~~

Left Buso Rest House at 0800 hours. Arrived at Kuli at 0930 hours. Village and sanitation inspected. Aid Post and Aid Post Orderly's house inspected as well. Advised people to complete same promptly. The people were not assembled til 1830 hours due to poor attendance. Talks on Local Government held. Complaints heard and settled. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Stayed overnight.

19th October, 1971.

Departed Kuli Rest House at 0645 hours for Sipoma. Arrived at 1030 hours. Camped.

20th October, 1971.

Village inspected found to be in disorderly condition. The number of people in this village is getting less and less as they continue to leave to go to towns particularly Lae. Talks were held on all aspects of Local Government and economic development. People quite happy with their Council. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Departed at 1015 hours for Paiawa village. Arrived 1530 hours. Camped.

21st October, 1971.

~~Arrived~~ Village and Council projects inspected. Council Water well found broken down. No proper information was given when called upon to give reasons for such damage done. Talks held on all aspects of Local Government and economic development. People found to be incorporative. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Left at 1130 hours for Maiama. Arrived 1420 hours. At 1500 hours assembled people and carried on duties as mentioned above. However, when the village inspected, it was found to be in a very poor state. Sun flies seem to be the major cause of skin pox.? Complaints being made that no medical patrols have been made since the removal of Aid Post Orderly. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Camped.

22nd October, 1971.

Departed Maiama Rest House for Zinapa. Arrived at 1130 hours. ^{Road} Enroute to Zinapa inspected. Not properly maintained. People from two hamlets namely Eipa and ^{assembled} assembled at Zinapa. Relevant talks on Local Government and economic development held. Complained for Agricultural staff failing to visit the village. Road Maintenance Rule explained to them. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Camped.

23rd October, 1971.

At 0645 hours organised gears and first team led by two committee men walked back to Zinapa, Eipa rest place before moving on to Wabijeira. Second team led by myself moved on to Eipa village for village inspection. Arrived at 0930 hours. Relevant inspection made and returned to the same rest place via Zinapa where the first team was waiting before moving onto Wabijeira. Paddled across to Wabijeira at 1320 hours. Work delayed due to death of a village man. Camped.

24th October, 1971.

At 0745 hours organised gears and moved onto ~~Bosadi~~ Gori. Actually nothing was done due to the trouble at wabijeira. Arrived gori at 0830 hours. Talks on all aspects of Local Government and economic development held. No complaints. Tax for 1971/72 collected. Departed Gori at 1345 hours for Bosadi. Arrived 1623 hours at Bosadi. Camped.

SITUATION REPORTINTRODUCTION

All villages in the Morobe North Coast and South Coast Census Divisions were visited. A total of twenty nine days was spent on patrol. The only exception was that three villages were not visited due to the fact that the people were involved in mourning over a burial ceremony of one of the recognised members of their community. The patrol is considered to be too lengthy but it was essential for the patrol to work slowly in order to visit every village where possible.

Objects of the patrol was to do Tax Collection for the new financial year, Talks held on all aspects of Local Government, Economic Development and other necessities. All these were carried out without any interference or mishaps. Nevertheless, the patrol was only criticised when the Tax Review Committee refused to grant further tax exemption for 1971/72. The situation was explained by the leader of the patrol and all seemed understood in which they gave tax money willingly. Cooperation by the people in supplying carriers, canoes and peddlers was good.

Patrolling was mainly done by canoes and walking. The coastal people who mainly travel by canoes find it hard to carry cargoes over land as smartly as those inland. Obviously they are used to canoes and paddling only.

The only roads that exist in the area are those from Morobe to Zare, Zare to Siu, Siu to Popoi, Popoi to Pema, Kobo to Wainsoduna and Wainsoduna to Auno. All these are situated on the South Coast. The rest are those from Mou to Ans, Bosadi to Kobio, Gori to Kobio, Kobio to Wabijeira and Maiama to Eipa.

4a) POLITICAL

The North Coast and South Coast Census Divisions are within the Morobe Local Government Council area. The Council has been operating for 9 years approximately now but its achievements have not been great. It has provided the people the things that they want especially water tanks, water wells, aid posts, coffee machines, copra driers and other minor things. All these things are mainly given on the request of the people themselves. Previously the reports revealed that the Council has not achieved much in developing the political awareness but this has been resulted in the other way round. This is due to the fact that thorough explanations on Local Government and other important facts being given by the patrol. The members of the patrol team mainly comprised of four councillors were as well given opportunities to give talks on various topics such as economic development, social and political development. The highlight of the patrol was an inclusion of Council Rules Inspector in the team. Everytime the patrol visited each village, he was introduced to the people and simultaneously the duties that he has to do were clearly explained.

Knowledge of the House of Assembly is not great. Obviously there is a parliament. They know who their members are and briefly what the House is there for. The people do not stop asking why is it the members do not visit them. On many occasions I was asked to write to them to attend Council meetings but all these resulted in failure.

People do not take part in political activities (party). It is not yet known whether any of them are members of the present political parties. A few could be members of the Pangu Party but no one has spoken out and said that he was a member. The Pangu Party delegate is from the Lower Waria but has not moved through this area as yet.

Attitudes towards each other census problems still affect the people's living and free movement through the area. Dislike of each other cannot be seen in a short space of time. It perhaps cannot be regarded as serious at a first go but it is serious. These hatred and arguments arise from the many land disputes in the area.

Even the people from the same village do get involve in disputes over land problems. A group namely Suena comprised of Eware, Mou, Bosadi, Gori, Wabijeira, Amoa, Kobio and Maiama is origionally from ^{lowland} area and their corporation with the rest of the people in the area seems to be not great. All but except one namely Maiama village, the people there seem to be the least co-operative out of the whole Suena group and claiming the land past the old recognised boundary which is marked by a patch of coconut trees between the villages of Minapa and Maiama. It is felt by the patrol that unless these problems are over-come by some means of negotiation, the hatred and arguments would continue and perhaps resulted in brawls in future. Some strong criticisms being made by the Djia Group, saying that Suena people have no land in accordance with the pre-history of the area. They claimed that they are only intruders.

Generally the land problems in the area is great and therefore it is vital important that the Administration must try to intervene to solve all these with chain and compass. A very important and serious matter to be handled the least is that people of Maiama do move inland, pushing the people of Zinapa further towards Garaina which is in a healthier state of affairs in any one community.

(b) ECONOMICAL

A great percentage of the money made in the area comes from the sale of fish. Smoked fish are mainly sold in Lae, Wau, Bulolo and Goroka with considerable high prices. These fish are packed in empty Morobeen biscuit cartons. It is notably that one carton of fish would, when sold, got approximately \$7.00c to \$10.00c. On the South Coast, some coffee is growing but not very much, produced due to people's laziness to keep them clean. Another important fact is that the area lacks assistance provided by the Agricultural Department in particularly. The similar facts based on the growing of cocoa which is mainly on the South Coast. No cash crops are growing on the North Coast but only a little is growing at Zinapa, Ana and Eipa. These are not yet being harvested or looked after. Here some people claimed that the people do decline to maintain their coffee gardens due to lack of assistance or advice given by the Agricultural experts. Coconuts are in the area and it is pleasing to see that the people do participate in growing such. Those particularly on the South Coast are quite able and industrious in which a any one person can produce about 5 to 10 bags of copra. However, there are some disadvantages which can be considered solved by themselves ~~themselves~~ if they want to improve their economic development to a considerable pace in future. One of these disadvantages is that the people become less aware that trees would bear nothing if they are covered by the bush. They were strongly advised that trees would remain unproduced if not enough sunlight is allowed. The two villages which mainly produce copra the most are Bau and Sapa. These are both situated on the South Coast along the beach. Other villages have made copra but not in great quantity. Some are at present in a resting period.

Paiawa with Sipoma on the North Coast have a small boat called "Nenetu." This is fully utilized carrying cargoes and passengers to and from Lae. It is no doubt paying every bit of its work and being managed by a strict person from that village. Nevertheless, the activities of this boat would cease if the people do not cooperate. It might jeopardise its activities. For instance, there was a dispute occurred amongst the people over the same matter. Second boat in the area is possessed by a group of people called "Suena" namely Suena-Dubu. This boat has been bought recently by the group with the help of the Papua New Guinea Development Bank. The boat has been purchased at an estimated cost of \$11,000.00c. Out of this \$6,000.00c has been loaned from the bank and \$5,000.00c being collected by the people themselves. Those in the villages expected a lot of assistance from those working in towns to complete the loan. It is notably that approximately \$2,000.00c has been paid to the bank. This money has been made available just within three to four months and therefore it is quite obvious that the bank agreement for a term of 5 years for the loan to be completed would, overtaken. The third group on the North Coast also have an intension to purchase a boat for business purposes. The group claimed that sum of \$5,000.00 has been collected and it is

expected that more money be collected as members of the group seem to appear promising. It has been suggested that more than \$8,000.00c to \$9,000.00c has to be collected by the group before going ahead to purchase same.

South Pacific Timbers is still operating in the area. It is situated on the South Coast. All their machinery and employees reside at Kui. From here roads have been built, spreading overland to the Palawa River where most of the logging being done. At present machines and other technical aids have been shifted to an island near-by where the logging is done. The company is doing a lot to assist the people by means of moving from place to place more easily. One road goes down to the river and the other follows the river down towards the back of the Sipoma village. This road is slowly increasing and it is rather promising that it might benefit the people of Sipoma and Kui in near future. Creeks in this area are plentiful and therefore possibility of water shortage would not result. With regard to the South Coast Census Division, the Morobe-Zare Road is the only possible road which is acceptable by the locals to bring their produce to the Morobe market. Talks were given by many officers of the Administration encouraging them to improve the condition. These instructions have been carried out efficiently for a some time but later became ineffective when they were told that the Council has not enough money to pay the people for the work done. This is one of the problems in existence to be solved. That is the Council together with the Administration must try to get the people on their side to know that whatever required done is there to benefit them. Most of the agricultural assistance in the area comes from the staff of the Agricultural Extension Station at Dona which is three to four miles away from the Morobe Station. Nonetheless, numerous complaints have been made by the people of the South Coast that their copra and other products usually being upheld and become rotten due to proper organisation for transportation of same to Lae. They were advised that if such is occurred, the Council must be informed to try and find some ways in solving the problem.

There is a prospecting company now based at Morobe. The Administration of Papua New Guinea has awarded prospecting authority which covers whole of the Morobe North Coast Census Division, part of the Garaina area and extends towards the Waria River and the Morobe and Northern District borders. The work has been carried out but resulted unsuccessful, it has to be delayed for awhile. This is due to the fact that the people in the area could not allow the company go ahead with its work.

(c) SOCIAL

Village housing, sanitation and people's health is generally good. However, it was realised that a few houses required repair or replacement has not yet been attended to. The people concerned were ordered to do so by the visiting medical patrol team. But due to their laziness and ignorance, they are not applying themselves to such. As yet no attacks of influenza has been found in the area. Aid posts are found at Eia, Popoi, Pema; all these are situated on the South Coast. The Lutheran Mission Station at Jaka has a Dispensary established there which is manned by two nurses. These nurses do travel wide and far within the whole of Morobe area visiting mothers and babies in villages. On the North Coast, there are three aid posts, one of each at Kui, Palawa and Maiama. The one at Maiama which is built with permanent materials has been without an Aid Post Orderly for almost one year. This is rather a critical matter and therefore a priority must be given to get someone available for the Maiama aid post. Many cases were reported and seen that a number of younger people got skin pox. One report revealed that since the abundance of the aid post, no medical visits have been made. Eventually most of the villages found to be orderly maintained except two on the North Coast, namely Sipoma and Maiama. These two villages are gradually being washed away by heavy seas. The situation at Sipoma is deteriorating due to the fact that still more people are leaving the village to go to Lae where they have had given a block of piece of land.

(1)

Schools in the area are situated at Zure, Morobe, Kui and Maiama. They are Primary Schools and ran by the Lutheran Mission except one, namely Morobe which is ran by the Administration. The schools at Morobe and Kui are of permanent building materials. The one at Kui is built and paid for by the people themselves. This is a very good example of showing others in the area what the people can do if they could think and work harder. It is felt that some parents of school children ignore schools in the area by means of not providing assistance when asked for. In fact they don't really realise that a school is there to benefit their children. One example of this was that more than 10 to 12 children enrolled in one school and at the end of the year, they did not go back to the school for their second year. This shows that the parents do not really mind that their children be given proper education.

Attitudes of the people towards each other have been sufficiently explained under the heading "POLITICAL!"

(d) MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Many complaints were raised, some, these dated back to 1968. As mentioned earlier the Council was criticised for refusing to grant further tax exemption tickets to some tax payers. The matter was explained fully. It was once again criticised by a group of people of one village namely Wuwu for failing to attend to promises made to the people. One instance was that probably in 1968, the Council has had told the people that it would purchase a boat to help the people in the area to transport their produce to Lae for sale. Other complaints were that the people from villages are leaving to go to towns to stay there without bothering to find work.

(ii) Some people criticised the aid post orderlies especially failing to attend sick people.

(iii) In some villages, the Council built projects mainly water wells are ignored. They claimed that the Council is not supplying these on the wishes of the people.

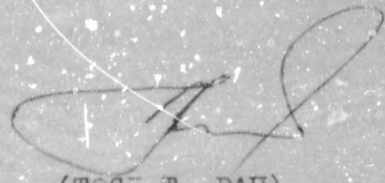
(iv) Economic development in the area is extremely slow due to lack of agricultural assistance.

(e) CONCLUSION

The patrol took twenty nine days to complete visiting all villages and hamlets. The people were given sufficient time to talk to the officers patrolling.

A number of questions were thrown at the patrol team. The questions were mainly based on Local Government and economic development. It was realised that some people have had asked questions in great number but are found to be reluctant to carry out duties allocated by the councillor or village committee man.

Not much progress in the way of cash cropping has been seen. The people still want to work at their own pace, spending most of their time fishing, working in their gardens and enjoying themselves. They take very little notice of improving their economy. The only time they make money is when the tax collection draws near and when they are asked to pay more money for their children attending schools



(TOGI T. BAU)
Council Administrative Adviser



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... MOROBE NO. 2 of 1971/72

Subdistrict..... LAE

District..... MOROBE

Type of Patrol..... ANNUAL AREA STUDY

Patrol Conducted by W.A. WHITE, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.) } NORTH AND SOUTH COAST
MOROBE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
AREA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

ONE SENIOR CONSTABLE

Intermittent

Duration of Patrol—from 10/11/71 To 6/1/72

No. of Days.....

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

Date..... MARCH, 1971..... Duration.....

- Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....
- 1). CENSUS REVISION.....
 - 2). AREA STUDY.....
 - 3). POLITICAL EDUCATION.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

*Area Study
Filed*

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

JAW/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONDUBU

67-6-112

6th September, 1972

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE.

MOROBE PATROL 2 - 1971/72

Your file 67-2-7 refers, and further to my 67-6-112 of the 1st September.

Paragraph 5 of my memorandum is incorrect. Current instructions (Circular 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971) state that Patrol Reports 'are not required for patrols for which initial Area Studies are submitted'. Comprehensive recombinations, which are similar to initial Area Studies, would also be included in this, so Mr. White was correct in not submitting a formal report.

Please disregard my comment in paragraph 5 which refers only to Patrol Reports accompanied by an Area Study up-dating.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary

The roneod pro-forma used in the Area Study is a good idea. It is comprehensive, restricts verbosity and reminds compiling officers of the information required in such Studies. Future up-datings can be made by merely substituting out-dated pages of the original with new ones containing fresh information. A map should have accompanied the Area Study.

Mr. White should be careful of his choice of language in future reports. Patrol reports are usually available to other Departments, accredited researchers and so on. In particular I refer to his expressions "not really brilliant", "very lazy - a bludger", more diplomatic descriptions should be substituted. "Outwardly they show no ill feeling, but inwardly they hate each other" should be accompanied by the reasons leading to this conclusion. I am at a loss to understand "the Waria River is navigatable to Zare only at most times."

(S.J. PEARCALL)
a/Secretary

...../Encl.

AW/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONELOU

67-6-112

1st September, 1972

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE.

MOROBE PATROL NO. 2 - 1971/72

Reference your minute 67-2-7 of the 5th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the MOROBE NORTH and SOUTH COAST Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation as submitted by Mr. W.A. WHITE, Patrol Officer.

There is no explanation in the Report or comments on the delay in forwarding this Report. I notice that the patrolling officers sitreps are dated the 1st February, 1972, and your comments the 5th June, 1972. These were then received here on the 24th July, 1972.

Copies of Patrol Instructions and Field Officers Journals are not required and those forwarded are returned herewith for your records.

Mr. White states that no Patrol Report was compiled because a full Area Study was compiled. Instructions are that Patrol Reports will be submitted irrespective of whether an Area Study recompilation or amendment is undertaken. An Area Study is a completely different and separate document to a Patrol Report. If done correctly there is very little duplication of information and that little overlapping there is, is of no significance as the two are separate documents fulfilling different purposes.

The information given in the three Situation Reports should really have been included in a Patrol Report.

.../2.

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Patrol Report MOROBE No. 2 - 1971/72
Mr. W. White, Patrol Officer

Situation Report - MOROBE Local Government Council

This is the smallest council in the MOROBE District.

There has been some improvement in the image of the council; this is due to the work of the Council Adviser, Mr. T. Bau.

The councillors themselves are only interested in their own village; not in the council body.

The behaviour of the councillors reflects jealousies and rivalries between the north and south coast villages. There is a lot of friction between the two sectors.

Because there is no unity the development of the area politically, socially and economically must be greatly impeded.

The council has supplied coffee machines and copra driers to many villages. These are not well looked after.

In some places the councillors seem to think they have as much "power" as the administration and tend to administer justice themselves.

The Morobe L.G.C. has just purchased a small boat.

The need for increased taxation was explained.

Comments - Council Adviser, Mr. T. Bau

See Patrol Report MOROBE No. 1 - 1971/72.

Not much progress in the way of cash cropping has been seen. The people still want to work at their own pace, spending most of their time fishing, working in their gardens and enjoying themselves. They take very little notice of improving their economy. The only time they make money is when the tax collectors come and when they are asked to pay more money for their children attending schools.

Assessment - Assistant District Commissioner

See also Patrol Report Lae No. 7 - 1971/72 - Lucas.

The Council is concerned with mundane matters which are considered to be of no importance to the people. These include, amongst other things, the water wells, coffee machines, copra driers and aid posts, the usual run of capital works items of small councils. The people obviously do not want these things.

Assessment - District Commissioner

A copy of my comments dated 7th December, 1971 is attached for the record.

I believe there are two forces at work here:

- (a) distorted expectations by the people about what they expect the council can give them; and
- (b) distorted expectations by the council adviser and others on the loyalty of councillors, their efficiency, and interest in administration.

2.

The fact is that the people are interested in fishing, gardening and village affairs - not capital works and physical work. Unfortunately this kind of living invites apathetic discussion and criticism on the ineffectiveness of the council.

See also, comments on Patrol Report MORORE No. 1 - 1971/72.


(R. T. GALLOWAY)
District Commissioner

COPY

Patrol Report LAE No. 7 - 1971/72

This report contains a summary of the problems facing the Merobe Local Government Council. Problems stem from a lack of unity within the Council. There are three groups potentially hostile to each other. Village jealousies prohibit agreement which would allow any one of the other groups an advantage.

The attitude towards the council is contained in the Situation Report. "The Council is concerned only with mundane matters of no importance to the people, and they include amongst these, the water wells, coffee machines, copra driers and aid posts, the usual run of capital works items of small councils. The people obviously do not want these things."

Whether or not the attitude of the people can be justified is not a consideration. However, it can be predicted that without continued reference to the penal sanctions of the L.G. Ordinance that council revenue will continue to fall off.

The achievements of the democratic process may be measured by the activities of the people in electing a council without reference to any formal elections. When the bi-election with all formality is conducted it will simply confirm what the people have already decided.

The attitude of the Maiama people is interesting but not unique. ("We will bring this European to teach us to run this business, and when we have learned we will kick him out.") This attitude may be nostalgic of the sentiments of some of the members of the House.


(R. T. GALLOWAY)
District Commissioner

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Patrol Report WROBE No. 2 - 1971/72
Mr. W. White, Patrol Officer

Situation Report - Political Education

Political education activity has been almost non-existent - or not very well understood.

I feel the people were enlightened during this patrol.

The meaning of self-government and independence was explained.

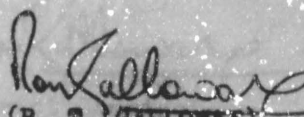
I found that if I tried to talk too much the people became bored and restless.

Comments - District Commissioner

Every patrol report will be looked at for progress in political education.

Bearing in mind the previous contact of these people, urban migration and communication with Lac, etc., and the number of children attending high school, I believe Mr. White has been short-sighted in saying there has been no political education activity.

I predict there will be no perceptible change, knowledge or interest, in politics for the next patrol to note.


(R. T. GALLOWAY)
District Commissioner

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Patrol Report MOROBE No. 2 - 1971/72
Mr. W. White, Patrol Officer

Situation Report - Urban Migration

Out of a total population of 6890 there are 1944 absent. This is an absentee rate of 28.2% which would account for about 50% of the capable work force of the area.

There were 86 students attending high schools at Lae and other urban centres in 1971.

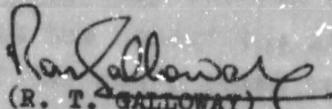
There are 3 students at the University of Papua New Guinea.

Comments - District Commissioner

Information on urban migration will be extracted from patrol reports and placed on records.

Urban migration is one of the most challenging problems facing the administration. Migration creates new problems:

- (a) in the rural areas, in respect of labour shortage, family stability, village economy, traditional arts and leadership, etc.; and
- (b) in the town, in unemployment, land, housing and social services, law and order, etc.


(R. T. GALLOWAY)
District Commissioner

SITUATION REPORT NO. /

STATION MOROBE OFFICER COMPILING. W.A. WHITE. P.O.
 DISTRICT MOROBE SUB-DISTRICT. LAE
 CENSUS DIVISION MOROBE N & S COASTS L.G. COUNCIL MOROBE

Information is required on political events, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : A. MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE:-

^{MOROBE}
 The council here is only small, in fact the smallest in the Morobe District. It's influence and effect, although it has increased considerably in the last year, is still only very small. This increase is due mainly I think to the efforts of Mr. Bau, the council adviser. The councillors themselves are only interested in their own villages, and not in the council as a whole body. There is great jealousy between the North and South coast Census Divisions, at the moment the south coast being the jealous ones. The people of the south coast are far better off economically, yet do not want these of the North Coast to better themselves - this fact is brought up in council meetings when councillors of the south oppose any plans or ideas for economic advancement by the north. With this friction between the two sectors, the development of the area politically, socially and economically must be greatly impeded. There are many councillors who are good business men, and who have good sound political ideas. If they all pulled together and thought of themselves as a whole group instead of individuals then the rate of development must increase.

Political education activity has been almost non-existent, or if it did exist then it was not very well understood. This could be seen when the people were asked their views on the political scene. I feel that the people were enlightened during the patrol, especially to the meanings of self government and independence. The majority had no idea whatsoever about self government or independence - in fact many thought that when self government came, it would ruin their lives and villages completely. It was explained to them that self Government was only a change within the government itself, and that it was the control of the country by the the House of Assembly.

Many seemed very relieved after hearing this explanation.

SUB: *Newgate*
 DATE: *1/2/72*

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION . MOROBE OFFICER COMPILING, W.A. WHITE P.02
 DISTRICT MOROBE SUB-DISTRICT, LAE
 MOROBE N & S COASTS.
 CENSUS DIVISION L.G. COUNCIL MOROBE.

Information is required on political events, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : B. TRENDS IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

Rural development is prominent only in the South Coast. This is an area which could be developed even more if the people would only look after their crops more. It is estimated that only 50% of the ^{cash} crops are harvested - the rest are allowed to rot on the ground. The main crops are coconuts, cocoa and coffee.

The Department of Agriculture is situated at Dena, about six miles up the Waria River. The two Rural Development Officers there cannot be blamed for the poor harvesting of crops. All they can do is show and explain the proper methods to the people. The poor harvests are due mainly to laziness, the people only live to meet their needs. When they have enough money for clothing and tobacco then they stop work. A couple of villages at Bay and Sapa seem to look after their crops well.

The council has supplied coffee machines and copra driers in many of the villages. These are not usually well maintained by the people. When coffee machines break the people expect the council to foot the repair bill. Some copra driers have fallen down due to lack of maintenance.

The getting of produce to market is another big problem. Because of irregular shipping the crops are often left along the coast, and rot if not picked up in time. Now with the acquisition of a small workboat the SUENA DUBU, owned by the Suena group this problem is partly overcome. The Dzia group are trying to purchase a workboat as well.

The only cash cropping is that done for the local Morohe market. A mixture of native and European food is sold there, which consists of Taro, Kaurau, sage, pitpit punkin, tomatoes, watermelon, cucumbers, oranges, pawpaw,

SGD: *White*

DATE: *1/3/72*

SITUATION REPORT NO. 33.

STATION MOROBE OFFICER COMPILING W.A. WHITE P.O.
 DISTRICT MOROBE SUB-DISTRICT LAE
 CENSUS DIVISION MOROBE N & S COASTS L.G. COUNCIL MOROBE

Information is required on political events, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : C. TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

There is a high percentage of children not attending school, due mainly to the "don't care" attitude of the parents. There are four Primary 'T' Schools in the area - a government one at Morobe itself, and three Lutheran Mission schools at Zere/Ainse, Malama and Kui. Health is Generally good in most villages. However at Malama I did notice many cases of scabies. There is a permanent materials aid post in the village which was built by the council, but it is unstaffed. This together with the laziness of the people to attend the hospital at Morobe is the main cause. I believe the aid post is to be staffed in the near future.

Law and order in the area is very good and there are no cult activities known of.

There is no land shortage, only land disputes. Every village in the area would be involved in some type of land dispute - the only real solution seems to be through the courts.

The main mission body is that of Lutheran, with the Anglicans filtering into Gugumi and Eia from Papua. The Lutheran influence is very strong, and it's work, especially in the field of education is commendable.

There are no womens clubs or youth activity.

SGD: W.A. White
 DATE: 1/2/72

pineapples, bananas, mangoes, native cabbage, sugar cane and corn.

The only non-indigenous development in the area is the logging by South Pacific Timbers at Kui, and a new fishing industry which is being set up by a Mr. Harry Rogers at Hesken Island. This involves the villages of Geri, Anea, Hobi, Wabezeira and Maiana. Mr. Rogers is buying fish from the people at 10 cents / pound. He has two boats of 25' and 21' and two freezers which are situated on Hesken Is. The industry is only in the teething stages at present, but Mr. Rogers informs me that it is progressing slowly.

Rawson
1/2/72

SITUATION REPORT NO. X 3.

STATION . . . MOROBE OFFICER COMPILING . . . W.A. WHITE P.O.
 DISTRICT . . . MOROBE SUB-DISTRICT . . . LAE
 CENSUS DIVISION . . . MOROBE N & S COASTS L.G. COUNCIL . . . MOROBE

Information is required on political events, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : C. TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

There is a high percentage of children not attending school, due mainly to the "don't care" attitude of the parents. There are four Primary '7' Schools in the area - a government one at Morobe itself, and three Lutheran Mission schools at Zare/Ainse, Maiama and Kui. Health is Generally good in most villages. However at Maiama I did notice many cases of scabies. There is a permanent materials aid pest in the village which was built by the council, but it is unstaffed. This together with the laziness of the people to attend the hospital at Morobe is the main cause. I believe the aid pest is to be staffed in the near future.

Law and order in the area is very good and there are no cult activities known of.

There is no land shortage, only land disputes. Every village in the area would be involved in some type of land dispute - the only real solution seems to be through the courts.

The main mission body is that of Lutheran, with the Anglicans filtering into Gugumi and Bia from Papua. The Lutheran influence is very strong, and it's work, especially in the field of education is commendable.

There are no womens clubs or youth activity.

SGD: W.A. White
 DATE: 1/2/72

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) GEOGRAPHY

1. Topography and Predominant Vegetation: The majority of villages are situated on the coast, and the remainder along the beds of the larger rivers. The south coast is mainly flat, but the mountains encroach closer to the coast as one moves north. There is no strenuous walking to the inland villages which are situated on the Warix, Mo, Merebe and Muiama rivers. The predominant vegetation is that of tropical rain forest, although towards the south the vegetation becomes sparser and somewhat swampy.
2. Climate and Rainfall: There is not a marked difference between wet & dry seasons as around Lae, however more rain falls between June and September. The annual rainfall at Merebe is 110" p.a. This decreases slightly as you move south and increases as you move north. Due mainly to the relief of the land; namely mountains closer to coast.

(B) ACCESS and LOCATION

1. Area, End Location of Census Division: The Administrative area stretches from Guguni (north of the mouth of the Mambari R.) to Buse which is just north of Lasanga Is. A distance of some 70 odd miles. It starts along the coast about 45 miles S.E. of Lae and runs S.E..
2. Access to Administrative Centres (including S.D.H.Q. & D.H.Q.)
Access to Lae (where is situated both District H.Q. and Sub-District H.Q.) is by boat and plane. Airstrips are situated across Merebe Harbour from the Administration Patrol Post, and at Dena the Agricultural station about 6 miles up the Waria River. There is no road linkage with Lae.
3. Access to Aerodromes, Roadheads, Wharves and Shipping Facilities:
There are two wharves in the area - at Merebe and Bau Is. Other possible wharf sites are at Meri, Sipema, and Kui, all of which have deep water anchorages and are well protected. The only roads in the area are from Merebe to Sapa, and from Kui inland, used by South Pacific Timbers for the haulage of logs.

2

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(C) HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

1. Duration of Contact with expatriate influences: The area has been under European influence since the German times, and attitude towards the Administration is generally very good.

2. Degree of Administration Influence: In some places the councillors seem to think they have as much "power" as the Administration, and tend to administer justice themselves. I have spoken to these concerned and explained their work to them. I think they have been misled as to what is expected of them in the past; however I notice they always come to the office when they need help.

3. General Attitude and Predominant Characteristics of the People:

Generally the attitude of the people is that of laziness. As long as these people have food and money to pay their tax they are content. There are exceptions to this of course, but they are only a small minority.

4. Cargo Cults and/or Other Movements:

There are no known cargo cults in the area at present.

(D) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

1. Distribution: Fairly even distributed along the coastal areas with a slight increase along the Waria River villages, which make up almost one third of the total population.

2. Trends (Include comment on rate of increase): A census was conducted on the south coast and lower Waria census division. Since the last census 2 1/2 years ago the population has increased from 3180 to 3792, an increase of 18.2%. An average annual increase of 7.3% since May 1969.

3. Rate of Absenteeism (Workers and Students):

Out of a total population of 6890 there are 1944 absent. This is an absentee rate of 28.2%, which would account for about 50% of the capable work force of the area.

Attached/Not Attached: Latest Village Population Register.
Attached/Not Attached: Neo-Mortality Rate (if available)

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) Number of distinct component social groups in the area being surveyed:

These may be divided into the different language groups as listed below:-

NAME OF LANGUAGE:	NAME OF VILLAGE SPEAKING THE LANGUAGE:
DZIA	WUWU, KOKO? BAU, AUNO, WAINBODUNA, DONA, AINSE, ZARE, POIPOI, SIU, GOMENA.
MANBARI	IIA, GUGUMI.
MAWAI	PEMA.
YEKORA	SAPA, ANNA, POSEI.
SUENA	EWARE, MO, ECSADI, GORI, AMOA, KOBIO, WABAZEIRA, MAIAMA.
NUMBAMI	SIPOMA.
AIRE	ZINABA, EIPA, PALEWA.
EUA	KUI, BUSO.

(b) Operational or Functional Social Units: Simple Family, Extended Family, or Lineage for example.

SEE APPENDIX "A" ATTACHED.

4.
(C) Continued... 23

(b) Relationships between Component Social Groups:

(c) Language Pattern:

As in (a) above.

(d) Relationships between Component Social Groups:

In the south coast relationships between social groups is good, however there are some minor quarrels over land matters. In the north coast the villages who speak Yekera, Veta, and Aire are friendly towards each other, but not with the Suenas. These who speak Numbani are loners, and quarrel with those who speak Veta and Bus. Due once again to land disputes these groups are not really friendly. Outwardly they show no ill feeling, but inwardly they hate each other.

(e) Relationships

(f) Relationships

NAME OF GROUP TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP

(g) Relationships with Social Groups outside the Census Division:

The Dzia and Suena groups seem closely related to people in Papua around the vicinity of Iema. It is believed these groups migrated down the coast about two hundred years ago, taking land by conquest and pushing coastal inhabitants inland along the river valleys.

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(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) and (b): Name influential leaders, real and potential and supply background and personal details: All Local Government Councillors will be mentioned first:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Type of Leadership & General Comments</u>
President	GANI 666666	Bona	Not very intelligent - attitude towards council not good - shows no interest.
	SEREGI	Zare	Outstanding spokesman - does most of the talking - former President - make a good one again.
	DITI	Sapa	Vice President - not really brilliant.
	AMI 6	Besadi	Doesn't have much to say, but talks sense when he does - thinks things out well.
	AGAI	Pema	Good councillor. A little incoherent with his ideas but tries hard.
	ANGARO	Peipsi	Well educated but fails to voice his ideas properly.
	TOPO	Siu	Good spokesman - good councillor, but wants money for everything.
	KOSKUL	Ainse	Newly elected councillor. Acts intelligent + cooperative - tends to boast a lot.
	KALTA	Lia	Very lazy - a bludger. Reluctant to pass messages on. No confidence in himself.
	NATA	Bau	Second best to Seregi. Willing worker, carries out all duties well. Good businessman.
	ASO	Kobe	Quiet. Likes being councillor but very shy.
	PAGA	Eware	Doesn't have much to say - newly elected. Lacks experience and is very shy.
	DUBO	Pese	Doesn't say much but talks sense.
	DAU	Amea	Good spokesman - average intelligence - hard worker.
	EMA	Wabazeira	Quiet - does not voice opinions - cooperative.
	BARUNOMA	Jinapa	Reluctant and knows little about the council. Always has a spokesman to talk for him.
	AMINAE	Maiama	Newly elected - not much known of him.
	UDO	Paiewa	Intelligent but lazy. Not very interested in council matters.
	SAWANGA	Sipasa	Does not say much. Reliable and cooperative.
	GELEMBIN		Newly elected. Intelligent, has good ideas.

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Leadership - Continued.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Type of Leadership & Comments</u>
OMBI ENOGA	Guguni	Local Govt. Councillor 6 years. Ex policeman and aid post orderly. crocodile shooter.
ANIAWCI	Kui	Ex tultul - first councillor for Kui. Owns a trade store.
POPOKA	Me	Ex councillor and chairman of demarcation committee for north coast.

(C) GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Pattern of Leadership: All councillors are elected - others are all acquired leaders.
2. Changes in Leadership: One only at Maiama village due to death of council president last year.

7
(E) LAND TENURE
AND USEAGE

~~XX~~
(a) DESCRIPTION OF TENURE & INHERITANCE

1. Traditional Tenure: Land tenure in the area is patrilineal. Women who marry land owners requires rights to her husband's land, but only until she dies or remarries. The ownership is passed on to the eldest son who shares it with other male children of the family.

Cash cropping is carried out usually by individuals who plant crops for themselves. This is done more so on a communal basis. The exception is Bau Island where a certain amount

2. Traditional Inheritance: of time is set aside for each family. The profits are shared by the families.

3. Women's land rights:

As mentioned in 1. above.

(B) NON-TRADITIONAL TENURE

1. List individuals holding land on lease: (If there are many attach as an appendix)

There are no individuals holding land on lease.

2. Knowledge and Attitude to Tenure Conversion:

The knowledge and attitude to this is almost negligible.

(c) COMMERCIAL LAND USE

1. Is Cash Cropping undertaken on an individual, communal, or mixed basis?:

As in E(A) 1.

2. Communal effort on Individual and Non-Individual Land:

AS in E(a) 1.

(F) LITERACY

(a) SCHOOLS (If numerous attach statistics as an appendix)

1. Number and Type of Schools: There are 4 Primary "T" Scheels in the area, Merohe, Kui, Maiama, and Zare/Ainse. Only one is government being at Merohe. The remaineer are Lutheran Mission. All teach English.

2. Number of Pupils in each Grade: (List per school and indicate number of males and females)

SCHOOL:	Std. 1		Std. 2		Std. 3		Std. 4		Std. 5		Std. 6		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
MOROHE	21	7	28	10	5	27			26	8	23	3	152
ZARE/AINSE													
MAIAMA			40	7	11	10							38
KUI													

(b) ADULT LITERACY

- Number literate in own language: Most paeple in the up to 40 age greup of the Suena greup have some idea of reading and writing in their own language. Influence of S.I.L. at Besadi.
- Number literate in Pidgin English or other Lingua Franca: The Majority of the people can speak pidgin, but few can actually read and write it.
- Number literate in English: Only these who have attended primary er high schools.

(c) HIGHER EDUCATION

- Secondary or Vocational School Education: There were 86 students attending high school in 1971.
- Number receiving Tertiary Education: There are 3 students at the Universuty of Papua New Guinea.

(d) ABSENT STUDENTS

1. Number of students absent in the Territory or Australia: See higher education.

(e) MASS MEDIA

- Interst in Newspapers, Bulletins & Radio Broadcasts: Nius Bileng Yumi is distributed from the office and council meetings. I feel it is used more in wrapping tobacco than read. There is at least one radio in in every village. Radio Merohe is most popular station.
- Frequency of Radio Ownership and Useage:

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9.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) HOME LIFE & USE OF EXPATRIATE MATERIALS

1. **Housing:** All housing is built of native materials. One meeting house at Kui was noted to have a corrugated iron roof. Most walls are made from sage stalks, with sage leaf roofs and floors made from limbu or black palm. The housing at Sipema seems to have improved. The people have no real incentive to maintain their houses as the sea is gradually encroaching on the village and washing it away.

2. **Clothing:** Traditional dress is only seen at singsings. Everyone wears european clothing of some description. Main dress for men is shorts and shirt, and women skirt and meri blouse. Laplaps are worn as well.

3. **Sanitation:** In most villages toilets are built at the back of villages with the exception of Sipema where some are built out over the sea. Rubbish and refuse is dumped in specially dug pits;.

4. **Use of introduced materials and utensils:** Introduced materials and utensils are mainly nails, enamel plates and dishes, buckets, spears, knives and forks, cups and tin openers. Clothing was mentioned in 2. above.

(b) DIET

1. **Staple Diet:** The staple diet of the whole area is mainly taro and fish. The fish are usually smoked or boiled. These are supplemented by sage, coconuts, and sweet potatoes at times of shortage.

2. **Introduced food crops:** There are only a few introduced crops eaten by the people, namely pumpkin, tomatoes, cucumbers and watermelon.

3. **Use of Canned Foods:** Main tin foods eaten are purchased from trade stores when money permits. These are meat, fish, cake and tinned dripping.

4. **Consumption of Average Family:** No cases of starvation were noticed. People seemed to have plenty of food and all eat until they have had their fill.

(c) COMMUNITY Organisations

1. **Progress Associations:** Dzia Society.

2. **Scouts and Guides; & Red Cross:** Nil

3. **Organised Sport:** Nil.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) DENOMINATIONS & ADHERENCE

1. Number of Missions Operating: There are two missions operating in the area - the Lutheran and Anglican. The Anglicans operate in the villages of Gugumi and Eia, the remainder are Lutheran.
2. Number of Adherents: Gugumi and Eia would be about 30% Anglican and 70% Lutheran - the remainder of the villages have a strong Lutheran following.
3. Tensions created by Religious Beliefs: There are no known tensions created by religious beliefs.

(b) SERVICES

1. Services provided and location of same: There are three mission primary schools in the area, all Lutheran. They are located at Zere/Kimse, Maiama and Kui.

2. Number of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Personnel: Zaka mission is situated near the mouth of the Waria River about 12 miles from Morebe Station. A European is stationed both there and Garaina and travels between both centres. There is a native pastor at Zaka, and several others who travel around the villages.

(c) ATTITUDES

1. General Attitudes of people to Christian Missions: The people are very Pre-mission, even more so than pre-government in some instances.
2. Instances of specific attitudes divergent with the above: Nil.
3. General influence and power of each Mission:
Anglican - slight influence in area.
Lutheran - very strong influence in the entire area.

(I) NON-INDIGENIES

(a) HOLDINGS

- 1. List land holdings and commercial establishments & activities (If many present statistics as an appendix)

South Pacific Timbers have a non-indigenous establishment at Kui and carry out logging. There is a trade store on Merebe station owned by R & R. Leahy of Lae.

A fishing business is being set up by Mr. Harry Rogers on Hesken Island which is developing slowly. Mr. Rogers is paying 10 cents / pound for fish, and selling it to Gulf Fisheries in Lae.

(b) EMPLOYEES

- 1. Number of indigenous persons employed: There are 13 local indigenous persons employed. The rest are from other districts.
- 2. Possibilities of expansion to absorb more local employees

This depends mainly on the purchase of timber rights of land close to the coast. Because of the many land disputes in the area this is difficult.

(c) MARKETS

- 1. Present value as market or outlet for local production: Some smoked fish are sent to Lae, and fresh ones from Hesken Island. Expansion here depends upon the willingness of the people to work.

- 2. Possible future value as market or outlet: The fresh fish industry has great potential provided no one intervenes and pulls things up as has happened in the past. 10 cents per pound is a good price - some fishermen down south barely get that price. At least it is 10 cents here than what the people were getting.

- 3. Degree of road, sea, or river transport between such establishments and the local villages: Walking tracks along the river valleys are quite good. The only vehicular track is between Merebe and Zaka but is not in use at present. The Merebe L.G.C. has just purchased a small boat, and the villages of Paiowa and Besadi have small boats as well for transport between villages. The Waria River is navigable to Zare only at most times.

(d) GENERAL COMMENTS

15
(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS

1. Main & Secondary Road access with other areas and main centres:

There are no road links to any other areas or centres.

2. Internal feeder roads connecting with main or secondary roads:

Walking tracks only.

3. Linkage between Village and Village and between Village and plantations, mission stations, and other centres:

By walking track and beat only, with the exception of the Merehe / Zaka road.

4. Walking Tracks:

As mentioned before all walking tracks are in good condition.

5. Need for New Roads: This depends mainly upon the economic growth of the area. At present the economy of the area is very small - hence the immediate need for new roads is not great. Needless to say, roads into underdeveloped places would undoubtedly help develop them.

13
14
(J) Communications.....

(b) SEA

1. Anchorages, Wharves:

Anchorages are at Bau, Merebe, Gori, Mklama, Palewa, Sipema, and Kui.

Wharves are at Merebe and Bau Island.

2. Services and Frequency thereof:

Govt. Trawler Merebe about once a month. M.V. Suena Dubu about once a week, M.V. Fortunate Treasure about once a fortnight.

3. Possible Wharf or Anchorage Sites:

Possible wharf sites are at Kui and Gori and Sipema. I feel that other places mentioned under +1. above do not have enough protection.

(c) AIR

1. List Airstrips and Category:

Merebe - Cat. "D"

Dona - Cat. "D" (used by mission only)

2. Frequency of Services:

Approx three flights per week at Merebe including one govt. charter.

3. Possibility and need for improvement of present Airstrips:

Dona needs resurfacing and lengthening.

Merebe needs topdressing in patches.

4. Possible new airstrip sites:

There are several possible sites south of the mouth of the Waria river.

(d) RIVERS ; Waria river only. Mentioned in I 3.

1. Attach information regarding navigable rivers as an appendix set out in the form suggested in page 26 of the Standing Instructions.

(K) TECHNICAL & CIERICAL SKILLS

(a) FULLY QUALIFIED AND SEMIQUALIFIED

1. List people who have institutional training in a trade, craft, skill, or profession:

In the south coast there are men who have the experience of drivers, plumbers, carpenters, mechanics and boatscrew. Very few have acquired certificates from attending technical schools. Most have acquired their skills from on the job training.

On the north coast there are a number of men competent at carpentry. A few of these have certificates.

2. List number of people who have gained a knowledge and ability through experience in a trade, craft, or skill:

Not Attempted.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Relationship to leadership, social groupings, and mission affiliations: The people are very backward as far as understanding the role of central government, and the meaning of self government and independence. Many of the councillors believe that they are superior to the average village man, and that they have as much "power" as the Administration Representative. I feel that there is an inward resentment by many people towards these councillors. The mission has only recently began to help the people in the role of understanding politics, mainly due, I think, to the number of questions being brought up on the subject. The Reverend Dahinten has been holding small discussion groups as to the workings of the government.

2. Attitude to the Administration and Non-Indigenous People: In most cases the attitude to the Administration is good. However there is the exception of the Zare/Ainse people who have caused some trouble when they would not allow mineral exploration to be carried out on their land. I feel that the Administration should have persisted in the matter and "forced" a way so that the mineral exploration could have continued.

3. Role of Local Government: The attitude towards the council by the people seems to be looking up at least. This is due mainly, I think to the patrol of the Council Adviser, and his patience in explaining all aspects of local government to the people. The people seem to realize now that they must help the council if they are to derive any benefit from it. If this attitude can keep up, maybe the council will hold more respect from the people and vice versa.

What is the expectation

4. Causes of Resentment: These are mainly due, I think to the fault of the people themselves. They want everything to be done for them without doing anything in return.

5. Degree of Social Unity in the Area: The only social unity in the area outside the village group seems to be that of the mission. There are no recognised inter village womens clubs or sporting activities. Sports have been organised in the past, but have usually led to fighting due to jealousy.

6. Political Understanding of the People: Political Education talks were given on this patrol. The greater majority of the people seemed to have no idea whatsoever of self govt. and independence. They had heard these "expressions" before and some even thought that if self govt. came it would completely spoil everything they had. It was explained to the people that self govt. was primarily a change within the government itself and would not affect them directly. Increased taxation was explained to the people both at local govt. and central govt. levels.

People would not give to the

7. Conclusion: The meaning of independence was explained giving the example of a small boy growing into a man, and likening it to a country growing into an independent country; this simple explanation seemed to get the meaning on independence across to the people.

16
(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) ECONOMIC TREES & CROPS

1. Attach figures per village for each type of tree/crop and attach as an appendix hereto. Compare figures with last years, and hereunder make pertinent comment regarding plantings:

SEE APPENDIX "E" ATTACHED.

(b) PRODUCTION - ECONOMIC TREES & CROPS

1. Actual Production ~~of Economic Trees & Crops~~

Total production figures for the whole area are impossible to work out due to no records being kept.

However for the 70/71 year the the Dzia society purchased approxi-
20,000 lbs of copra, 25,000 lbs of coffee and 15,000 lbs of cocoa.

at what price?

(c) POTENTIAL PRODUCTION

Ascertain Production capacity if proper methods were used: It was noted that a large portion of crops were left on the ground to rot, and was not being harvested. This was especially so with cocunut, and to a lesser degree with cocoa. The trees themselves in many places are becoming overgrown with creepers and thick undergrowth. This not only decreases the bearing capacity of the trees, but also makes the fallen nuts hard to find. Coffee trees were in need of pruning in several gardens. I am sure that in some of the more dilapidated plantations that production could be easily doubled if the proper methods were used.

(d) MARKET GARDENING

1. Details of Market Gardening: Market gardening is carried out in a very small way, mainly because of the small outlet at the Meroke Station market. Pineapples are grown at Paiawa, some being shipped to Lee and sold at the market there.

17
10
Market Gardening continued.....

2. Estimated income from Market Gardening: This is very small and is mainly used for tobacco money, or to buy some food from the trade store. It would be almost impossible to estimate. a rough guess would be \$2000 per year.

(e) WAGES

1. AMOUNT EARNED BY LOCAL people employed within the Area: The only money earned by locals in the area is by those working at Kuli for S.P.T. and those working on the govt. station. This would barely amount to more than \$3000. The money earned at the market at Morebe and by the pineapples and smoked fish sold in Lae is not known as no accounts are kept.

(f) CO-OPERATIVES

1. Functioning Co-Operatives: None.

2. Rural Progress Associations or other Marketing Organisations: The Dzia Rural Progress Society is the only one in the area. It's Headquarters is at Dona, about twelve miles from Morebe on the Waria River.

3. Peoples Attitude to these Organisations: Attitudes seem to be improving, however the same old problems exist, namely (i) no payment for produce as it rots before it can be shipped to Lae. (ii) Payment too long in coming (iii) People can't follow the payment systems of the society (because of produce not being dried properly).

(g) ENTREPRENEURS

1. Primary Producers: These are only the small individual plantation holders. None employ labour, but use their families to help run their establishments.

Entrepreneurs continued....

2. Businessmen: None in the area.

(H) PANK ACCOUNTS Information as to the number of accounts and total deposits can only be gathered if the people are willing. ~~SUMMARY~~ ~~APPENDIX~~

It is impossible to find out the number of bank accounts and total deposits in the area. Many people have passbooks from different agencies, and many held more than one passbook.

(I) PROBLEMS WITH TAX

1. Is there difficulty in meeting Tax obligations: This has been a big problem in the past. However the council adviser tells me that the amount of tax collected this year has been overwhelming. Not only has the council reached it's estimate of \$3000, but it has exceeded this amount by several hundred dollars.

Estimate is correct? Why?

(j) Per Capita Income: This is difficult to estimate - an estimate is as follows:-

WAGES	\$3000 - 00
FISH	\$1000 - 00
COPRA	\$2800 - 00
TRADE STORES	\$1500 - 00
MARKETING	\$2000 - 00
MISCELLANEOUS	\$2000 - 00
TOTAL	<u>\$12300- 00</u>

(k) Market Facilities:

Sea is the only means of transport of goods into Lae. Fresh fish would sell well at Lae market, but the shortage of freezer space on ships prevents this.

(l) Livestock Projects: One man from Sapa village has recently bought two pigs from D.A.S&F. in Lae. The project is in the very early stages and it is not possible to say how successful it is, or is going to be.

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(N) POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING
THE ECONOMY

(a) ARABLE LAND

1. Is there sufficient arable land for economic growth: The amount of arable land available for economic growth is ample and there is plenty of land which could be used and has not yet been developed. However the amount being used is ample for subsistence farming needs. With better market facilities maybe people would be encouraged to open up this land which is at the moment lying idle.

2. Could any swamp or forested areas be reclaimed: This is possible but is unnecessary as plenty of good land is available if needed.

(B) MARKET GARDENING

1. Could it be increased: Market gardening could be increased if more and better markets were opened up. The Merve market is too small.

(c) LABOUR

1. Could more local people be employed within the area on commercial establishments and properties: I feel that fishing could become a thriving industry if it was properly set up and supervised. Also if the small plantation holdings were run efficiently more people could be employed on them.

2. If more were employed would this limit expansion of village economic growth in planting new crops: Yes this is definitely so as can be seen from the absenteeism of over 28%. This is almost entirely the young to middle age working group which would account for up to 60% of the total work force of the area.

(d) NEW ECONOMIC VENTURES

1. Discuss the possibility of commencing new economic projects: This has been discussed in (B) (c) above in relation to a fishing industry. It yet remains to be seen how the new enterprise on Hoken Island is to fare. If it does succeed then it may be an incentive to some local person with small capital to make a worthwhile investment.

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7

(o) ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(1) Understanding of the mechanics of Local Government: This has improved since the last council patrol especially. I think Mr. Bau, the adviser has gone to great pains to explain the aspects of local government. No complaints were brought to the patrol concerning council matters, which is a good sign compared to previous reports.

(2) Understanding of the Finance of Local Government: I think the people are lacking somewhat in this field, but this is a difficult subject to explain, and I have suggested to the council adviser that the councillors themselves should endeavour to explain Local Government to their people.

(3) Attitude to Local Government Councillors: This is covered under the heading of leadership.

(4) Genuine Reasons for Complaint: As stated before, no complaints were brought to the patrol concerning the council. There are no reasons for complaint.

(5) Complaints based upon lack of understanding of Local Govt: As in (4) above.

(6) General appreciation and attitude to Councils: Although the general attitude towards the council is not as good as it should be, I believe that it has improved greatly since Mr. Bau has been adviser. Now, with a better understanding of the functioning of the council, the people can appreciate the difficulties involved, especially in a small council the size of the one here at Mereba.

(7) Efficiency of Local Government Councillors: This is covered under the heading of leadership.

ADP DEPARTMENT

(p) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(1) Understanding of the Mechanics of ~~Local~~ Central Government: The people had very little if any understanding of this before the patrol. I touched only briefly on this subject, and concentrated mainly on self government and independence. I found that if I tried to cover a wide range of subject matter, the people became bored and restless. It was better to concentrate on a couple of items and get the message over, than to cover a lot and get nothing over at all.

(2) Understanding of the Revenue Sources of Central Government: This too was explained briefly. Most people thought that the only source of revenue was by the collecting of income tax from the people themselves. They did not realize the existence of company tax or import duty. I explained briefly how income tax was calculated.

(3) Attitude and understanding towards Self Government and Independence: This was dealt with in greater detail, the people having no or very little understanding of self government or independence at all. Nearly all thought that self govt. and independence were the same thing. Each heading was carefully explained, and plenty of time allowed for different points to be asserted and questions asked. Many thought that self govt. would ruin the way of life when it arrived.

(4) Are people aware of increasing financial responsibility to maintain Central Government: This point was brought out to the people, and many stated that their country was not ready for independence, and would not be for many years to come. After hearing the explanation of independence, they realized that the word literally meant "self supporting". Some outspoken men in various villages stood up and explained this to the others in their local language, the greater majority of whom stated that they did not want independence yet.

(5) Misconceptions on Central Government, and Complaints: The biggest complaint was that the people did not see enough of their member, or that they did not see him at all. The council has written to members asking them to attend meetings, but to no avail.

(6) Attitude of the people to their Members: This attitude is very poor mainly because of the reasons stated in (5) above.

(7) Response to Political Education: The response to the talks given was generally very good. The people weren't frightened or backward in asking questions. Their biggest problem, and the question asked most was what was going to happen to all of the expatriate government employees when independence was granted. The people did not want to be "left" as it were without any help. They said that they realized that they did not have enough educated people to run their own country.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

- 1. HOTELS: NIL
- 2. Guest Houses: HACS KIAP
- 3. Garages NIL
- 4. Workshops: NIL
- 5. Supply of equipment: NIL
- 7. Transport Services: NIL *Shipping as discussed*
- 8. Wholesale/Retail Services: TRADE STORES

Rawlins

Designation PATROL OFFICER
Date 5/2/72

ATTACHED APPENDICES:

- A. YES
- B. YES
- C.
- D.
- E.
- F.
- G.
- H.
- I. L.

APPENDIX "A"

Set out below is a table showing the names of lineages in each village:— SOUTH COAST

NAME OF VILLAGE:	LINEAGES:
WUWU	YEWA. WAPO. SAKIA. BEGO.
BAU	" " " "
AUNO	" " " "
WAINSOBUNA	" "
KOBO	WAPO. YEWA. SAKIA. BEGO.
DONA	BEGO. SAKIA. YEWA. WAPO.
AINSE	BEGO. SAKIA. WAPO. YEWA.
ZARE	BEGO. SAKIA. YEWA. WAPO.
SIU	WAPO. YEWA. SAKIA. BEGO.
POIPOI	BEGO. YEWA. SAKIA. WAPO.
GOMINA	" " " "
EWARE	YEWA. MUIE
PEMA	WAPO. BEGO. SAKIA. YEWA.
SAPA	BEGO. SAKIA. YEWA. WAPO. MUIE.

All of the above lineages are divided up into smaller groups. Some of these are large taking up the majority of the population. Some are small consisting of only seven or eight people.

APPENDIX "A" CONT.

Lineages for villages of the NORTH COAST.

NAME OF VILLAGE:	LINEAGES:
BOSADI	YEWA. NIBO. MUIE. TABE. WAERA.
GOEI	" " " " "
KOBIO	NIBO. WAERA. TABE. MUIE.
AMOA	" " " "
WABAZEIRA	" " " "
ZINABA	PELEPO. UPULO. NOTAI.
JIPA	" " "
MAIAMA	YEWA. NIBO. MUIE. TABE. WAERA.
PAIEWA	TOWAI. AMUNJA. AMURO. PAGEWE.
SIPOMA	SAMANA. GINGI. KUNDUAUNO.
KUP	BOMARE. SAME. BUAIGWI.
MO	MUIE. YEWA. NIBO. TABE. WAERA.
POSEI	BATE. GAINA. WAPO.
ANA	GAINA. MATE.
BUSO	BUASO.

APPENDIX "E"

VILLAGE	COCONUTS		COFFEE		COCOA	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
GORI	1325	1673				
AKGA	1053	1394				
KOBIO	1239	1239				
WABIZEIRA	1617	3353				
ZINABA	1541	2100				
EIPA	464	620				
MAIAMA	615	1397				
PAIEWA	1000	1068				
SIFOMA	500	500				
KUI	2396	2396				
BUSO	519	519				
ANA	380	780	1465	1952	347	348
POSEI	177	241	1602	1960	206	231
MO	402	1342				
LOSARI	395	615				

These figures are for the North Coast only.

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE	P. BONETS		COFFEE		COCOA	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
...	521	5228			229	429
WAINSOBUNA	3842	6859				
BAU	7202	12324				
AUNO	1503	1909				
...	5678	7144	2460	2460	346	346
...	5726	5726	520	520		
GUGUMI	2639	2639				
SAPA	4667	9874	692	1170	715	1187
DONA	1631	2109	1201	1815	511	711
AINSE	1867	9110	4438	4438	1201	1201
...	1373	8252	4963	5792	1060	1553
CIU	1229	1229	5817	7400	1868	2201
FOIPOI	7021	7021	2832	2832	1723	1723
EWARE	1008	2860				

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 1971/72	Objects of patrol: Census Revision, Routine Admin
District: Morobe	Station: Morobe
Patrol conducted by: W.A. White	Subdistrict: Laa
Area patrolled: Morobe North Coast	Designation: Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 8-18/5/72 & 15/16/6/72	Personnel accompanying: G. Lloyd-Smith A.F.O.
Last D.D.A. patrol: January, 1972	Number of days: 12
Last O.L.G. patrol: August, 1971	Total population of area: 3343
Map reference: Attached	Council area: Morobe
	House of Assembly Electorate: Mon Gulf.

The District Commissioner,
District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1-3, (✓)
 - Patrol map, (✓)
 - CENSUS FIGURES - MOROBE N. COAST. (✓)

DATE: 7 / 7 19 72

J. Kelly
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
 - ()
 - ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: / / 19

*Stats
entire list*

B. C. Kelly
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15/6/72	ELFA	19	13	17	20	9	9	17	12	116
15/6/72	ZINAPA	14	12	15	21	11	30	28	24	155
16/5/72	BUSO	11	32	23	21	1	1	6	3	98
17/5/72	KUI	70	61	65	78	4	1	27	6	312
17/5/72	SIPOMA	47	52	44	38	12	13	38	23	267
16/5/72	PAINWA	53	61	46	47	11	9	24	13	264
MALAMA	15/5/72	104	107	81	104	12	14	43	6	471
13/5/72	AMOA	24	20	19	15	5	3	6	1	93
13/5/72	WABEDZEIRA	65	37	37	46		4	29	8	239
12/5/72	KOBLO	28	23	23	25	10	7	18	10	154
12/5/72	LORE	71	69	57	68	10	14	36	11	338
8/5/72	ANA	25	32	24	21	6	2	10	3	123
8/5/72	POSE	23	24	19	23	3	2	15	3	112
10/5/72	MO	72	50	45	49	8	4	16	5	249
11/5/72	BOSPAIRA	34	31	26	40	4	3	13	3	154
11/5/72	DIGITU	53	37	33	37	17	8	20	5	210
		713	661	574	655	134	124	346	136	3343

MOROSE N. COAST C.D.
 LAE SUB-DISTRICT.
 Morobe total no 3-71/72
 led by T. White P.O.

JWK:AG

P.O. Box 2096,
KUMEDU.

67-6-96

3rd August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
Morobe District,
P.O. Box 572,
LAE.

MOROBE PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72.

Reference your minute of the 13th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of the Morobe North Coast Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. W.A. White, Patrol Officer.

Only Sitrep No.1 was forwarded from your office, would you please send in the other two complete with your assessments.

Your remarks to the Assistant District Commissioner, LDC and your report rating of "below average" are noted.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-6-96 (P)



2.

6. I am most disappointed with the record of patrolling at MOROBE. Perhaps Mr. White may care to comment.

(G. G. HARDY)
a/District Commissioner

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Copy for information: Situation Report No. 1 is attached.

G. G. Hardy
(G. G. HARDY)
a/District Commissioner

3

Morobe District,
P.O. Box 572,
LAE.

13th July, 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT MOROBE No. 3 - 1971/72
MR. W. A. WHITE, PATROL OFFICER

Receipt of Mr. White's report is acknowledged.
Please bring the following matters to Mr. White's
attention.

1. Census records. Villages are to be listed in an alphabetical order and should be identical with the Village Directory list.
2. Mr. White must be more perceptive in analysing situations. His cliches dealing with MAIAMA reveal superficial observations offering no explanation for the problems. I do not like the use of words "miserable big-headed individualists", "stirrer", "fouling up", etc. The English language is adequate to deal with situations without the use of slang.
3. Mr. White should make it clear who is issuing the orders to enforce village cleanliness. As action is proposed under the Local Government Council's role, the relevant council committee should be participating in issuing orders.
4. The narrative of the report is quite incomplete. Patrol Officers are expected to be observant, to communicate with the local people, and to report their observations.
5. I am particularly interested in attitudes towards the council, the Government, political parties, political education and matters of current interest. Refer to my recent instruction.

...../2

District Office **Lao, Meroke District**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received **13th July, 1972.**

The outstanding features of the Meroke coastal areas are:-

- (a) apathetic attitudes to development and government
- (b) internal village jealousies
- (c) disputes over land.

A number of disputes have been referred to the Land Titles Commissioner for hearing but there have been few cases where decisions are completely accepted. Old decisions are themselves disputed.

Land disputes and jealousies inhibit negotiations for timber purchases. It would be politically imprudent to secure the people into any agreement if there will be repercussions at a later date.

The land dispute at LASANGA is being investigated for reference to the Land Titles Commission.

Action Taken:

Sgd. *[Signature]*

Date **13th July, 1972.**

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded..... Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Page 1.

Station: MOYOBE
District: MOYOBE
Subdistrict: LAF
Cellus Division: MOYOBE NORTH COAST
L.G. Council: MOYOBE
Subject: SAKE TITLES RIGHTS, YAKCHA GROUP

Subdistrict Office: LAF
Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received: 6/7/72

The SUENA and DETA groups have consistently been opposed to development in their area and it appears that they are also opposed to the form of development by groups adjacent their area. The reason for their attitude is not known, however, I propose to look into the matter when I visit the MOYOBE village later this month. The Department of Forests is extremely interested in purchasing the timber rights of the area, however, until the ownership of the land is determined no timber rights purchase can proceed.

At the District Commissioner's request, (see D.O. No. 13-2-3 of the 21st June 1972), I have instructed the Officer-In-Charge, Mochoke Island Forest, to take action to assist the YAKCHA people in filing a claim for a portion of the dispute before the Lands Titles Commission. I have also said that this work is to be undertaken upon the completion of the submission of claims for the land dispute on SASANCA Island - see Situation Report No. 3.

Action Taken:

Officer-In-Charge MOYOBE instructed to proceed to file a claim before Lands Titles Commission.

Signed: J. Healy

Date: 21/6/72

2

District Office **Lae, Morobe District**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received **13th July, 1972.**

The outstanding features of the Morobe coastal areas are:-

- (a) apathetic attitudes to development and government
- (b) internal village jealousies
- (c) disputes over land.

A number of disputes have been referred to the Land Titles Commissioner for hearing but there have been few cases where decisions are completely accepted. Old decisions are themselves disputed.

Land disputes and jealousies inhibit negotiations for timber purchases. It would be politically imprudent to force the people into any agreement if there will be repercussions at a later date.

The land dispute at LASARGA is being investigated for reference to the Land Titles Commission.

Action Taken:

Sgd. *[Signature]*

Date **13th July, 1972.**

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded..... Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Station..... MOROBE Officer Compiling..... W. A. WHITE P.O.
 District..... MOROBE Subdistrict..... LAE
 Census Division..... MOROBE NORTH COAST L.S. Council..... MOROBE.

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1/92/46,900.—5.72.

Subject: SALE TIMBER RIGHTS YAKORA GROUP.

The villages of Sapa, Ana and Pose comprise the Yakora group, who are very anxious to sell the timber rights to land which they claim belongs to them, which is marked on the accompanying patrol map. I feel that the Yakoras have a genuine claim to the land in question, however opposition has arisen from the Suera and Dzia groups, who claim that the land in question is under dispute. From my dealings with the Suera and Dzia groups, who have a reputation for hindering and fouling up mineral exploration and timber purchases, I feel that they just don't want the Yakoras to do good for themselves.

A meeting has been recently held between the three groups concerned, myself and Mr. Jim Belford of Forests, and during discussions it was noticed that the Yakoras were the only ones who actually claimed ownership of the land. The Sueras and the Dzas only stated that the land was disputed. All three groups asked for a Land Titles Commission hearing over the land in question, preparations of which are to take place in the near future. After the meeting there were many heated arguments amongst various individuals the main offender being BOROJE/KURU of Ainese Village (Dzia), a known stirrer in such matters of mineral exploration and timber purchases. Police dispersed the crowd before any trouble could start.

Sgd: *W. A. White*

Date: 28/1/72