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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: MAGARIDA, 1966 - 1967

Original documents bound with reports
for: Port Moresby, volume 17.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: PORT MORESBY

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 17: 1966-1967 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 19

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1	1/66-67	Richardson. N.H	CPO Gogeri and Lower Vanapa		15.9.66-4.11.66
2	2/66-67	Robertson D.K	RD East Coast		15.9.66-4.11.66
3	3/66-67	Adams. J.J	PO Mountain Koiari Census Division.		16.5.67-13.5.67
4	1/66-67	Adams J.J	CPO Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Division.		19.8.66-18.9.66
5	3/66-67	Adams. J.J	CPO Maria Census Division		5.10.66-27.10.66
6	2/66-67	Philippe. R.B	CPO Koiari Census Division		21.9.66-30.9.66
7	6/66-67	Philippe. R.B	Ormond Census Division		4.5.67-13.5.67
8	5/66-67	Adams. J.J	CPO Ormond Census Division		17.11.66-3.11.66
9	8/66-67	Robertson D.K	PO Mt. Brown and Mt. Obree Census Division		1.6.67-22.6.67
10	7/66-67	Philippe R.B	CPO Maria Census Division		30.5.67-20.6.67
11	1/66-67	Wohlens. P.J	PO Aruma Coast		11.7.66-4.8.66
12	2/66-67	Charlesworth. M.B	CPO Marshall Lagoon Census Division		15.8.66-2.9.66
13	7/66-67	Barratt. C.J	CPO Cloudy Bay		25.6.67-26.7.67
14	6/66-67	Barratt C.J	The Cape Rodney area, including surrounding plantations and plantations.		5.6.67-15.6.67
15	2/66-67	Behr. M	ADO Cloudy Bay		5.8.66-27.8.66
MAGARIDA					
16	1/66-67	Rofe. P.I	CPO East Amazon Bay Census Division		19.7.66-1.8.66
17	4/66-67	Rofe. P.I	CPO		

67-6-1

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 4601

Department of District Administration,
Konedobu, Papua.

Our Reference..... 67-1-12
If calling ask for

Mr.....



25th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, MAGARIDA NO. 1 OF 1966/67:

19

Receipt of the above report and your 67-6-1 of 5th December, 1966 is acknowledged with thanks.

A satisfactory report, although Mr. Rofe does make use of some undesirable expressions.

The Commissioner for Local Government has commented:

"For a patrol of a Council area there is a paucity of information on local government. For instance, para. 2 of the patrol instructions resulted in very little comment by the patrolling officer."

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

Asc. Kupiano

downward please.

RTK

67-6-1

5th December, 1966

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONIGOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-66/67. MAGARIDA

MR. P.I. ROFE, S.P.O.

The above report is forwarded for your perusal please.

LAND.

Department of Lands, Surveys & Mines will be requested to send a surveyor to the area to ascertain boundaries. It is a pity this self sponsored scheme is being held up over land boundaries.

CO-OPERATIVES.

As there is a co-operative officer in the area, he can attend to this matter.

Possibly the best solution would be for the Sabiribe people to join the Emoro or Gea Gea Society and so reap the benefit of a numerically stronger Society and so more capital rather than a financially weak, small society.

LABOUR.

It is a pity that indifference takes place at Raibara Estate. The owner, from his experience in the Territory should be well aware of the capability of these people playing one off against the other.

GENERAL.

Mr. Rofe has obviously carried out a good patrol, this has been marred by colloquialisms and poor spelling in his submission of the report.

(R.T. Galloway)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

67-6-1

Assistant District Commissioner,
KUPIANO.

The Vouchers are returned for your signature prior to payment please.

(R.T. Galloway)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, C.D.

5/12/66

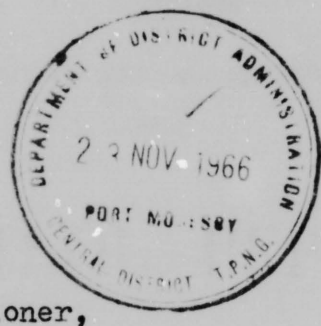
67-6-1

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-4
If calling ask for NDL/wo.
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

21st November, 1966.

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

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No.1/66-67.

The above together with Camping Allowance claim and comments of the Officer in Charge, Magarida, forwarded herewith.

Mr. Rofe has conducted a thorough patrol and has obviously expended much time and thought on the preparation of his report. He should in future ensure that reports are submitted more promptly. I think patrolling officers should be allowed at least three full days following a patrol to complete their reports.

(L)

There is an urgent need for boundary location surveys of Crown land in the Mamai and Baibara areas. It seems that these boundaries have not been defined since about 1920, and the people now living in the area are unsure of the location of them. The Ilai people are especially concerned. Their attempts to extend cash crop plantings are being held up because they are not sure of the Crown land boundaries and because they do not wish to encroach on Crown land. Perhaps the Department of Lands could consider providing a survey of the areas involved.

Baibara is a thorn in the sides of the Magarida area. Squatter settlements are numerous, some are leftovers from the Administration's time at Baibara, and the remainder made up of ex-labourers and their families and friends from Baibara plantation. Here again I think if the owner of Baibara were sure of his boundaries, he could take action against those within the plantation area.

I think TOBI KOKORA an ex labourer at Baibara previously employed by the Department of Agriculture at Baibara has a lot to do with the squatter settlements. I believe TOBI has an opinion that Baibara will eventually be his, his allocation of land around the area suggests he considers himself of some authority.

Labour trouble on the plantation will continue so long as no real authority is exercised over the labour.

It is anticipated that a Community Education course will be held at Magarida early next year with the accent on business principles. The co-ordinator for the projected course, Mr. Behr, should be able to select suitable aspiring businessmen to attend the course.

N.D. Lucas
(N.D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. MAGARIDA NO. 1/66-67

Patrol Conducted by P.I. ROFE CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives ALOYSIOS FAUMA, AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT

SENIOR CONSTABLE 6130 AUWA. EUNU NORE (Interpreter)

Duration—From 18/7/1966 to 1/8/1966

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General Administration and Local Government (Explanatory talks on multi - racial councils & Local Government Councils in General)

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

er 13	Females in Child Birth	M
F		

MB/mr.

67-1-2

Patrol Post,
MAGARIDA.

14th July, 1966.

Mr. P. Rofe,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MAGARIDA.

MAGARIDA PATROL NO.1/66-67.

Prepare to depart for a patrol to the villages along the east coast from Magarida no later than Monday the 18th July.

The objects of the patrol will be:-

1. To visit all villages from Aroana to Gogosiba as well as Mamai and Baibara Plantations. There have been numerous small complaints brought to me during my recent visit to the area, and these could be settled by arbitration.
2. Make yourself familiar with Local Government Circulars relating to multi racial council and explain to the people the benefits of a multi racial council. The village councillor can assist you in this, and this will no doubt add to their importance as councillors. Also give talks on the various aspects of a council.
3. Try to asses what projects the council could carry out in the area. Often a councillor does not know what to ask for during a meeting. Give advice, but do not suggest.
4. Check all trade stores to make sure that the owners have renewed their licences.
5. Although you will have an interpreter accompanying you, I expect you attempt to converse with the people in Motu.

I expect you to stay in village rest houses. Remember that the people have built these for visiting officers and are therefore to be used in preference to staying at plantations. You will find that there are rest houses close to the two plantations so there should be no need to inconvenience the plantation managers.

Senior Constable Auwa, and Eunu Nore will accompany you on this patrol. Any serious offences encountered are to be sent with Senior Constable Auwa, direct to Magarida.

Though I dislike to impose a time limit to this patrol attempt to be back at Magarida, no later than the 3rd of August.

(M. Behr)

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

15

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-1

Patrol Post,
M A G A R I D A,
East Central District
PAPUA

6th October, 1966

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No. 1/66-67

EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This is my second patrol in this area and my first solo patrol. The patrol took fifteen days to complete covering twenty eight villages and hamlets and two plantations. Although time was limited by the patrol instructions the patrol proceeded at a leisurely pace until the last section was encountered, when an aggregation of small hamlets and industrial disputes unexpectedly gave little time for the true objects of the patrol.

Of these twenty eight sites visited seven had never been seen by any Governmental Official before and three had lacked patrolling since the last World War, when part of this area was still in the Milne Bay District. Overall, this isn't attributed so much to lack of patrolling as compared to the hurried nature in which most are carried out. Usually previous patrols have been for fixed purposes (e.g. census or elections) and have only stopped at the main communal centres from which their activities were performed.

The majority of villages are situated on the coastline, so consequently 60% of travel was on hired canoes.

Included in my instructions was the need to tell the people about the various aspects of a council. Just prior to my arrival the Amazon Bay Local Government Council President had made a tour of the area to find out the opinion of the coastal (Mailu) people about proposed tax increases for them. Invariably talk of tax was raised, and in some cases after suggestions had been given to me, for projects required to be carried out by the Council, someone from the audience would stand and say, "we are not going to pay higher taxes unless the Council gives us what we have asked for."

Here I found the handbook "Finances of Local Government Councils" appendix 'A' very helpful in explaining why people pay tax and how it not only benefits themselves but the country as a whole. In all cases the audience appeared reasonably satisfied.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL

The patrol was received exceptionally well in some villages and with suspicion and scepticism, in others.

At Geagea the women and children formed an aisle from the beach to the village and as the party embarked from our canoe they sang a Papuan welcome song. From here we were ushered to the councillor's house and fed with tea and scones.

In most other places the reception was cordial but it aroused little genuine interest amongst the populace.

At Ubuna and other neglected villages in Millport Harbour, a hearty greeting was also received, but in the area around Baibara Plantation the people were uncommunitive and wary of us. Relations with them were further strained when it was later necessary to arrest some of their members for breaches of the law. (See 'Complaints', 'Land' and 'Labour').

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The reception of the patrol was largely dependent on the village councillor. A few were outstanding in their work, but the majority did what they had to, and that was all. Only one councillor, SAVORA BUNA, from Nabai was I really dissatisfied with. He offered no help in trying to untangle the intertwined complaints in his Ward and in fact seldom could correlate the same story from one day to the next. He has only limited popularity with his constituents and if he is defeated in the next elections the area will possibly take a turn for the better.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The attitude towards the Administration seems to be never changing, it's still the same nonchalant, half-hearted interest that has prevailed for so long.

Only in one village, Derebai, was any anti-government feeling met with. This was from an old ex-pastor who claimed Australians should not be allowed to stand for election in either the Local Council or the House of Assembly until the young children have been to school and know what they are doing. It was explained to him the Administration was working towards educating the children so they could eventually govern themselves. A member of the audience then stood and apologised for his fellow villagers behavior, which further disgruntled the old man and he sauntered away muttering to himself. This younger apologetic member seemed to sum up the area's attitude. He did not wish to have the Government offended, but on the other hand his own interests were self centred. This was shown the next day when he refused to carry because he wanted to go fishing even though the distance was only one and a half hours away. A woman had to be used to fill his place.

This non-offending yet non-committal attitude is symbolic of the first paragraph above.

There is only one mission in this Census Division

that being the London Missionary Society, and it seems to have a large hold over the whole area. The main village centres (Derebai, Borebo, Geagea, Tanobada, and Ori) all have Pastors and schools teaching Prep. and standard 1, and of these Borebo goes up to standard 3. Children wishing to progress further are either referred to the mission school at Iruna or the Primary 'T' School, both of which are at Magarida and teach up to standard 6.

All other villages, except those around Baibara, have Village Deacons who hold prayer meetings either in the morning or evening and quite often both. It is evident these gatherings are always well attended, but whether there are any genuine converts is another matter.

Only at Borebo was I asked to wait for carriers until the morning church service was over.

Absenteeism posed no problem as far as carriers were concerned, but all villages had notable depletions in the 16 to 30 age group. The majority of workers were said to be divided between Port Moresby and Samarai.

AGRICULTURE

I spent little time looking at gardens as the patrol was accompanied by Mr, Agricultural Assistant, Aloysios Faumer who not only did this, but also counted the number of cash crop plants in each village. I have borrowed these statistics from his report and they are shown in Appendix 'A'.

All income is derived from copra and coffee, except for the occasional home industries making armshells fishing nets and dug-out canoes. This income, although difficult to gauge, is certainly not sizeable and the villages show few signs of material wealth.

At Nabai and Koiaba a type of wild cotton is grown in limited supplies. The inhabitants use the bulbs to stuff their pillows with, after they remove the small single seed from it's centre. Only five bushes were noticed at both villages and the future of this plant does not seem prosperous.

At Tanobada their coffee grinder is not adjusted properly, (it only grinds Arabica and not the larger seeded Robusta), so I will enquire if the A.O. will make a visit to the village and fix it; as only Robusta is grown east of Magarida. The people have had the machine two years now, yet this is the first time they have mentioned this fault to anyone, so consequently they have been using slow traditional methods to pulp their coffee. This in turn means under production and smaller incomes.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Private trade stores are located at Borebo, Ubuna, Sabiribo, and Nabai as well as Mamai and Baibara Plantations.

These stores make little profit except those at the plantations. The reasons for this are obvious, as the proprietors know next to nothing about running a store efficiently, and their range of goods is very limited.

The storeman at Nabai buys his stocks from the Baibaga store and sells most of them at cost price, as I found out when I inspected his shop. Upon questioning him, he said didn't know where else he could buy his goods from and that if he sold his stock at a higher price, nobody would buy from him. This is typical of all stores but the storeman went close down, until forced to through bankruptcy. I think the reason for this is because there is a certain amount of prestige attached to owning a store. At Sabiribo a man proudly strode up and showed me his trading licence, saying at the same time "I'm a businessman", - his only claim to fame was that he made and sold a few scones each week, but he was elated that he was slightly above the rest of the mob.

The Abau Native Society Association has stores at //from/Derebai, Dagobo, Eunoro and Geagea, //which most of their profit is made from selling and purchasing copra.

The people at Sabiribo have been in the unfortunate position of previously having had a co-operative trade store, but having no one to run it properly and having no one in the village with any knowledge of how a co-operative society works; the store consequently folded up. The people make a fairly large amount of copra but don't really know how to dispose of it. They have in the past been selling it to either the co-operative store at Eunoro or that at Geagea and because of this have been giving these stores, that they have no interest in, a larger rebate, and for themselves a lower overall price, than which they would normally receive by selling to Moresby or Samarai directly.

A delegation of people came to me in the afternoon and made enquiries about their above problem. I explained to the best of my knowledge the co-operative setup, and the people expressed their desire to have their own society store rather than sell to Samarai or another society.

I sympathise with them and feel that other stores are going to find themselves, if they haven't already, in the same position, and that this might be rectified by co-operatives if they carried out an educational programme, not only to villages with existing stores, but the region as a whole. I realize that Trade & Industry lacks staff as do other departments, however I think if the basic functions of a co-operative store where explained and the benefits to be gained, it may stimulate a little more life into the dying stages of the Abau Association, which must remain if the area is going to advance economically.

In the case of Sabiribo a Copra Society would probably be more beneficial than a General Society store, but again the people know not what to ask for, and they would need someone of experience to explain this to them.

LAND

The land surrounding Mamai Estate has for the past three years been undefined and has caused considerable unrest amongst the people of Sabiribo and Ilai villages. Both villages have coconut palms planted on land that is believed to be ~~owned~~ held as leasehold by Steamships Trading Company Ltd., however various correspondence and inquiries has failed to find the actual boundaries. The Council President on his patrol advised the people, of both villages to cease planting until the matter is settled.

This is logical, but it is not often that enthusiasm is so openly shown in this area, and if the people are suppressed for too long it is quite possible they will lose all interest and fall into the same lethargic trend as the rest of the region. Mr Faumer has also pointed out that vines and creepers will soon encumber and strangle the newer palms, unless the matter is soon settled.

It seems part of this planted ground is on Mamai Estate, but how much is impossible to say. On the same hand Steamships are not utilizing this, or the majority of their lease and they seem at the moment to have no future plans for it. I feel the obvious solution is to inquire into the possibility of re-claiming part of S.T.C.'s lease and either lease it to the people of Ilai and Sabiribo or sub-divide it as agricultural blocks. Whether or not this is the right solution a decision must be reached soon as this matter has dragged for too long already.

The boundaries of Baibara are also undefined, as four hamlets - Duaro, Koiaba, Bebem and Kileba are doubtful as to the owner(s) of their land.

The people of Duaro and Koiaba say their land is owned by TOBI KOKORA, a boss boy from Baibara and that they supply him with food as payment for his rent. The folks from Bebem say they give no payment for the tenure rights of LOGU GUDA's land, who resides at Nabai; while at Kileba the arrangements are the same except the land is owned by ILAI AWARE and his sister, (Tobi's wife), also of Nabai.

All the hamlets are small and in poor condition - there being three occupied houses at Bebem and Duaro, and two each at Kileba and Koiaba. Those at Duaro are nearly in pieces and the people say they will be transferring to Koiaba when accommodation is available.

It seems all these groupings sprung up at approximately the same time - just after the termination of World War 2. Dimuga people, mainly from Nora, Keria and Deigam occupied the sites of Duaro and Koiaba, while those at Bebem came from the Rabaraba Sub-District and those at Kileba from the Iona Sub-District, both of the Northern District.

It is commonly rumoured that this is Administration land, and the supposed owners are very hazy as to whether their fathers also sold this 'village land' when Baibara was originally purchased from them.

Quite an amount of trouble has been caused by these villagers and the management of Baibara is seeking to evict them if they are on their leasehold. Again it is not known whether Baibara's boundaries circumscribe the villages or if it is separate Administration holdings.

I have suggest to the councillor that the local Demarcation Committee should, the previous owners of this /find/ mentioned land, as the names above have been questioned to their real validity of title amongst the other villagers, and then mark out the boundaries, so if there are any ambiguities to the alienation of it, they may be readily traced and rectified.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints were not numerous and were of a general nature - wife beating, desertions, and pig disputes. In all nine complaints to this nature were lodged with me.

At Baibara pigs from the nine surrounding villages get in and rout the ground, airstrip and coconuts. On one occasion when a boss-boy and two labourers speared and chased some of these pigs they were seen by the owners from Duaro and Koiaba, who were returning home via the plantation. The villagers became irate and chased the labourers in no unthreatening manner brandishing axes, spears and knives and shouting that they were going to kill them. That night they made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the labourers with the intention of carrying out their threats.

This incident, a week before my coming, seemed to be the boiling point of the friction between the villagers and the labour line, which has been brewing for some time and has caused numerous complaints from all those in this area.

REST HOUSES

All rest houses, but one were in reasonable condition. This rest house at Borebo had been blown down two months previously and no attempt had been made to fix it, even though the people were warned of the patrol two weeks in advance. I was subsequently forced to stay with the L.M.S. Pastor and his wife.

CARRIERS, CANOES ETC.

Carriers in all villages were easily obtained and paid at the rate of 10 cents per hour, which they seemed satisfied with mainly through a matter of habit I feel, and have come to regard this as a token gift from the Government. The longest walk, from Ilai to Nabai, took just over three hours and thus at no stage of the patrol were carriers forced to stay overnight in other villages.

In many cases women and children also came along bringing with them food for their friends in the destined village. This tended to promote a more jovial atmosphere and took the soberness out of the walk.

Canoes were also readily available to hire, the charges being 10c per hour for outriggers to 10c an hour per crew member for double canoes. Approximately 60% of travel was by canoe and at times became quite treacherous due to rough seas and the strong ever present S.E. monsoonal winds. The trip from Ubuna to Eunore Island, normally a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour run took 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours of constant tacking in heavy seas.

The manager of Mamai Estate graciously provided transport between Unioni and Tanobada as did the manager of Baibara between Oibada and Nabai.

HEALTH

One government Aid Post is in this area east of Magarida, (there are four in the Census Division) and it is situated at Borebo. It carries out the normal work of an aid post, but seems to lack the full support of the village and the people take little interest in maintaining repairs to the building.

At Tanobada two cases of elephantitis, two of tuberculosis and various cases of malaria were seen, which might be the result of the swarms of mosquitoes that are very prevalent.

The villages surrounding both Mamai and Baibara plantations go to the managers for medical treatment and any serious complaints are referred by the managers to Iruna Hospital (L.M.S.).

On two occasions I came across babies less than a week old that had been born on the way to hospital. It is a common practice amongst mothers to make a last minute dash before "dropping their bundle" and in more cases than not the babies are born in transit to the maternity ward. To make the situation worse the mothers usually return straight to their village once they have rested a few days, without proceeding for a check-up.

At each village I was forced to remark on the sanitary arrangements, if any at all. Most villages relied on traditional methods of excreting in the bushes or rock pools, which the tide would flush. The few places that did have toilets were usually suspended on poles over the sea or water inlets. These however, especially at Borebo and Sabiribo were unhygienic at low tide when there was no water below them.

Constructive criticism was given together with model plans for proper sanitary systems.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As shown on the patrol map less than half the patrol was by foot. Those tracks traversed were all in good condition as far as walking paths go. They were all narrow and as most communication is by sea, serve little real purpose to the villagers.

From Onioni to Tanobada there is a vehicular road which passes through Mamai and is thus maintained by the Estate.

The people of Tanobada requested that the Council buy them a tractor to transport their copra to the coast, even though the manager of Mamai usually obliges them if they request his assistance. I spoke to the manager and the villagers and they have agreed to mutually co-operate together. The manager will transport their produce, if the people lay aside one or two days a month to repair and maintain the road. The rest of the maintenance will be as before, by the Mamai labourers.

This road could easily be extended to Ilai, without any trouble, and as these people produce the largest amount of coffee in the area, this will be economically desirable in the near future. The distance between the village and the existing road is about 2½ miles.

CEMETRIES

I saw only one graveyard in my travels, which was composed of three headstones (all one family) set underneath a rusted corrugated awning, at Gabubu.

The rest of the villages still carry out the old Mailu custom of burying a man on his own land; although the rituals attached to this have since gone.

Today the deceased person is usually placed in a casket or wrapped in palm leaves (however not embalmed) and then placed in the ground. Sometimes headstones or wooden crosses depict the burial site but single coconut palms are still commonly used. Small elongated houses between one and two feet high built of thatched grass and ordained with flowers are also used.

In earlier times, I am led to believe, food and trinkets were also planted with the deceased, or else small mourning houses were built on top of the grave in which food, a continually burning lamp and the deceased's worldly possessions were kept in case he should suddenly return. For a certain period his widow often wail and fast also. After a respectful few months had past the house was demolished and either flowers or a coconut palm planted on the grave site.

ANTHROPOLOGY

A custom that is not commonly known but is still practised widely in this area is the collecting of jaw bones from pigs and cuscus' that are killed on hunting expeditions. The people believe that if the jaw bones are not retained they will have no future luck when they go hunting. The bottom half of the jaw is only kept, and in one house at Pedili a man had 50 to 60 of these bones, stuck in the ribs of the roof, over the cooking section of his house. They were black and tarnished from smoke and dirt. In most villages bones were seen in lesser quantities, and they were usually kept for 1½ to 2 years before being thrown away.

At Gobubu, a hamlet of two houses, I noticed an interesting puri-puri stick. It was approximately 2'9" in length made of black palm and engraved with emblems of the stars, moon, trees, rocks, a snake and a spirit. The carvings were embedded with lime that vividly showed up on the black background. Attached to the top of the stick were tufts of human hair (this was clarified by the villagers), a cowry shell and a few bright beads.

The owner, a bushman true, was absent at the time, however when I later saw him he refused to say what the stick's purpose was for, and he didn't want to sell it. Other villagers said it was to cure the sick, by waving it over them to scare the evil spirits away. I feel it may have other uses besides this, as this type of 'magic' is very real to even the 'missionised' people, even though they say very little, or want to say anything about it.

Paddling out from Dabutu, it was observed that certain people were raising clams just off-shore in about four feet of water. They feed the clams small marine insects daily and after nine or ten years they are large enough for a good meal. Only four clam shells were seen and

even though this is their first attempt at such a venture, two are nearly ready for eating.

LABOUR

Two plantations are in this sector of the Census Division - Mamai and Baibara. Both estates employ contract labourers in preference to casuals, and they are usually of Chimbu or Gosiago stock. Casuals are only engaged when odd jobs or extra work requires them. Both managers have found casual labour undependable and not worth while hiring for long periods, although each estate has at least two local boss boys who have been there for many years.

A large number of desertions from the Chimbu line at Baibara are always being noted. A week before my arrival they had eight desertions, and I was confronted before I reached the plantation by nine or ten Chimbos, who stated they did not like the manager or the conditions and wanted to be repatriated.

After making inquiries I found both parties to blame. Not so much the manager as the owner was at fault, as he often makes impromptu visits and countermands his manager's orders. The labour line on the other hand has had a lot of trouble with village pigs (which they have been killing and eating), and has come to regard the manager (who is relatively new to his job) as the "liklik" masta. On a number of occasions they have refused to work, one time being when one Chimbu said to the manager, "mi pilim skin bilong mi les", so he and a few of his followers sat in the boy house all day.

To sum up the situation in the area - the manager is not yet fully capable of handling his line, and there are a few bigheads amongst it that realize this and take full advantage of it, not only towards the plantation but to the numerous villages in the immediate proximity. A weak councillor presides over these villages and a group of renegade villagers, that also realize the manager's position and have little regard for the law (one man went so far as to say the Government was all "koikoi"), steal coconuts and terrorise the labourers, (I feel this might be an attempted form of payback for the loss of their pigs). As stated above the owner does not leave the manager to his own devices and has a bad habit of carrying a side-arm or rifle on his tours of his property, which further arouses suspicion and unrest amongst the workers.

A labour inspector visited the plantation about three weeks before I, and reported nothing unusual. The labourers voiced no complaints as they did to me, (the eight desertions occurred a few days after the inspector left) and the manager didn't fully mention the position also, as I feel he was unsure of himself. The situation has eased somewhat with the conviction of most trouble makers, but whether their corrective detention will curb future trouble is a matter that only time will tell.

6

CONCLUSION

1. From the reception of the patrol at the far end of the Census Division (the area around Baibara) and the numerous complaints brought forward, I feel a follow up patrol will be needed very soon. The area is basically backward in all forms of economic development and it is very hard to even think of any form of relief to give them. If more interest was taken in this region, by the council allocating at least one works project here (so far they have received nothing) and more regular patrols being sent, the people might motivate themselves once they see they have not been forgotten. Suggested assistance sought by the villagers from the council was mainly in the form of copra dryers, which is commendable as the few they have are all falling apart, and with new dryers more money from ~~extra~~ copra could start this motivation stated above. Once the ball starts to roll their "spiv" councillor will have to amend his ways or I feel he will be left underfoot, which will be for the further benefit of the community.

2. Commerce and Industry. As noted under this heading above I think it would be a wise move for co-operatives to make sure all their Society members know the workings and functions of a co-operative society store, lest they find themselves in a similar position to those people at Sabiribo. I will also ask the Co-operative Officer to make a trip to Sabiribo to see if a Copra society would be favourable, if the people still so desire their own copra outlet. I believe early next year Trade and Industry are going to run business courses for traders, and if this eventuates it will certainly be a shot in the arm for all store-keepers in the area.

3. Health. a) As explained sanitary systems are few however the council is now thinking of introducing pig and sanitary and hygiene rules, which if rigorously enforced will clean up much of the more common diseases in the whole region.

b) The Aid Post Orderly must be made to do more patrolling. He, by only staying at Borebo has caused dissention amongst most other villages. The people of Aroana/Derebai have asked the council for their own aid post while places down the coast have only been counting on the six monthly rounds of the nurses from Iruna. The people around Baibara want the orderly to patrol there regularly as they are two days away from the hospital, and because of the recent disputes between themselves and the Baibara labour they are timid to approach the manager for assistance even though they have been offered a standing invitation.

c) Swarms of mosquitoes were seen at Tanobada and malaria was quite common. If a malaria eradication team could be sent to this village it would help the people considerably.

4. Agriculture. The council will have to check all its coffee grinders in the Census Division to see they are all adjusted correctly and are not being abused like the one at Tanobada. This could be carried out by the council messenger who seems to have a fair idea of all the council's equipment.

5. Land. Further elaboration on this subject is not necessary, however it must be emphasised that the longer the boundaries of Mamai and Baibara Estates remain undefined the more people will suffer and the less the area will advance economically.

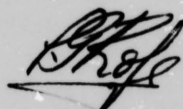
5

6. Roads. Vehicular roads are few in this area and are found only around the two plantations. For economic development, especially to the inland villages, roads are essential. With Ilai producing more coffee each year and the possibility of putting a road through to ~~the~~ join the Mamai road, without excessive labour or construction costs, the council might well consider this project in preference to many of the suggestions that resulted from this patrol. (See 'Appendix C').

7. Economic Situation. As seen by "Appendix 'A'" the area has limited numbers and varieties of cash crops. Only a minority of villages, primarily Sabiribo for copra and Ilai and Kebei for coffee, are receiving average incomes from their produce. All other villages have ample opportunity of increasing their yields but they are too indolent and short sighted and only produce and replant to suit their basic needs. Economic progress is consequently slow and tiring and will not develop fully until this trend is broken.

Only at one village, Kebei, was a labour shortage hampering their village development. This place, unseen since the last war, has large amounts of fertile ground that have not been utilised due to the small village population. Nobody was reported to be working away from the village.

8. All in all the patrol was a pleasure to conduct despite the shortcomings already described. A lot of space in this report has dealt with the farther most Baibara section of the Census division and if this is noted on following patrols I'm sure the area will start to take hold of its self and progress easily.



P.I. Rofe

Cadet Patrol Officer

④

APPENDIX 'A'

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Number of Coconut Trees:

Derebai	4238
Dagobo	1711
Borebo	285
Ilai	not counted
Maeva	720
Pedili	1653
Kebei	1296
Sabiribo	7826
Tanobada	2164
Unevi	724

Number of Arabica Trees:

nil

Number of Robusta Trees:

Aroana	14
Derebai	151
Ilai	1023
Kebei	993
Tanobada	583

(3)

APPENDIX 'C'

COUNCIL PROJECTS REQUESTED BY THE VILLAGERS

Shown below is a list compiled from the people in each village visited as to their needs and wants that they would like satisfied by the Amazon Bay Local Government Council.

<u>Aroana - Derebai</u>	Aid Post Fishing Nets Stove - Womens Fellowship
<u>Borebo - Dagobo - Unevi</u>	Hot air dryer Outboard motor
<u>Ubuna</u>	Water pump
<u>Sabiribo</u>	Wire for pig fence
<u>Maiva</u>	Water pump Wire for pig fence
<u>Pedili</u>	Wire for pig fence " " copra dryer Wheelbarrows and spades
<u>Eunoro</u>	Wire for pig fence
<u>Onsoni</u>	Water pump
<u>Geagea</u>	Shotgun Outboard motor Stove for womens' Club
<u>Tanobada - Kebei</u>	A tractor 40 to 50 sheets corrugated iron to a) finish school b) " church c) build copra dryer Wire tray for copra dryer
<u>Ilai</u>	Radio Shotgun
<u>Ori</u>	Copra dryer and wire trays
<u>Oibada</u>	3 wire trays for dryer 2 tanks (water) 10 sheets corrugated iron
<u>Nabai</u>	Water pump 2 wire trays for dryer
<u>Goga</u>	2 wire trays for dryer
<u>Kurauto</u>	3 wire trays
<u>Kileba</u>	Shotgun

In several cases where two or more villages attended the one meeting their suggestions would be repetitious of one another after each group had been asked to contribute their ideas. Few original ideas were put forward and the audience was often stumped as to any suggestions at all.

At Sabiribo the meeting included people from Eunoro, Dabutu, Maiva and Pedili and consequently requests were duplicated between these villages. In this case pig fencing wire. The same occurred around Nabai - wire trays for copra dryers.

As can be seen the suggestions tended to be for minor local projects and not for long term communal ones. This seems to amplify the short sightedness as commented upon in the Conclusion and as any talk was only forthright after much prompting the audience gave me the feeling they didn't care even about themselves. The common phrase "you say taubada" sums up their attitude.

This luckily wasn't always the case and although some suggestions were unrealistic the majority were quite necessary to the village concerned. I inspected the water sources of each village and those that asked for water pumps I can fully say need them. The only trouble is for the council to find the appropriate funds as all these villages are very small or dying out. It must be remembered that the hill (Dimuga) people, who comprise half the Census division, also have got nothing to show from the council, and a choice must be made as to who gets the council's limited funds spent on them. Again it is true to say that no suitable projects have been found for the Dimugas, due to their inaccessibility, but it must surely irate them to see their tax contributions spent on a few coastal villages.

The village councillor also assisted not only in helping to explain the coming infusion of a multi-racial council, but the means in which the council makes up its works programmes. The people readily understood the problem and in a couple of instances voiced their condolences to the Dimugas. This however did not help the smaller coastal hamlets who are in much the same position, so far as having been neglected projects wise.

The Amazon Bay Council is hampered all round through lack of money. After extracting recurrent costs very little is left to suit the needs of the majority, and this is something that all taxpayers in the Census division will have to be told as very few properly understand this, as is stated in the 'Introduction'.



67-5-4

20

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

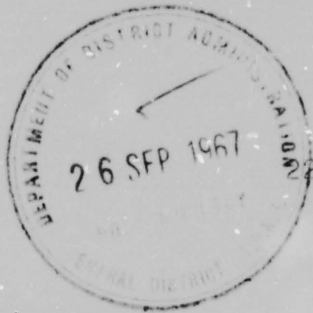
Telephone 4601

Our Reference 67-1-36

If calling ask for

Mr

Department of District Administration,
Konedobu, Papua.



22nd September, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

KUPIANO PATROL NO. 4 OF 1966/1967.

Your 67-5-4 of the 18th July, 1967, refers.

Mr. Rofe is to be congratulated on preparing a very thorough report.

I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner's comments in paragraph 3 (c) re the Council. Only by constant patrolling and explanations to the people on the role and functions of the Council can the situation improve.

Please have the Assistant District Commissioner make enquiries into the activities of HARE and the "Medical Training Centre" at DERIA. (Page 7, paragraph 2 of the report.)

DDC(D)

J. K. McCarthy

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

A.D.C. Kupiano

forwarded please. Could you advise re the last paragraph please

RTG

[Handwritten signature]

Ref: 67-5-4

18th. July, 1967.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/66/67 KUPIANO
Mr. P.I. Rofe C.D.O.

The above report is forwarded for your perusal please.

2. Quite comprehensive comments have been made by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kupiano.
3. Ianu Road. The main purpose of this is to give settlers in the No. 2 Mori Bomguina Sub-division vehicular access to the coast. They have planted extensive gardens, and at present, have to carry out the produce.
4. The road is progressing slowly, unseasonable rains have caused many delays in the construction.
5. Land Investigation: This is the purchase of land at Manana for the Cloudy Bay Airstrip. The people just will not realise that they will benefit most from this. Added to this the fact that they recently received some \$6.00 per tree for trees erroneously cut on native land. This payment has not only effected land transactions in this area, but throughout the whole Sub-District.
6. Council Activities: Cloudy Bay Council is an uneconomic unit. There are only some 1400 taxpayers in the whole of the Council.
7. Last year, and early this year a move was made to amalgamate these people with either or both the Marshall Lagoon and Amazon Bay Councils. Owing to their insular and independent outlook the Cloudy Bay people were against it. Thus they remain by themselves.
8. The people generally here are a rather difficult group to Administer and virtually impossible to understand. Their acceptance of the S.D.A. faith has not improved them. If anything it has made them worse. Generally they are not prepared to work to improve their lot, but expect everyone else to do the work for them.
9. The attitude displayed at Taxpayers meetings, particularly those of the Cloudy Bay - Robinson River area is typical of their attitude as a whole.
10. I can foresee no great improvement in this Council, due to the lethargy of the office bearers and the size of the unit.
11. Generally, a very good and informative report, well presented by Mr. Rofe. The report indicates that Mr. Rofe has carried out his duties well.

(R.T. GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER C.D.

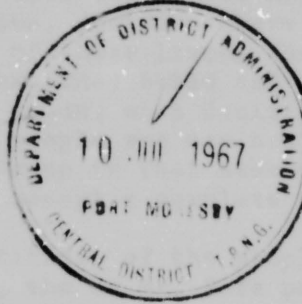
67-5-4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr..... NDL/wo.



Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

5th July, 1967.

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

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT No.4/66-67.

The above report enclosed. Delay in its submission was unavoidable due to other commitments.

2. The report is a very thorough one and Mr. Rofe is to be commended for his effort.

3. Details comments are as follows.

a) Ianu Road. This has been dealt with by previous correspondence. The results of efforts to date are a cleared route through most of the No2. subdivision area, access from the main road to Ianu village and approximately 1½ miles of gravelled surface.

b) Land Investigation - Cloudy Bay.

This investigation is still not completed. This is no fault of Mr. Rofe's, however, as he had not the time to complete it. At this stage it remains for Declaration of Customs to be signed by the vendors. I hope to have these completed within a month.

It is fairly obvious that there is no conception of land values, amongst the Manua people at least. Their conceptions were clouded by the amounts paid for trespass on land near the investigated area, and so I expect that is reasonable to assume that they would consider outright purchase for the area to bring them considerably more. The spokesman mentioned as demanding \$1200 is the main agitator in this group, and I sometimes doubt his mental balance.

The land purchase is of direct benefit to this group, and perhaps the people have understood this aspect a little and had cause to come to a reasonable agreement.

c) Some solid work was done by Mr. Rofe and Mr. Barratt in the last section of the patrol. The Common Roll was amended for the census division and some rather eye opening meetings were conducted with the village people on Council affairs.

I am convinced that the greater number of the people consider their Council as a direct arm of the Administration. I think they consider that tax paid is paid to the Administration through the Council, and that projects carried out by the Council are those which the Administration directs be carried out. I doubt if many people took seriously the attempts made in these taxpayers meetings to find out what the people expected from the Council.

These attitudes are again probably reasonable when it is considered that since the advent of Administration control the people have been controlled nearly completely by the Administration, decisions have been made for them in practically all aspects of their lives, for example, that they plant coconuts, that they build and use latrines, that they repair houses, and so on, with decision strengthened by regulations. Most of the people who are now concerned in the Council were born and grew up in that atmosphere, and it must be difficult for them to accept a complete reversal.

From the attitudes of the people and from the attitudes of the Councillors, who as Mr. Rofe points out, failed to attend meetings, except in their own villages, it seems to me that there is little possibility of encouraging enthusiasm for the Council, and it must rest with the Advisory Officer to painstakingly guide the Council through every aspect of its activities.

d) Land Disputes.

Both cases will have to be dealt with by a Titles Commission hearing. I had hoped that by this stage Demarcation Committees would have been set up and operating throughout the area, but pressure of other work has precluded this.

The two jobs will receive attention as soon as staff and time are available.

e) Duramu.

There have been requests for some time from Duramu for an assistance in subdivision of clan land at Duramu. Here again, when conditions allow I will have work done on this matter.

Taxpayers meetings - Report.

My comments in (c) above apply here.

In respect to Ianu, I note from the Council Constitution that this village group is not a member of the Cloudy Bay Council unless it is included in the Amau village group.

The report indicates the typical attitude throughout the area that the Council, ergo the Administration, is to provide with no assistance from the people. Throughout this Council's history I can find no evidence of village self help in co-operation with the Council. Unless that attitude develops there is little chance of satisfaction from the Council.

Conclusion.

Mr. Rofe has done good work on this patrol, especially with the Council. He has displayed a good deal of interest in the Council and its affairs, and there has been a little improvement. I doubt, however that the situation will improve too much more.

There is no chance of multi-racial participation in the Cloudy Bay area, as there are no persons or corporations there interested. Those in the Cape Rodney area are keenly interested in the Marshall Lagoon Council and its reconstitution, and it would be a retrograde step for them to be tied to Cloudy Bay.

H. D. Lucas

(N.D. LUCAS)

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-1-3

If calling ask for

Mr. PIR/wo.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,

Kupiano,

MARSHALL LAGOON.

7th June, 1967.

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

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT No. 4/66-67
CLOUDY BAY CENSUS DIVISION.

PREFACE

For convenience this report covers three separate patrols under one cover.

SECTION 1.

Supervisory work on Ienu road, Cape Rodney.

Patrol accompanied by Constable, Reg. No. 10430, TABUN TOPULPUL.

Duration of patrol 11 days

For the periods: 1-3-67 to 4-3-67

6-3-67 to 11-3-67

29-3-67 to 1-4-67

SECTION 2.

Land investigation at Manua village, Cloudy Bay.

Patrol accompanied by Constable, Reg. No. 9380, TAIBARY BEARIPA.

Duration of patrol 21 days

For the period 2-4-67 to 23-4-67.

SECTION 3.

Cloudy Bay Area.

Patrol accompanied by Mr. C.J. Barratt, Cadet Patrol Officer, and Constable Reg. No. 10714, SIOMA SIULE.

Duration of patrol 30 days

For the period 27-4-67 to 26-5-67

Objects of the patrol: For the Cloudy Bay Local Government Council -

(a) Preparation of a "Need list", and

(b) Taxpayers Meetings for 1967/68.

2. Administration -

(a) Compilation of the Common Roll, and

(b) General Administration.

Altogether a total of sixty two days were spent on patrol and a Camping Allowance claim for sixty one nights is attached.

I shall deal with each section separately.

Section one - Ianu Road.

INTRODUCTION.

The objects of this patrol were to:-

- (i) supervise the gravelling of the Ianu road, which is an extension of the Cape Rodney road network, and
- (ii) to keep an accurate record of the hours worked by contracted labourers and vehicles (in particular).

Camp was established at Ianu village, which is three to four miles away from the road under construction. I was situated at Ianu for the full duration of the patrol.

GENERAL.

All labourers were recruited from Ianu village, which ensured a constant level of labour and ease in starting and finishing daily work on time. The labour force fluctuated very little and was constantly between fourteen and sixteen.

Vehicles used were two private tractors and trailers and one Department of Public Works tractor and trailer when it was available. Also used was one front-loader which was joined by another over the last few days of the patrol.

Detailed explanation is not necessary as I have already verbally reported and submitted time sheets to the Assistant District Commissioner. Day to day work can be seen from my Field Officers Journal.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED.

Not having a camp near the road site proved a considerable handicap, as it necessitated walking forwards and backwards to the road from Ianu each day. This consequently lost a minimum of two hours working time every day. Usually we would leave Ianu no later than 630 hours each morning, arrive at the road at approximately 730 hours and begin work between 730 and 745 hours. Work would finish at 1600 hours and we would return to Ianu about 1700 hours.

Heavy rain fell nearly every afternoon of the patrol and this made work difficult and very slow. Rain on the clay ground combined with the friction of heavily loaded tractors and trailers on top of it, gave way to rifts of thick mud, in places over two feet deep. This caused continuous bogging of vehicles and much repetitious dumping of gravel in the one place.

The road became so bad after the first three days that the vehicles had to be put off and the labourers were given the singular task of hewing down sapplings and small trees and laying them across the road.

The trees came from the Catholic Mission block, after approval had been given by the Catholic Father at Ianu.

After a stock pile of trees had been accumulated gravelling again commenced on top of the timber, thus give road access by means of a corduroy.

Time was also lost with frequent brake-downs and sometimes the vehicles would not bother to turn up until late in the morning or afternoon.

The area of road past the ford has large trees felled across it and these will need to be moved by a bulldozer.

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CONCLUSION.

Only 400 yards of gravelled road was finished while I was there, which is an average of 37 yards a day, however since the time of this patrol and the writing of the report progress has been considerable, mainly through the advent of dry weather and also better and faster machinery (e.g. six ton tip - truck).

The corduroy that was laid will have to be pulled out when grading and "boxing" becomes necessary in the future.

The delay in this report was regrettably unavoidable as I proceeded on patrol again the day after returning to Kupiano.

Section two - land investigation.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to carry out a land investigation for the purchase of the Cloudy Bay airstrip, wharf and proposed Cloudy Bay Local Government Council site, as well as a small annex of road adjacent Manaua village.

As all land investigations cannot be hurried and their length of time depends on the people involved a fair amount of spare time resulted which was profitably used on general Council Administration.

The Finance/Executive and General Council meetings for the Cloudy Bay Council also fell within the period of this patrol.

As Administrative Adviser to the Cloudy Bay Council I found this time invaluable in giving the Council a little more advisory help which it so badly needs.

All duties were conducted from Manaua village and I camped at the Council house, which is adjacent Manaua.

I don't propose to go into any detail in this report as the investigation report will speak for itself, in regards work carried out and completed.

Land investigation - general.

All investigated land is owned by one group of people from Manaua and Ganai villages, and is vested in three clans - DEMAN, SAEA and DOGOMA.

Land is communally owned by the clan and clan members have full rights over the ground. Clan membership seems to be bi-linear* and by marrying into the clan. However if a clan member migrates from the village he still retains his rights but his spouse (if from another village or clan) and children lose all rights unless they move back permanently into the village society.

Old genealogies for the DEMAN and SAEA clans helped considerably, however there were many previous omissions and additions to be made, as well as the compilation of a genealogy for the DOGOMA clan (which owns less than an acre of the investigated land). This took up the majority of time.

The SAEA clan members reside in the village behind the Council house and the DEMAN and DOGOMA clansmen reside in the village adjacent the Cloudy Bay airstrip. Both villages are named Manaua and their peoples are descendants of GANAI, which is now reduced in size to a hamlet, situated behind Baubanguina Estate. Manaua is a post world war 11 establishment, so therefore many of the people still residing at Ganai have rights over the investigated land.

* Correct terminology "Double Unilinear"

All genealogy work was conducted in the actual village and not at the Council house where I was residing. This ensured larger meetings and invited women to participate.

The people showed a keen interest in the proceedings and readily gave as much help as possible. This was mainly because they saw some end in sight and were willing to hurry the process up. As one DEMAN member stated, "there has been talk, talk, talk, for over two years on this land and no action". This is true but is mainly the peoples fault as they have demanded fantastic amounts of money for this small area of land (approximately sixty one acres).

Proceedings were again threatened with disruption when one, JAPHETH SAISA, a very verbose spokesman for the group, flatly stated he wanted "\$1200.00 or nothing" for all the land. It was explained the Government was only willing to pay \$4.00 an acre, as was the benefits to be derived from selling the land. This spokesman countered by saying he had heard on the radio of one group of people receiving \$30,000.00 and he was willing to give a special rate of \$1200.00 to the Administration. He didn't take into consideration there might have been a difference in the acreage of the two lots of land.

Last year this village received a large, above average, sum of money in payment for timber cut inadvertently on their land. This payment seems to have warped their sense of values.

I therefore proceeded with the investigation carefully skirting any talk of money. It was not until a month later when compiling the Common Roll and giving a series of taxpayers meetings that the leader of the DEMAN clan, GADO SAISA from Ganai, was met. He put it simply that he was the head man of the clan, that I was not to listen to any of the other clan members and that he was willing to accept whatever price the Government thought fit to pay him.

The way is now open to fully purchase this land that has remained just out of reach for so long.

Council Administration.

This was my first visit to the Cloudy Bay Council, so I took the opportunity of perusing all files and familiarizing myself with the Administrative side of the Council, before the Finance/Executive and General meetings took place. This was essential if I was to have any idea of what was happening and I spent approximately 50% of the patrol on this task. Of this time the last week, before my return to Kupiano, was completely taken up with Council meetings and Council correspondence.

I will speak more fully on the Council and its future in "Section 3" under "Appendix 'A' - Tax payers meetings".

CONCLUSION.

1. The land investigation report is not completely finished. All work was completed as far as possible on this patrol, however without a compass and chain there were certain sections that naturally could not be rounded off.
 2. I was lucky enough to borrow a compass from the Manager of Baubauguina Estate on my next patrol (section 3) and I "walked the boundaries" and noted improvements on the land (counted cash crop trees etc) on Sunday 21st May, 1967, after the completion of the taxpayers meetings and before the Council Committee meetings. Sunday was opportune as the Mansua people are Seventh Day Adventists.
 3. Work still to be finished is the complete retyping of the three genealogies, the typing of the schedule of owners and the signing of the "Agency Agreement" as well as the drawing of a sketch map. The agents have already been appointed and recorded so there will be no trouble here.
 4. This leaves little work to be completed after typing, so this prolonged business should soon be out of the way.
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Section 3.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was more a patrol in the full sense of the word than the two preceding sections. Nearly every village in the Cloudy Bay area was visited; half of them twice as the patrol retraced its steps along the coast.

The objects of the patrol were dual, Council and Administration work. For the Cloudy Bay Council a Series of six taxpayers meetings were held to compile a "Needs list" and to gauge the people attitudes toward the Council. I have dealt with this section separately under "Appendix A" so that it may be detached from this report if necessary.

Administrative work comprised of amending the Electoral Roll for the House of Assembly Elections next year, as well as general Administrative work including familiarization of the Cloudy Bay area.

Lack of time (before my departure to Port Moresby) limits the length of this report. I will however deal with the more important aspects of the patrol under the headings below.

Villages and village officials.

All villages were clean and tidy especially those under Seventh Day Adventist control. The inland villages all had neat lawns surrounding their old but useable houses. Coastal villages were all built on the bleak black windswept beaches, and were also clean but many found problems in obtaining good drinking water. Consequently water supplies have a priority rating in the Council estimates.

Village officials (Councillors and hygiene sanitation Committee men) did their job satisfactorily although by no means enthusiastically. Only in two villages out of seventeen did the people willingly bring water and help set up camp for us. In the other villages they left it up to the officials while they (the people) went nonchalantly about their business as if the patrol wasn't in the area.

Less than half the villages had Rest House and most of these were in poor condition. The patrol was forced to stay in a mission house, aid post, a trade store and private houses. The more common excuses seemed to be that the people were waiting for the Assistant District Commissioner to donate corrugated iron for roofing the rest houses. Whether this be so or not the people were told they had better get busy soon and use grass if necessary.

The toilets were in worse condition, and in one village, Baramata No. 4, there was not a toilet at all and I was forced to flee into the bushes. Hygiene Sanitation men were given instructions and I propose to hold a special meeting at the Council House after the Hygiene and Sanitation Rule is passed to make sure that they know their duties properly. The setting up of this Committee is one of the many blunders that has happened to the Council, but now it is in, the Councillors will not expel the committee even though they are inefficient, costly and too numerous (twenty), lest they lose face to them.

Political situation.

Except for one or two exceptions the people are all indolent. They will not motivate themselves for the sake of the Council, but want the Council to bend over backwards towards them. Talks given in the taxpayers meetings on trying to progress the country in preparation for independence brought resonant nods but went only skin deep as was brought out when the actual tax rate and "needs list" were discussed. The people are prepared to let others do the work while they sit back in their own village world. At all taxpayers meetings the people were asked whether they wanted self government and independence within the next few years or whether they should wait twenty or thirty years hence, the answer was always for the latter but when it was asked what they were doing or even contemplating to do, the response was always the same, groans or "ohs".

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At Manaua the audience complained the Europeans were rich and they, the natives were poor. It was explained they were lucky to have so much land available while the people of Asia had so little and were starving. Asked whether they were going to apply for the Amau resettlement blocks when applications opened next year, they answered no, because they had so much land of their own. Then when asked why they didn't plant cash crops and increase their wealth they said they had, which I know from my land investigation is true of only three or four men to such a limited degree that it is almost negligible when compared to the whole village.

The above points are also mentioned in "Appendix A - Taxpayers meetings"

There are three missions in the area the London Missionary Society (Papua Ekalesia and Kwato) Catholic and Seventh Day Adventists. The latter has by far the greatest influence in the area, not only over the overall number of villages but also in intensity over the individual people.

The Catholic mission is established at only one village, Ianu which was until two years ago of the Kwato religion. There is a Catholic Father in the village and he seems to have motivated the people to quite a level above the rest of the Cloudy Bay population.

The Papua Ekalesia is only found on the west side of Cloudy Bay tending towards the Amazon Bay Census Division where they have a complete hold over the area. Its policy doesn't seem to change and these people are the most slothful of the two other religions.

The Kwato mission is at Amau and Doma villages and it is similar to the Papua Ekalesia.

All the rest of the villages are S.D.A. Two incidents arose concerning this mission. The M.V. "Lolorua" had to drop the patrol at Apaeva village on Saturday afternoon at 1630 hours. The village people made no move to welcome the patrol, even with a verbal greeting, and refused to carry our gear from the wharf up to the rest house until after 1800 hours. This may not have been so bad had the rest house not have been five minutes from the wharf. The people in the meantime paraded past the rest house gawking as if we were caged animals but not daring to mutter a sound. At 1800 hours when it was nearly pitch dark the Councillor timidly appeared and had the gear carried up to the rest house.

The head teacher at the Primary - T - School at Bam village complains that the neighbouring SDA villagers at Darava refuse to allow their children to attend the Government school. When the parents were questioned, they denied this, but it was quite evident the younger children were receiving no tuition.

Health.

There are four Aid Posts in the area (Doma, Segili, Boru and Amau) which seem to run satisfactorily and need no comment. The Aid Post at Segili is under a house and is completely unsanitary, however the Council has provided for the building of a new Aid Post in its Draft Estimates and this will overcome this problem.

The Aid Post orderly at Doma, Magela Ma'a has complained that Hare Duba, an old man, also of Doma, has been practising "puri-puri," and that the village people see this man in preference to him.

I spoke with Hare who readily admitted he was a "Papua Doctor" and that he was there to help the people. He further stated he had attended a special school for doctors at Deria, Amazon Bay Census Division, three years ago, which lasted several months. The school was conducted by a Baniara woman, Banua?, who had married a Deria man, and she has regularly held courses each year selected inland people to attend.

Hare's method of treatment was simple. He first ate a hot tasting berry (approximately the size of a Robusta coffee bean), then he placed his hands in a cane basket and after leaving them there for half a minute extracted them and started massaging the painful area on the patient's body. This was supposed to remove the bad bone, and cease all suffering. He charged 50 cents a consultation.

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If Hare couldn't cure the patient, he said he then referred them to the Aid Post Orderly. Quite a few deaths have occurred over the past few years and one fellow died on 13th May, 1967 when the patrol had moved on to Apaeva (death believed to have been caused by tuberculosis).

I took no action against Hare other than telling him he might be held responsible for any deaths in the village and that he must desist his practise immediately. I refrained from arresting him until further advice from the Assistant District Commissioner, as this action sometimes makes martyrs of these "puri-puri" men in the village peoples sights, and therefore does more harm than good. In the meantime I urge an investigation into this alleged training school for "Papuan Doctors", held at Deria.

Land.

These is an aggregation of land matters and disputes and I will deal with them separately.

1. Land Dispute - Lagau Ma'a of Bam village.

For previous correspondence refer to Kupiano file 35-9-21. There are some ambiguities in past correspondence which this report will help to relieve.

Oreva Geu (m) planted 700 coconuts and 700 coffee trees in 1953 on land called Gone. In 1965 he died and Lagau Ma'a of Bam village his first nephew has claimed his inheritance.

Four men from Darava, (Maino Wakai (m), Monai Maino (m), Bo'u Samarai (m), and Madu Samarai (m) however claim the land belongs to them.

On investigation it was found that the land belongs to the MIDA clan of Darava, of which the above four men belong. The clan leaders are ARAUMAGI VEREGE (m) residing at Si'ini and his sister MAUWA VEREGE living at Darava.

Since 1958 there has been some misunderstanding amongst some officers that the land belonged to the Administration. Apparently Mr. Clarke surveyed the area in 1958 and this survey may be the cause of the misapprehension.

The concensus of opinion in the area is that the Administration has no rights over this land because it has not rendered any payment for it. Hence this dispute between Lagau and the Darava people.

Two things are apparent. (i) Oreva planted the crops on this land and (2) that the MIDA clan owns the land.

Lagau claims he has spent \$160 plus \$200 to \$600 (for labour) on this block. The Darava people say he has spent nothing and that Duba Geu (Oreva's brother), now residing on the Bomguina resettlement blocks is the only one to have put money into the land besides Oreva. Further to this Duba is reported to have said the MIDA people can harvest the crops as long as they pay him half the profits each year.

Lagau and the MIDA clansmen are singular in mind about one thing. They both want the land and crops for themselves and are not prepared to receive compensation from the other group (not within any reason).

The above facts may throw a little more light on the case and the only solution seems to be in the District Commissioners 35-5-2 of the 30th November, 1966, which advocates the parties to petition the Lands Titles Commission.

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2. Robinson River Plantation.

While at Darava, the people complained that the MIDA, BOIVA and OIO clans should still own the land on which Robinson River Plantation is established.

It seems GOILAGA INVAORA was the origin owner and he lived in a garden house on land called "LUIBO" (around about where block No.4 is now). The first Burns Philp Manager was supposed to have bought land for an axe and two sticks of tobacco.

OIO village then situated where the present Manager's house is, and DARAVA originally on block No.2, were then forced to move to their present sites.

When the Manager tried to plant where BAM is now he was chased off with spears and began to plant at the other end of the plantation.

OIO and DARAVA before this were supposed to have lived in the foot hills behind the "plantation land" about the time ABAU station was established.

The Manager of Robinson River plantation says Burns Philp have a 12,000 acre lease, of which 3,500 acres is utilized with coconuts and rubber. The normal Manager is on leave and his assistant couldn't enlighten me at all, a check with Burns Philp's main branch may give some extra information.

3. Boru - Si'ini dispute.

This is a complex problem and as instructed I only collected information and did not attempt to mediate. I will outline both side's arguments:

Si'ini Argument.

General.

GORUME is the general name of the land from the coast up to the Robinson River southern boundary and from the EDAPON river (near BORU village) to DARAVA village in the Amazon Bay Census Division. These boundaries encumber BORU village and all the people plant areas of land.

GORUME was previously an inland village (see attached sketch map) that has now become extinct. The village had three clans (i) MOHODUBU (ii) MAIDUBU and (iii) A'AUDUBU. The clan descendants have now migrated to various villages throughout the Cloudy Bay area (mainly to the S.D.A. villages). MOHODUBU owns the land on which BORU is situated, and the clan leader now resides at SI'INI.

History.

The first man of MOHODUBU remembered was VERI who begat UVIA who begat WEARI, the present clan leader.

Before moving to GORUME village, the few people there were lived in a cave near the present site of SEGILI village. They then moved to EULE village (between present BORU and old GORUME) where they resided for some time.

Legend.

One EULE man, UILA DOI, went hunting one day and ventured down to the beach because he was hot and sat in the shade of a tree. UILA then saw a man, OBE ABI, paddle up to the beach.

UILA and OBE both spoke different language but by using signs OBE told UILA that he came from the island that could be seen out to sea (BANABANA) off the coast near BORU and that all the people were hungry and thirsty (there being no fresh water on the island).

UILA told OBE to go and catch a fish to pay for his food while he went to gather sago and he said he would light a fire when OBE was supposed to come in. (EULE at this stage didn't have a canoe but they knew about fish).

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WAHUA DOI then joined his brother DOI and they told OBE he could have half their sago farm and also a small plot of land for a garden without payment, as long as OBE didn't plant any coconuts. (The SI'INI people using approximate demensions showed me this plot was about 100 yards square). This land was called BOMBABA'A.

The GORUME people had at this time three coconut trees planted on the beach. OBE disobeyed instructions and using GORUME nuts he planted his own trees. The three original trees were supposed to have been cut down by the BORU people in 1958.

The people from BANABANA Island were supposed to be Mailu people from GAGAISENA inside Amazon Bay. They then moved across from the island to BOMBABA'A and then down the coast 100 yards to the present BORU site.

Just before the islanders moved to the coast EULE moved up to the GORUME site.

MAGAUBO village near BORU is not involved in this disput because most of the people are GORUME descendants, who have intermarried and now speak the MAILU language.

Boru argument.

BORU village was originally at BURUMAI Point (now where DEDELE Estate is). The people then moved down to MORITA near the present village site then onto the present site.

BORU men say they previously owned all land from SI'INI to the OIBO river following the coastal plain around, until DEDELE Estate was purchased and now they are left with practically no land.

Old BORU headman, OPA MOTO further says the land in question must be BORU's because the MAILU language is spoken all the way up the coast from the Amazon Bay Census Division to DEDELE Point.

GORUME, DARAVA and OIO villages spoke the MADA'A language; the SI'INI, BADUBADU, DURAMU, GANAI; and, APAEVA, SEGILI, BAK and DOMA people speak the NEMEDA'A language. The MAILU language goes further than DEDELE, in fact up to DOMARA and BARAMATA near Cape Rodney. These four languages are intermingled throughout the Cloudy Bay area and undoubtably throw light on the origins of all the people's forefathers.

Conclusion.

1. The BORU people in the past have said to other Administrative officials that the land belongs to the GORUME descendants (SI'INI persons in particular).
2. The SI'INI owners have given permission for only two men to plant on their land - SEPA BENAU and DEDELE BENAU who have 3800 coconut trees between them. However they say once these men die then crops revert back to the GORUME people (MOHODUBU). SEPA, the Local Government Councillor, is of course not happy with this and another case such as described above in (i) might occur again.
3. A lot of coconut trees have been planted by BORU men. I listed 15,000 trees while at the taxpayers meeting and not all the people were present for me to record their plantings.
4. The people from BORU and SI'INI were advised the Lands Titles Commission would be notified and that they might have to wait more than a year for their case to be heard.

Land Tenure Project.

While at DURAMU, KERRY EINA approached me in regard the above. He is very keen to have his families' and his own land individually marked out, and made into a proprietary company. He even brought with him a "Share Register" and a "share script" book, the uses of which were explained to him.

KERRY seems quite enterprising as he already owns shares in two Australian Companies.

He has been advised to see the Business Advisory Office of the Department of Trade and Industry in reference to his company.

Common Roll.

The Electrol Roll was completely bought up to date and half the names still have to be typed. The names are legible and one of the clerks can do this.

All village people were brought together and they were told to answer their names when called. The whereabouts of names unanswered was recorded as was anyone left off the Roll (over 21 years old) after the completion of calling. People not in the village but left off the Roll had their names recorded with appropriate comments as to their whereabouts.

APPENDIX A.

CLOUDY BAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
TAXPAYERS MEETINGS 1967/68.

Introduction.

At the April Council meeting it was decided to have a series of six taxpayers meetings, firstly to compile a "Needs Lists" and secondly to discuss the tax rate for the coming fiscal year. The Council President was also to incorporate a short talk on self - government, independence and the House of Assembly when talking on the tax rate, to show the interlocking bearing each has on the other. This was to be along the lines as set down in Appendix 'A' of the handbook "Finances of Local Government Councils".

The Council President, vice President and clerk were all to accompany the patrol, which regrettably also included the compilation of the Electrol Roll. This dual patrol was unfortunately unavoidable as the Taxpayers meetings were several months overdue and the Common Roll had a priority rating.

General.

All meetings proceeded according to schedule and were highly spirited although orderly, with many questions and much talk on the tax rate being raised.

There was only one thing wrong, neither the President, Vice-President nor the clerk turned up for the meetings. The President attended the second last meeting being by virtue in and for his home area, as well as the last, as did the clerk, which was held outside the Council House.

This report is not an avenue for expression of my grievences or of confidential reporting, however it must be pointed out that the meetings were all well publicised and each of the above three executives knew precisely his responsibilities. None of them had a valid excuse for missing such an important occasion and not one had the decency to forward his apology.

I therefore, was forced to conduct the discussions myself. These ran along the following lines. Firstly the "Needs List" was explained and compiled with the aid of a blackboard. All suggestions were written down no matter how extravagant or minute; discussion was urged but suggestions were from the taxpayers only and not the Adviser. Once all ideas of Council aid to the community (and as was more often, to the individual) were exhausted, I briefly ran through the list giving the "pros and cons" of each item.

The audience was told final decision on their "needs" was up to the Councillors who would adjudge them according to their importance depending on the availavility of funds.

At each of the six venues a motor vehicle (i.e. a truck or tractor and trailer) was requested.

A great deal of discussion has previously been held at Council meetings, together with various correspondence between the Regional Local Government Officer and the Council about the purchase of a tractor. Despite the fact the Council could not afford to buy a tractor in the first instant, there are no vehicular roads in the area at the moment, and if there were all relevant factors tend to make it a completely uneconomic proposition to purchase a tractor.

All groups of people were determined they "must have a tractor and trailer" and were prepared to do business. Women got up and said they weren't horses and they must have a vehicle to carry their produce; men hinted on blackmail saying they wouldn't pay tax unless they received a tractor, or else they said they would pay an additional \$2.00 or \$4.00 taxation after they had received the tractor.

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All reason was lost and the Council emerged as the wicked ogre withholding all tax money over the past six years and not spending a penny in the Cloudy Bay area. This was stated on several occasions by a few verbose gentlemen.

This point was opportune to merge the first section (the Needs List) with the other section (the tax rate for the coming financial year).

Again with the aid of a blackboard a simple explanation of the estimates, touching on income and 'A' and 'B' expenditure was given. It was shown how the money spent on the village people (mainly 'C' expenditure) was derived from the difference between revenue and 'A' and 'B' expenditure. I was shocked, as well as the audience, when I first found out this "difference" was only \$2143.00 (as in the 2nd Revised Estimates 1966/67). I thought it prudent not to reveal the exact amount of carry over from last year (\$2932.00) and the taxpayers very quickly grasped the point, (in all except one meeting), that the Council certainly could not afford to buy and run a tractor on this amount of money, especially as it is planning the building of a Council Chambers (estimated cost \$6,000.00).

From here discussion was diverted to the House of Assembly with stress being placed on the bearing of taxation on the budget. Two lines of thought branched from this:- (a) the contrast between the budget and the Council Estimates, and (b) how people must pay taxation not only to make the Council strong but the whole country strong. At each meeting the people were asked whether they wanted independence and self-government quickly or wanted to wait twenty or thirty years. The answer in all cases was for the latter, and was resoundingly the same, "we must wait until we are strong enough to look after ourselves". It was then put on the line that everyone must play his part and the best way was to cohere with the Council. Seeing the size of the Council's revenue made it virtually useless at the moment, coupled with its "one source income", it was hinted, but not stated, that the tax should be raised. A variety of suggestions was called for, climaxing with a vote at the close of suggestions to determine what nomination the majority of taxpayers present wanted. It was made clear that this was only an indication to their Councillors, by whom the final determination was to be made.

Perhaps I pressed my point too strongly in some case as the forum on a few occasions became very boisterous and made even the women turn a reddish brown. The people's patriotism suddenly in a grashing bellow turned inwards towards themselves. They wanted the tax lowered (which was explained as being impractical) or left the same until they get tractors, roads or outboard motors and only a minute majority wanted the tax raised.

Below comments on each meeting.

Ianu 8th May, 1967.

This meeting was for the IANU taxpayers only and their needs list is as follows:

1. Manual grass cutter.
2. Purchase of corrugated iron for village houses.
3. Aid Post and orderly.
4. Assistance to maintain IANU access road, especially with help in building bridges.
5. Assistance to purchase truck. Council to pay half the cost.
6. Council to buy coastal vessel to help people take produce to Port Moresby.
7. Cartridges for village shotguns.
8. People want their own individual village Councillor.

The audience seemed slightly disillusioned after I commented individually on the above items. With reference to items (2) and (7) the Council only spends its finances on community projects, not on individuals, and on projects or items of a lasting nature. In reference to items (5) and (6) the people were told it was not within the Councils financial grasp to make loans or buy such costly items. It was explained item (3) depended on trained personnel from the Department of Public Health, and item (8) could be approached in two different ways (a) by reconstitution of the Council wards or (b) by a voting upset in the next Council elections in September.

The tax rate next year was unanimous in that only one suggestion was put forward. It is the same as this years at \$6.00 per male and \$1.00 per female.

The meeting was orderly and quite spirited considering it was held after the Adult Education classes at 9-45 p.m. and finished at 12-30 midnight.

Baramata No.4 9th May, 1967.

This meetings was for Baramata No.4, Merani, Tutubu and Bomguina villages. Needs list as follows:-

1. Smoke house - Ceylon type for Baramata No.4.
2. Road between Cape Rodney and Baramata No.4.
3. Bridge over river (?) near Tutubu.
4. Pump for well - Baramata No.4.
5. Water tank - 3,000 gallon for Bomguina.
6. Repair of Baramata No.4 water tank.
7. Water well for Tutubu.
8. Club house and canteen for Baramata womens club.

No taxpayers from Merani and only two ^{besides} ~~beside~~ the Councillor for Tutubu turned up.

Three tax motions were put forward \$6.00 and \$2.00 (this motion by a woman), \$7.00 and \$2.00, and \$6.00 and \$1.00. The latter won by 34 votes to 15, from the first motion.

One fellow stood and said Baramata No.4 had gained a water tank and water well when the tax rate was £2.0.0. and since it rose to \$6.00 the people had received nothing. Why should they pay more tax?

Another agrieved fellow asked that I oust the Council President for not turning up at the meeting, and that the Council messengers be dispensed with as they were a waste of money.

The meeting was sedate, lasted for 1½ hours and the people readily grasped the Council's financial position.

Domara 11th May, 1967.

This meeting was set down for the 10th May, for Domara and Duramu villages but the Domara's went fishing and the Duramu's didn't turn up.

Both villages are Seventh Day Adventists and were caught at 7-30 just after their morning Church service. The attendance was therefore very good.

Their needs list:

1. Loan of \$400.00 to buy truck for Domara.
2. Water tank 3000 gallons for Domara.
3. Corrugated iron for Duramu village houses.
4. Aid Post and orderly for Duramu.
5. Road from Baia Estate to Bomguina Agricultural station Cape Rodney.
6. Orderly for Domara Aid Post.

7. Set of carpenter's tools for Duramu,
8. Two fishing nets for Domara.

Two motions were put forth for the tax rate \$6.00 and \$1.00, and \$8.00 and \$2.00. The former motion almost unanimously won and the fellow who proposed a raise in tax was hooted and booed, until the meeting was brought to order.

The people were also angry that the President did not turn up. It seems the President is not at all popular, as a rumour has circulated saying he is a "humbug", and I feel this is because he is from the opposite end of the Cloudy Bay area and that he is of a different religion to the S.D.A.'s.

Boru 13th May, 1967.

This meeting was for Boru, Magaubo and Si'ini people. Needs list as below.

1. Water pipe from river to well at Si'ini.
2. Two water tanks for Magaubo.
3. Fishing net for Boru.
4. Two colman lamps for Boru latrines at night.
5. Tractor and trailer for above three villages.
6. Outboard motor - 40 h.p. Evinrude, for Magaubo.
7. Sewing machine - Si'ini womens club.
8. Chain saw for Boru.

Three motions were given for the tax rate. \$6.00 for men and \$1.00 for women, \$8.00 and \$2.00 and \$6.00 and \$2.00. This meeting showed the most sympathy towards the Council as their voting indicated, however the first motion the same as last year, still won, although narrowly from the second motion 49 votes to 42. The last motion received one vote.

The meeting was lively but not boisterous and a pleasure to conduct.

Segili 16th May, 1967.

Villages attending were Segili, Apaeva, Bam, Doma, Oio and Darava. Their needs list was:

1. Two tractors and trailers - one for Doma and another for Manaua.
2. Council Chambers at Manaua.
3. Council work boat - 30 foot coastal vessel.
4. Outboard motor for Apaeva.
5. Primary 'T' School for Segili and Apaeva.
6. Council to repair Segili village houses.
7. Reticulated water supply for Segili.
8. Four coffee pulpers for Darava, Bam, Bau and Apaeva.
9. Saw and pruning shears for Doma and Bau coffee trees.
10. Boys Vocational School at Bam.
11. Stove and sewing machine Nemea womans club.
12. Nails 1" to 6" in size for Darava, Bau Oio and Segili houses.
13. Stove, baking dishes and sewing machine for Segili womens club.
14. New Aid Post at Segili.
15. Aid Post and orderly at Bam.
16. Smoke house for Doma.
17. Assistance on Doma road.
18. Timber and corrugated iron for Apaeva widows house.

19. Stove and baking dishes Apaeva womens club.
20. Training centre for all Cloudy Bay womes clubs.

All villages were well represented and total attendance was the largest of all meetings with approximately 120 taxpayers. Many suggestions were duplicated such as items 8, 12, 11, 13, and 19 from one village to the other. This was only natural as one village realised that another's ideas would suite them also.

There was exceedingly strong feeling towards purchasing a tractor, no economic reasoning could change the audiences feelings and one very verbose character, speaking quite good english couldn't be swayed. He came up with such questions as what has the Council done with the \$1,485,000 it has collected in taxes over the past seven years. I was able to show him there was a wrong calculation here, but when he kept repeating that Doma village must have a tractor because it produces twelve bags of copra a week, to take twelve miles to the Robinson River wharf, I could make no headway. It was shown that the Council must make a profit and the only way was to make the freight so high as to make it uneconomical to produce copra, but this was also to no avail.

There was considerable bickering over the tax rate also. This was the first meeting the the President attended and he advocated sweeping taxation changes that far from pleased his constituents. One taxpayer flatly stated he would not pay any higher taxes even if he had to go to gaol. When ~~ax~~ explained he would still have to pay the tax after his gaol sentence he said he would refuse and keep going to gaol rather than pay any more money.

Only after a long wait did a second motion come for \$8.00 and \$2.00, but this only received a handful of votes and the taxpayers overwhelmingly wanted this years rate again after they were told next years tax rate would not be lowered.

Manaua 18th May, 1967.

Manaua, Amau, Ganai, Baubadu, More, Kevere and Bailebo attended and their needs list was -

1. Council Chambers.
2. Mori to Manabo road.
3. Manaua to Amau road.
4. Water well for Manaua.
5. Primary 'T' School Manaua.
6. Smoke house for Amau.
7. Tractor and trailer for Manaua and Amau.
8. Outboard motor for Manaua.

Amau and, move so, Manaua dominated all discussion with shouting and chants that typifies all rabblements.

Unlike Segili, the people saw after a great deal of repetition explaining that the Council could not afford a tractor, but even so they came up with much the same metaphors. These included statements from women saying they were not horses and men indicating they must have a tractor first then they would build a road.

Amau like Doma villagers have had money available for quite a few years to build roads to their villages. However the people have not motivated themselves and at both meetings at Segili and Manaua wanted heavy earthmoving machinery to make the road for them.

When the tax rate was discussed near bedlam broke out. If I was making a film of the proceedings, I would call it "The Manaua yahoos ride again". This isn't meant to be comical but descriptive. Only one motion was put forward, the same as this years, again after the people had been told the tax - rate would not be lowered. Individuals one after the other stood shouted and raved. Other waved their hands in the air and got the rest of the audience to chant in unison that they would not pay higher taxes. Some questions were "Europeans are rich and we natives poor, where will we get money from? Previous explanation on the tractor was forgotten and they said "we must have our tractor, markets and road before we pay more". As fast as answers were given to their questions, they

(1)

would be turned into other questions. These are probably one of the most intelligent people in the Cloudy Bay area, however it is a pity their intelligence is so selfishly warped.

Conclusion.

1. At all meetings the taxpayers did not want to pay more taxation than this year. I can't blame them really as I would be hesitant in paying more taxation myself; however a Council of such small population (1400 taxpayers) and revenue can hardly function nominally let alone keep up with the populace's persistent demands.
2. Perhaps the printing of future Council minutes in MOTU for general distribution in the villages, and the rotating of Council meeting venues will show the taxpayers a little more about Council Administration. This is going to be tried, but then there is still the problem of getting the Councillors themselves on side. Until this is done all other efforts are futile, for Council propaganda can only effectively be carried to the villagers by the people's direct representatives.
3. The "needs list" not only has helped the Council in its future planning and development of the area, but it sums up the people's attitudes in relation to themselves.

Overall conclusion.

1. Each section has its own conclusion so no further comment is required.
2. Please excuse me for not typing this report or drawing a patrol map but I have had three days to clear all patrol correspondence and pack before my departure to Port Moresby for the Patrol Officers course.

P. I. Rofo

(P.I. ROFE)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

67-5-3

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

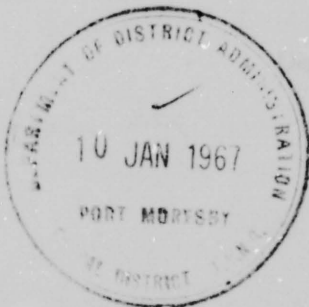
Telephone 4601

67-1-6

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Konedobu, Papua.



6th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

25

PATROL REPORT KUPIANO NO. 3/1966-67:

Receipt of a patrol report by Mr. Charlesworth and your 67-5-3 of 27th October, 1966 is acknowledged with thanks.

2. No patrol diary accompanied this report and Mr. Charlesworth has not followed "the form of a patrol report" as laid down in Standing Instructions.
3. Whilst the presentation of the report leaves a lot of room for improvement, I feel sure that with the Assistant District Commissioner's guidance this will follow.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

Adv. Kulp
Inwarded file
16/1/67
MTG

of the majority of the people, but mainly because the majority of the area is unsuitable for development.

There are parts of the area being developed extensively by some villages. If Mr. Leslie had spent any length of time in the Bam - Oio - Doma region he would have been impressed by the extent of agricultural development being undertaken there by the villagers.

67-5-3

28



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 4601

Our Reference..... 67-1-6
If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Konedobu, Papua.



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J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

ADC - Kupa
Forwarded file
16/1/67
ATG

67-5-2
67-5-3

~~26~~
27



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr. ND/L/ha

Rept. 9/10/66
Line 22

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

4th November, 1966.

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

25

26

PATROLS KUPIANO.

Your 67-5-0 of 28th October, 1966 and 67-5-3 of the 27th October, refer.

Mr. Charlesworth's patrol should be number two, Mr. Leslie's number three.

With reference to the contingencies submitted by Mr. Charlesworth for camping allowance, one claim represents time camped out while accompanying Mr. Wohlens' patrol, No.1/66-67 to Aroma.

Renumbered.
24/9/66

H. D. Lucas.
(H. D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

It would have been useful for me to have seen this report!

T. W. W.
S. C. G. P.
22/11.

26

67-5-0

28th October, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Kupiano.

Patrols - Kupiano

To hand are two of this year's patrol reports, one submitted by Mr. M. Charlesworth and the other one by Mr. D. S. Leslie. Both of them are numbered Kupiano No. 3/66-67.

Your advice as to the correct numbers would be appreciated, please.

(R. T. GALLOWAY) *D*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. C. D.

67-5-3

27th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu.

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1966/67
Mr.D.S.Leslie, P.O.

Copy of the above report is forwarded
for your perusal, please.

Adequate comments have been made by
A.D.C.Kupiano regarding conduct of the patrol.

My only comment is that, having worked
in this area for many years, I hope Mr.Leslie
does not consider he knows the people in the
short period of 3 weeks.

(R.T.GALLOWAY)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.C.D.

cc. A.D.C. Kupiano.

67-5-3

24



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 67-1-3
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for NDL/ha
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.
19th October, 1966.

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

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT No. 2 OF 1966-1967.

The above report forwarded herewith.

I am not satisfied with the job done by Mr. Leslie. First of all, despite instructions to visit all villages in the Council area, less than half were in fact visited. As this patrol was intended to attempt to recultivate interest in the Cloudy Bay Council, it must, due to the lack of coverage, be considered unsuccessful.

Specific comments are as follows:

1. Work on the Ianu road is now no further progressed than it was prior to the patrol. At that stage the timber on the road route had been felled. This patrol was instructed to assist the people concerned in the work to complete clearing so that the Public Works grader could form up the road ready for gravelling.
2. No visit was made to the Bomguina Lahara access road. I fail to see how advice could be given if Mr. Leslie did not traverse the route or see the people.
3. I do not agree that patrols should be regulated to the extent suggested in the narrative introduction. The main object of our operations in the Cloudy Bay census division are not primarily to pander to the multitudinous desires of the expatriate population of the area, but to offer guidance and assistance to the indigenous people as and where they require it. Patrols through this area at this stage will not be tied down routine itineraries, nor will they attempt to establish any permanent base at any place from which to operate, unless the re-establishment of a post is authorised. The situation in the Cloudy Bay area is such that it requires continual close attention. I intend that all our activities will be closely supervised from this office. Thus a base camp will not be established at Manaua. Patrols must work with villagers in the villages.
4. There has been no spectacular economic development in the Cloudy Bay region partly because of the lethargic attitude of the majority of the people, but mainly because the majority of the area is unsuitable for development.

There are parts of the area being developed extensively by some villages. If Mr. Leslie had spent any length of time in the Bam - Oio - Doma region he would have been impressed by the extent of agricultural development being undertaken there by the villagers.

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Further, it is not what the Administration can show for itself in the area, but rather what the people can show for themselves, who have had all the assistance at hand that they have ever needed. It is not necessarily the Administration's responsibility to develop, but rather to provide the facility for development.

5. The proposed for a Council Headquarters as outlined by Mr. Leslie is for too ambitious and well above the capabilities of the Council. This plan envisages buildings and assets which would cost the Council in the vicinity of \$30,000, the total income for at least 5 years. I refer to the plans for Chambers, accommodation, garages, workshops, tractor, trailer, landrover, power and water reticulation. This Council does not need a Headquarters complex. Its necessities would include no more than a Council Chambers which would be small, as the Council consists of only 12 Councillors, and accommodation for a Clerk and 3 employees.

The Council programme for the year is comprised of projects brought forward from previous years. These will be completed this year.

Council has estimated for a Council Chambers and accommodation for employees. In my instructions I indicated to Mr. Leslie that Council could start to draw up plans and order materials for these buildings. There is no indication that any more has been made in this direction.

No construction work can be started as yet as the land which the Council requires is subject to survey and re investigation. An application for the land by the Council may speed up the matter.

The emphasis on the Council's programme this year cannot be on the development of a Council Headquarters. Those projects which will benefit the taxpayers, the water wells, Aid Posts, roads and copra driers will come first in the Advisor's activities, and in the Council's consideration.

6. Too much time and attention was spent at Abau by the patrol. Abau does not have any shortcomings as an administrative post, it has had them. We are aware of the deterioration of the station including all buildings and the wharf. The costs involved to repair these are not warranted, as it seems the Administration will have no further use for them.

If the hospital is in need of repairs, then a list of requirements can be submitted to the Public Works Department for attention.

Repair of the Abau power house is the responsibility of the Electricity Commission which has been advised of the breakdown. The Commission advises that spare parts are being brought from Australia.

To conclude I do not consider the patrol to have been a success. As a patrol primarily concerned with Council matters it failed in not making contact with the people of the Council. Actions at Manaua on the Council Headquarters complex scheme must have confused the people at a time when further confusion could damage the Council organisation seriously. Confusion is also evident amongst the expatriate population at Cloudy Bay, who appear to have taken the Headquarters plan as a move by the Council to take over the results of their labour at Manaua, the airstrip and wharf mainly. I believe these activities stirred Mr. Fagan to write the letter which is the subject of your 37-1-2 of the 11th October, 1966.

(72)

I will discuss all the above with Mr. Leslie. He is to return to the area again within the next week, firstly to carry out the work not completed by this patrol, and in addition to revise the census for the division and to conduct investigations into clan structure to determine clan land authorities for the eventual establishment of land demarcation committees. A copy of the instructions for the ensuing patrol are attached.

N.D. Lucas

(N.D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central Report No. KUPIANO 3/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by D.S. Leslie, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled CAPE RODNEY area; CLOUDY BAY Council area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 3
15/8/66 to 21/8/66
Duration—From 30/8/1966 to 1/10/1966

Number of Days 40 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19 Regular visits from ABAU.

Map Reference CAPE RODNEY and ABAU area Maps.

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration CAPE RODNEY, Council duties CLOUDY BAY Council, Specific duties as per Patrol Instructions.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

e Pol

Over 13			
M	F	Females in Child Birth	

67-1-3

NDL/av.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

13th August, 1966.

Mr. D.S. Leslie,
Patrol Officer,
KUPIANO.

KUPIANO PATROL No. 2/1966-1967.

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the Ianu/Banguina/
Domara areas on Monday 15th August.

Constable Taibari will accompany you.

Objects of the patrol will be:

1. Proceed firstly to Ianu. The Ianu people have a contract to clear the road route from the road head at the Mori River to Ianu village. This job is 50% completed. I want you to advise and assist the people in completing the job. Work on forming and surfacing this road will probably start within a month and I want preparations to be completed so that there is no holdup.

Start to accumulate materials for the construction of a rest house at Ianu. While the building should be better than normal rest house, it is not our intention to construct a permanent base camp or patrol post at Ianu. The building should be suitable to accommodate frequent visits by D.D.A. and other departmental staff concerned with development in the Ianu region.

2. The selfhelp road projects are under way in the area. One is clearing and forming of the Merani/Lalaura access road on the east bank of the Banguina river. Inspect the work done to date and advise and assist the people with the project.

The other is the Domara access road. This was the subject of a recent visit by Mr. Wohlers and Mr. Charlesworth to Domara. Read their comments and mine on the patrol files. Give advice and assistance on this project where necessary.

3. You will encounter several plantation people in the area. Amicable relation exist between the Administration and these private personnel. Try to maintain them. Those at Kauru, Baia and Lahara plantations are interested in the access roads mentioned above. Discuss progress with these people, they are willing to assist where necessary.
4. Visit Domara, Duramu, and other coastal villages. The people will be aware of your patrol. Make yourself known to them, indicate that your visits through the area will be regular and frequent.



5. I will require your assistance at Cape Rodney on Wednesday 24th August on vehicle Registry duties. I will pick you up at either the Mori road head, or at Banguina Agricultural Station at about 0730 on this date.

I suggest you take the BSA Motor cycle to assist your movement through the area.

N.D. Lucas.

(N.D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-3

NDL/ha

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

26th August, 1966.

Mr. D.S. Leslie,
Patrol Officer,
KUPIANO.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS KUPIANO
PATROL No. 2/1966-67.

Since you commenced your patrol to the Ianu Bomguina area it has become evident that you will be required to act as Adviser to the Cloudy Bay Local Government Council.

As an introduction to the Council area I want you to extend your present patrol to cover every village within the Cloudy Bay Council.

Before you leave Kupiano to continue the patrol would you please make yourself familiar with the Council's proposed works programme for the ensuing year. While in the villages which will be affected by the programme, discuss the particular village project with the people, try to select sites in the case of water wells, and impress on the people the need for them to voluntarily assist Council projects. Part of the reason for this Council's past failures has been the lack of co-operation from village people.

A list of the Councils meeting dates 1966/1967 has been published, ensure that each village has copies of the list. I suggest that, as the Council intends to erect its permanent centre at Manaua, Council should consider holding its meeting at Manaua, even though no building are as yet established. Village people should be encouraged to attend meetings.

No work should be done on commencing construction of Council buildings at Manaua. The land on which the Council intends to build has not as yet been purchased. When purchase has been finalised and a lease obtained, work may commence. However there is nothing to stop Council from drawing up plans for the Chambers and other buildings and placing orders for materials.

The next Council meeting is scheduled for Thursday September 29th. You should arrange your patrol so that you will be in attendance at this meeting.

Council intends to prosecute tax defaulters for the year 1965/1966. See me before you depart to obtain a pro-forma for a summons which may be served on tax defaulters.

Arrangements will have to be made for Court days to hear the cases involved, we will discuss this also before you depart.

Joseph Apini Aisa, Local Government Assistant, will accompany the patrol.

89

-2-

Lest me have your patrol itinerary before you depart, indicating dates that you will be in villages. From this I can arrange transport assistance, it will also allow me to contact you if need be.

You will be able to contact me by radio if necessary. Radio stations are situated at all Cloudy Bay plantations; at Manau (F.S. Fagan) and at Abau.

(N.D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(16)

67-1-3
DSL/wo.

Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

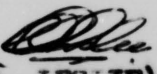
29th August, 1966.

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

PATROL ITINERARY KUPIANO
PATROL 3/66-67.

1. Reference your 67-1-3 of 26th August 1966.
2. Attached herewith please find proposed patrol itinerary. In the unlikely event of my having to revise same you will be notified. However any changes would only result from bad weather etc.
3. I will contact you as required by wireless while in the Abau area.

For your information.



(D.S. LESLIE)
Patrol Officer.

Sub district Office,
KUPIANO.
Marshall Lagoon.
4th August 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub district Office,
KUPIANO.

KUPIANO PATROL REPORT NO. 3/66-67
D.S. LESLIE P.O.

1. Officer Conducting Patrol : D.S. Leslie, Patrol Officer.
2. Duration of Patrol : 15/8/66 to 21/8/66
30/8/66 to 1/10/66
40 days.
3. Objects of the Patrol : Routine Administration of the
CAPE RODNEY area, Council
duties CLOUDY BAY Council,
Specific duties as per Patrol
Instructions.
4. Personnel Accompanying : Constable TABARI,
Joseph Apini Aisa, Local
Government Assistant.
5. Area Patrolled : CAPE RODNEY area.
CLOUDY BAY Council area.


(D.S. Leslie)
Patrol Officer

oooo0000oooo

PATROL DIARY

84

- 15.8.66 Departed for CAPE RODNEY Patrol. Patrol moved to IANU Village. Self carried out an investigation into the death of a PIT employee./
- 16.8.66 To MERANI Village to carry on the above investigation. Death proved to be accidental. Returned to KUPIANO to report same to Assistant District Commissioner and then return to IANU Village.
- 17.8.66 At IANU. Inspection of village and surrounding area and inspection of IANU School. Discussions with people present re area development and road access work. Overnight IANU.
- 18.8.66 To BOMGUINA per Motor bike - spent remainder of day trying to fix and repair same. Had Patrol gear moved from IANU to BOMGUINA because of transport difficulties from IANU with the Motor bike U/S.
- 19.8.66 DDA Landrover arrived ex KUPIANO to facilitate my movement around CAPE RODNEY.
To PIT, MERANI, BARAMATA. Dealt with minor labour troubles at PIT.
Investigated alleged rape, or indecent assault case on resettlement blocks.
Overnight BOMGUINA.
- 20.8.66 To OTAMATA Plantation for discussions with Manager, as he appears misled over the implications of the new playing Cards Ordinance.
Met Assistant District Commissioner, LUCAS at OTAMATA and was instructed to return to KUPIANO for discussions with himself and Mr J. Hayes, Local Government Officer with reference to CLOUDY BAY Council.
Returned KUPIANO.
- 21.8.66
to
30.8.66 At KUPIANO for discussions as above and preparing for extension of Patrol to CLOUDY BAY Council area.
- 30.8.66 Departed KUPIANO for BOMGUINA, calling PIT. Discussions with Mr Paul Hoda re various road works in CAPE RODNEY area. Overnight BOMGUINA.
- 31.8.66 To IANU for Road inspection. Discussions with IANU people re Council activity and settlement scheme.

PATROL DIARY CONTINUED

12

31.8.66 Cont.

Returned BOMGUINA. Discussions with various people Re Shotgun licences etc. Overnight BOMGUINA. To PIT Store, spoke to Manager re sale of Metho. Spirt - to be sold in quantities of 2 ons only to those holding Spirt Permits.

1.9.66

Departed BOMGUINA for BARAMATA en route ABAU section of Patrol, aelling BARAMATA Plantation. Discussions with various people re SAP's, LTWN etc. Some minor complaints heard at BARAMATA village. Report of sorcery from TUTUBU Village. To be investigated tomorrow.

2.9.66

To TUTUBU to investigate reported sorcery. Found some basis for complaint and referred same to KUPIANO for further attention. Returned BARAMATA Village thence onto DOMARA Village by outboard powered canoe, arriving 1230. Spoke to assembled DOMARA people about Local Government etc. Heard several minor complaints. Overnight DOMARA.

3.9.66

M.V. LOLORUA arrived DOMARA 0830 ex KUPIANO to transport Patrol to ABAU arriving mid morning. P.M. Observed ABAU.

4.9.66

Sunday. Observed ABAU.

5.9.66

Departed ABAU for MANAUA. To Cloudy Bay Sawmill and met Mr F.S. Fagan. Discussions with Mr Fagan on various matters concerned with CLOUDY BAY area development.

Inspected proposed Council HQ area adjacent to CLOUDY BAY Airstrip.

Spoke to assembled people of MANAUA, GANAI, SI'INI and BADABADA on Local Government matters.

Returned ABAU.

6.9.66

At ABAU as unable to get around because of badly infected feet. Medical treatment for same. Local Government Assistant AISA returned to KUPIANO for day trip.

Self attended to Council books, familirization of Council files etc.

Local Government Assistant returned late PM.

7.9.66

To MANAUA to obtain fuel for Council Outboard.

PATROL DIARY CONTINUES

(12)

7.9.66 Cont.

Mr Fagan obliged by welding a fuel high pressure line for ABAU Powerhouse. Received medical attention for feet.

8.9.66

Sent Local Government Assistant to MAGAUBO and BORU for discussions with village people on Council activities, as self unable to proceed because of foot trouble.
Self after medical treatment continued perusal of Council books and files and generally assisted Council Clerk.

9.9.66

Assisted Council Clerk with minutes of previous Meeting and with drawing up books of Account for 1966-67 Financial Year.
Local Government Assistant returned ex MAGAUBO and BORU.
Self for medical attention.

10.9.66

Saturday am. Council Office duties.
pm. Observed.

11.9.66

Sunday Observed.

12.9.66

General Council Office duties - still receiving medical attention - not allowing me to spend a night in each village as was originally planned, however day trips will be undertaken to various villages.
Revenue and Appropriation Ledgers entered on certified Estimates.

13.9.66

To APAEVA, SIGIRI, O'IO, BAM. General discussions in each village on Council works and activities. Lunch at ROBINSON RIVER Plantation with Manager, Mr John Biggs.
Returned ABAU.

14.9.66

Council Office duties. Medical attention continues. Attended to alterations and corrections to summons made out by Council Clerk covering Tax Defaulters of previous years.. Over 150 Summons have been prepared.

15.9.66

Had intended move to DOMA today but as unable to walk any distance put trip off. Radio Conversation with Assistant District Commissioner LUCAS. Council

PATROL DIARY CONTINUES

(11)

Executive Committee to proceed KUPIANO for Executive Committee Course - Local Government Assistant also to attend.

M.V. LGLORUA arrived 1730 thence to DEDELE to overnight before departing KUPIANO.

- 16.9.66 Attempted to repair Powerhouse fuel line but unable to do so as Fuel pump U/S and other parts badly worn. Assistant District Commissioner advised.
- 17.9.66 Saturday am Council Office duties.
pm Observed.
- 18.9.66 Sunday Observed.
- 19.9.66 Commemoration Day Observed.
- 20.9.66 Medical attention continuing. Council Office duties. Prepared a Development Plan for Council HQ Site for CLOUDY BAY Council to be submitted to Council in meeting
- 21.9.66 Continued with above proposed Development Plan for Council Hq. - to comprise Council Chambers, Clerks House, Other Employees House, Transit accommodation, Tractor-Trailer-Landrover garage. Electrical and water reticulation. All to be attempted in stages.
- 22.9.66 To MANAUA for discussions with Mr Fagan on his offer to put the AMAU Road through. Inspected sawmill and remained overnight.
- 23.9.66 Remained MANUAU. inspected proposed Council HQ site, carried out brief visual survey in relation to my proposed development plan of Council HQ.
- 24.9.66 Saturday am As above.
pm Observed.
- 25.9.66 Sunday Observed.
- 26.9.66 Prepared adjenda for Council Meeting. Met Dr Thompson of L.M.S. Mission MAGARIDA. Continued with Council development plan as previously outlined. Medical treatment.
- 27.9.66 To BAUBAUGUINA Estate - met Manager. Radio conversations as required. Returned ABAU.
- 28.9.66 Finalised adjenda items for Council meeting. Attended

PATROL DIARY CONTINUED

70

28.9.66 Cont.

to other Council duties as required. President and various Councillors arrived.

29.9.66

To MANUAUA for Council Meeting - See Report on Meeting. To Cloudy Bay Sawmill for lunch. Meeting resumed pm. Returned ABAU.

30.9.66

At ABAU attended to business arising out of the Council Meeting. Packed Patrol equipment. Waited arrival of MV LOLORUA.

1.10.66

Returned KUPIANO. End of Patrol.

ooooOoooo

INTRODUCTION:

This Patrol was the first to visit the CAPE RODNEY and ABAU areas since the decisions of the CLOUDY BAY Council to remain a distinct unit, rather than be divided between the MARSHALL LAGOON and AMAZON BAY Local Government Councils. Previously the writer was to concern himself with the administration of the CAPE RODNEY area with ABAU under the jurisdiction of the Officer in Charge MARARIDA Patrol Post.

Movement through a rather drawn out area is not difficult and it is hoped that future Patrols will be able to move through the area in about three weeks, this allowing a week for the regular administration of CAPE RODNEY and two weeks in the CLOUDY BAY Council area to coincide with the six weekly meetings of that Council. This, I feel would allow for the proper administration of the area and, at the same time allow time for the active supervision of the CLOUDY BAY Council. However staff shortages etc will have a bearing on the above proposal.

It was originally planned that the writer should visit, and remain overnight in each of the Council area villages, this however was not possible as the writer was unable to walk or get around for most of the Patrol period due to infected feet. However, day trips were made to all villages with the exception of AMAU and it is felt that the objects of the Patrol were achieved in this way.

It is thought that future regular Patrols to this area, after moving through CAPE RODNEY should base themselves at MANAUA, the site of the proposed Council HQ Complex for the CLOUDY BAY Council and supervise the Council from there, and make trips to various villages as required to carry out village administration. This may eventuate as soon as the land problems at MANAUA are overcome and the Council can proceed with its plan for the MANAUA site. In the meantime it would appear that ABAU is the logical base for a Patrol in the area.

The writer was able to visit all Plantations in the area with the exception of DEDELE, a visit was not possible here because of the strong south east that was blowing while the Patrol was at ABAU. Relations between private enterprise and the Administration in the area are good, despite the fact that little or nothing has been done in the development of the area. I was told that private enterprise in the area has enjoyed a certain amount of "self Government" since ABAU has been closed as a functioning Post., a state of affairs that I feel is regrettable and not in the best interests of area administration.

It is not at all difficult to understand prevailing attitudes towards the Administration in the CLOUDY BAY area as it is obvious throughout the area that nothing has been done in the area towards the economic development of the region. Little has been done in any direction despite the fact that ABAU was one of the first Papuan Patrol Posts opened, and was up till a year or so ago a staffed and functioning Administrative Post. In fact all the Administration can show for itself in the CLOUDY BAY area is an almost defunct Local Government Council, an abandoned Patrol Post which is rapidly deteriorating; this deterioration applies also to the functioning ABAU Hospital. (See later section of this Report re ABAU.)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The situation throughout the CAPE RODNEY area can be described as satisfactory in all respects as there is regular contact with DDA field Officers, both on Patrol and through frequent day visits to the area. It is apparent that there has been an increase in the amount of Police duties required around CAPE RODNEY with the large concentration of expatriate development and the further development of the BONGUINA Resettlement scheme, this, however is understandable and is no cause for concern.

The situation in the ABAU area is based on the withdrawal of the Administration from ABAU and the present state of the CLOUDY BAY Council. I feel there is a lot left to be desired in the Native situation in this area. It can be hoped, that with some active supervision of the CLOUDY BAY Council the overall position will improve, however I feel that some development should be carried out by the Administration in the area and that not all responsibility should be carried by the small CLOUDY BAY Council. A latter part of this Report will cover, what I feel should be done by the Administration in the CLOUDY BAY Council area.

Some minor complaints were dealt with by the Patrol, none required Court action, and all were settled after advice and some discussion on the respective subjects.

A large proportion of the native population of the CAPE RODNEY and CLOUDY BAY areas is made up of Contract Labour working on the various Plantations and in the Sawmills of the area. The overall situation in this regard is good, however it has been noted that one Sawmilling Company, Pacific Island Timbers Ltd., at CAPE RODNEY frequently have varying degrees of labour troubles.

The villages visited were found to be in reasonable condition only, with the exception of IANU which is well sited and well maintained with lawns surrounding the village and the housing thereof. Most other villages showed signs of neglect, I would say

because of the fact that many people in the CAPE RODNEY area are spending less time in their villages now that Resettlement is well under way, and that the ABAU people, because of the lack of any interest by the Administration have not worried about maintaining their villages as they should. The situation in the ABAU villages will improve with greater Administration contact now that an Officer is available to concern himself with that area in the main.

POLITICAL AND COUNCIL AWARENESS

The situation in this regard is below what it should be, not because of any lack of Political education but mainly because of the ineffectiveness of the CLOUDY BAY Local Government Council. It is hoped that with continuous supervision of this Council the overall position will improve. The fact that ABAU is no longer a Patrol Post has also contributed to the prevailing train of political thought, in that the people, to a certain degree feel that they have been neglected by the Administration, both because of the closure of ABAU and the poor position of the CLOUDY BAY Local Government Council.

It is felt that the Political Education programme that was carried out in connection with the 1964 House of Assembly Election has all but been forgotten. The fact that little has been seen of their Local Member has also contributed to a rather negative attitude towards anything Political., this including local as well as 'national' Political awareness.

I feel that the fact that the people of the CLOUDY BAY Council elected to remain a unit of their own was based on a feeling of individualism rather than anything else, the people being afraid that they would become nothing more than a small section of a larger Council, when, only two years previously they were, in many respect "the ABAU Sub district" while ABAU was the Sub district Office. The fact that the Council was inoperative and would be difficult to run and supervise if it remained as it was originally Proclaimed appears to have had little consideration and was greatly outweighed by the feeling of 'individualism'.

CLOUDY BAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

As one of the major objects of this Patrol was to attend to Local Government Matters a great deal of time was spent in discussions with village people and Councillors as to various Council activities etc., also some considerable time was spent going through Council files and books in an attempt to become as fully familiarized as possible with Council Activities before the Council meeting that was to be held at the end of the Patrol.

As I feel the most important aspect of this years Council activity should be the development of a Council Headquarters site I spent considerable time in the drawing up of a staged Development plan for a Council Headquarters complex for the CLOUDY BAY Council. This Development Plan was submitted to Council in Meeting and adopted as a plan to be followed in the construction and development of a Council Headquarters. This Plan is the subject of separate correspondence but basically comprises the building of a Council Chambers with allied Employees accommodation facing a central oval. Provision has been made in the plan for the future construction of Transit accommodation and Workshop and Garage buildings. In the future it could be well possible that water and electrical reticulation will be required and this has been provided for in the Development Plan.

The Council was asked to comment and amend the plan as it felt fit but failed to do so, evidently regarding it as satisfactory. It is hoped that this Plan will prove to be of definite value to the council in that there is now something definite to proceed along in the development of a Council HQ., especially when it is considered that many plans are changed or dropped when various Council Advisors are replaced and moved.

A number of the Councillors are very aware of the problems facing the Council and are very able Council Members, the majority, however are not of any real value to the Council. With proposed Council Committee Courses and the like it is hoped that Councillors will become more aware of their roles in overall Council activity and that their contribution to the workings of the Council will increase.

For the immediate future it appears that the Council Advisor will have to take a more active than usual role in the guiding of the Council, but at all times trying to develop what is required of the Council members themselves. This almost reverting to the previous role of Council 'Supervisors'.

I feel that the Councils present Works Programme is rather detailed and big for a Council that is still getting to its feet, despite its establishment for over five years. I would consider it more important at this stage for all efforts to be concentrated on the Council HQ rather than on the various other projects that are in hand. However efforts will be made to have the Works Programme finished this year, but the emphasis will have to be on the Council HQ plan.

A suitable applicant as a Council Works Foreman has been

located and it is hoped that he will accompany the writer to CLOUDY BAY for the next Council Meeting due to be held on 10th November 1966.

As work cannot commence as yet on the Council HQ site because of complications over the land in question it would be advisable for the Works Foreman to commence work on the Council proposed Copra Driers. Work on proposed Water wells can proceed as soon as the Department of Public Healths attitudes on the proposals has been established in regard to Administration (P.H.D) reimbursements for the projects.

The Council has already requested assistance from P.H.D. in locating suitable sites, and in the placement of orders for pumps, pipes, fittings and cement. A reply from P.H.D. on this matter has not yet been received. Assistance in the location of wells could be well considered the primary requirement at this stage..

ABAU

The position with regard to the future of ABAU does not appear at all clear, especially as regards the future of the ABAU hospital. After speaking with Dr Thompson of the L.M.S. at MAGARIDA, it appears as though it will be some considerable time before his Mission would be able to commence medical work from the ABAU hospital.

In the meantime the whole station is quickly deteriorating, mainly because of lack of use and any attention whatsoever. All main buildings need painting and various minor repairs, and I consider such should be done, to at least maintain the Station in a presentable and usable condition till such time as a use is found for it. The hospital itself requires more attention than the remainder of the buildings, with many of the employees houses in a bad state of disrepair.

Although the shortcomings of ABAU as an administrative Post are obvious it seems nothing more than a waste of money and effort to leave the Station at the mercy of the elements.

In view of the number of buildings on the island there must be some use which the Administration could make of the Island. Various uses that come to mind are as a School, an Agricultural training Centre, with the emphasis on Copra training, the continuation of Administration Health Services from the existing hospital with the maintenance of the remainder of the Post as a Base Camp.

The ABAU Powerhouse is unservicable at the moment, the engine

requires a complete overhaul, even if the main use for the Powerhouse is for power to operate the hospital X-ray machine. A request, I believe has already been made for a mechanic from the Electricity Commission to attend to the engine.

The ABAU wharf, after an encounter with the M.V. Motarina is now totally unservicable, all vessels are required to anchor off the wharf to discharge cargo and passengers. I feel efforts should be made to have the wharf repaired as there are still times when it is required for the unloading of cargo etc., both administration and private.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

1. IANU Road and Resthouse:

As requested I proceeded to IANU and made an inspection of the IANU access road, and advised the Contractor as required. Timber along the road route had been felled, however the whole road requires to be cleared of the fallen timber and be grubbed of stumps etc., at the time of my visit it would have been possible to drive 75% of the way to IANU with assistance from half a dozen labourers on a track that has been cleared through the fallen timber.

An investigation was carried out in the vicinity of IANU Village to establish a suitable permanent Resthouse site, such a site was found on the bank of the river some two or three minutes walk from the village. The site is clear and the village people were requested to stockpile suitable timbers for stumps, top and bottom plates, studs etc., I presume this would have been done by now. The site agreed on is, in my opinion an excellent one, and the use of a Resthouse there, by DDA and other departmental staff will greatly facilitate the development of the IANU area.

2. MERANI - LALAUARA Road. DOMARA Road.

Because of foot trouble I was unable to walk the above two roads, however I had discussions with those interested in the respective roads and offered advice where needed. The DOMARA Road was the subject of a survey recently carried out by another Patrol Officer and would not require much attention. However, the MERANI - LALAUARA Road will be walked on my next visit to the area. The only holdup on this road seems to be the MERANI Village Peoples reluctance to have the road pass through their village. This will be fully investigated when I walk the proposed road route.

3. CAPE RODNEY Vehicle Registration

On Wednesday 24th August I assisted Mr Lucas, Assistant District Commissioner on Motor Vehicle Registration duties in the

CAPE RODNEY area. At this stage most vehicles are now Registered, there are some however still unregistered but will be attended to as soon as required parts are received to bring the vehicles up to the required standard. Some thirty odd vehicles were registered in the CAPE RODNEY area, there are still upwards of half a dozen that require attention before being registered.

CONCLUSION

I feel that the objects of the Patrol were achieved and that the Patrol served as a good introduction to the area in which it appears I will be concerning myself while posted to KUPIANO. The position in the CAPE RODNEY area is good and it is felt, that with continued attention the CLOUDY BAY Council can be brought up to a suitable standard

The emphasis with the CLOUDY BAY Council should be on the construction of the Council HQ., and to achieve this it is hoped that the land position at MANAUA will be resolved in the shortest possible time. It is felt that continued supervision of this Council will result in greater Council awareness, and resulting there from a stronger Local Government movement in the Cloudy Bay area.

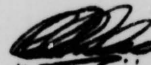


(D.S. Leslie)
Patrol Officer

REPORT ON THE CONSTABULARY

21

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Constable	9380	TAIBARI BEARIPA	Above Average and keen Member of the force.



(D.S. Leslie)

Officer of the Royal Papua and
New Guinea Constabulary

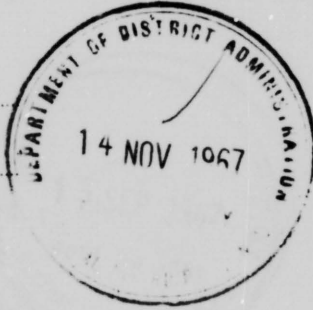
67-6-3

13



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 4601
Our Reference... 67-1-44
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Konedobu, Papua.

9th November, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

MAGARIDA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1966-67.

The above Patrol Report and your minute 67-6-3
of the 19th September, 1967 are acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Memafu has submitted an interesting report. He
will have to watch his English expression and grammar, but
even so the report indicates that the Patrol was well con-
ducted.

D.D.C.

T.W. Ellis

A.D.C.
KUPIANO

(T.W. Ellis)
DIRECTOR.

Forwarded for your information, please

RTS

hand

67-6-3

12



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-4
If calling ask for
Mr..... NDL/wo.



Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Kupiano,
MARSHALL LAGOON.

8th September, 1967.

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

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT
No. 3/66-67.

The above report enclosed.

2. Mr. Mematu has written quite an informative report, revealing a genuine interest in his work, and is to be commended.
3. He is gaining good experience from this type of work, this patrol covered most aspects of the job from census to the political education programme. From the report it seems that the instruction issued were carried out competently.

L. D. Lucas

(N.D. LUCAS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

D. DDAK

Stwarded please, then this was a routine patrol, needing no comment
Mr Mematu appears to have done a good job,
his expression & grammar require some polishing up.

✓
19/9

RTH

✓ FM 9/9/67



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

PATROL REPORT

District of.....CENTRAL..... Report No.....3/66-67.....

Patrol Conducted by.....K. MEMAFU, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....MAILU CENSUS DIVISION, EAST AMAZON BAY.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....1.....

Duration—From.....29 / 5 / 1967.....to.....8 / 6 / 1967.....

Number of Days.....11.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....Nil.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 10 / 1966.....

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference.....See Attached..... Scale 2miles : 1 inch.....

- Objects of Patrol.....
1. Common Roll Amendments.
 2. Revision of Census Figures.
 3. Multi-Racial Council Election Campaign.
 - and 4. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

10

67-1-2

Patrol Post,
MAGARIDA.

26th May, 1967.

Mr. K. Memafu,
Patrol Officer,
MAGARIDA.MAGARIDA PATROL No. 3/66-67.

Prepare to depart on a patrol to the villages along the east coast from Magarida no later than Monday the 29th.

The objects of the patrol will be:-

1. Amend the common roll. Regard this as your main duty. You have already completed some of the villages in the immediate area, so you should have no difficulty.
2. Carry out a census.
3. As you know the council elections are to be held in July, if time permits you will hold meetings in the villages and discuss the forth coming elections. Point out that the elections are to be for the formations of a multi-racial council. Nominations may be taken.
4. You are to converse with the people in Motu. You will not have an interpreter accompanying you so you will have to do the best you can.
5. On your return to Magarida, I expect you to type the amendments to the roll.
6. If possible depart within three days to Darava village for roll amendment. Have the Boru people meet you at Darava. On your return complete Mailu common roll amendments and forward the roll with all amendments direct to the District Commissioner.

Do not waste any time during the patrol as the amendments have to be submitted by the 30th June.

*M. Beha*M. BEHA. *Km*
Assistant District Officer.

67-2-1

Patrol Post,
MAGARIDA,
Kau Sub-District,
Central District.

MAGARIDA PATROL REPORT No.3/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. K. MEMAFU, PATROL OFFICER.
Area Patrolled : EAST AMAZON BAY CENSUS DIVISION.
Personnel Accompanying
the Patrol : CLIFF IAMAMU, THE PRESIDENT OF AMAZON
BAY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.
Duration of Patrol: 29/5/67 to 8/6/67.
Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. October, 1966.
Objects of the Patrol: 1. Common Roll Amendments
2. Revision of Census Figures.
3. Multi-Racial Council Election Campaign.
4. Routine Administration.
Map Reference: See Attached.

PATROL DIARY.

29th May: Departed Magarida 0850, arrived Borebo 1450. Carriers paid off. Revised Common Roll and Census. Meeting held ~~tax discussion~~ discussed forth coming elections. Unevi hamlet nominated their fellowman. Bad turn up. Overnight Borebo.
30th May: Awaiting Ubuna hamlet to turn up for Census. Revised census and Common Roll amendment. Departed Borebo 1055, arrived Sabiribo 1125. Revised Sabiribo and other hamlets census and amended Common Roll. Held meeting and discussed Multi-Racial Council Election. Good turn up. Paid off carrier Overnight Sabiribo.
31st May: Departed Sabiribo 0730, arrived Geagea 0930. Paid off the carriers. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Held meeting and discussed forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. Good turn up. Overnight Geagea.
1st June: Departed Geagea 0730, then travelled by a track from Mamai Plantation, arrived Tanobada 1040. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Held meeting and discussed forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. Minor complaints from the Councillor were settled. Bad turn up. Overnight Tanobada.

Patrol Diary (Continued)

- 2nd June: Departed Tanobada 0730, passed through Mamai Plantation, arrived Ilai 0940. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Departed Ilai 1130, ~~arrived~~ passed through Baibara Plantation, arrived Nabai 1530. Paid off the carriers. People expected the patrol to here by work boat, Lolorua. Overnight Nabai.
- 3rd June: Revised Census and amended Common Roll. Held meeting and discussed forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. People gave their nominations. Good turn up. Overnight Nabai.
- 4th June: Departed Nabai 0815, arrived Baibara Island 1000. Loaded patrol gear on Lolorua, the work boat. Paid off the carriers. Departed Baibara Island 1010 by Lolorua, arrived Magarida Patrol Post 1315. Overnight Magarida.
- 5th June: Departed Magarida by Lolorua, arrived Mailu Island. Census revised and Common Roll amended. Held meeting for forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. People gave their nominations. Returned to Magarida after 1600.
- 6th June: Departed Magarida 0735 by work boat Lolorua, arrived Darava 1010. Waited for an hour to be taken on shore. Landed badly on shore as it was bad weather. Managed patrol gear safely on shore although a canoe hired capsized. Common Roll amended and Census revised. Minor complaints settled. Held ~~meeting~~ Council Meeting. Overnight Darava.
- 7th June: Departed Darava 0730, arrived Bouna 1240. Paid off the carriers. Common Roll amended and Census revised. Council Meeting held to discuss the forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election. Overnight Bouna.
- 8th June: Departed Bouna 0725, arrived Magarida 2200 via Laua and Magori Villages.

End of Patrol Diary.

oooOooo

K. MEMAFU

 xP (K. MEMAFU)
 Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

This was my first patrol in the East coastal region of Magarida Patrol Post. The patrol took ~~only~~ only a week to complete (refer to the Patrol Instruction).

The main purpose of the patrol was to amend the Common Roll to each village in this area. In addition to the main object and other objects as per patrol instruction, the Routine Administration and to familiarize myself in this area are considered importance.

Most of the villages in this area located along the coastal region. The only inland villages area Kebei, Ilai and Tanobada which are situated at both ends of Mamai Plantation.

As the patrol was accompanied by the President of the Amazon Bay Local Government Council and he had a major job of talking to the people of each village about the forthcoming MultiRacial Council Election. After the President's speech some villages gave their nominations.

The patrol also visited three villages—Darava, Labu and Bouna in the West of Magarida Patrol Post.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was received generally good by each village except that was at Nabai. The patrol arrived here while the village was almost deserted, although the message of the patrol's arrival in this village was sent a day before. It was reported later by the village official that the message was misunderstood. The people did not show much interest in turning up for the census as to amend the common roll the next day.

At Geagea the youngsters and the adults lined up from the beach to village and as the patrol embarked from its canoe the people sang a Papuan welcome song. Then the patrol was led to the Councillor's house.

VILLAGES.

The villages were exceptionally kept well during the patrol. However, some villages looked unhygienic as the pigs are let roamed in the villages. Obviously these villages rear the pigs in the villages themselves.

The houses were in good conditions when the patrol was in the area. They are built on posts; floors are made of native made floor-boards; walls are made out of sheets of sago. These are actually the woven together strips from sago palms.

Most villages are ~~supplied~~ well supplied with water ~~as~~ as they have both pump well and good water streams. A number of villages has either of the above. The pump well are supplied to the villagers by the Amazon Bay Local Government Council. However, none of these systems of water supply was seen in Nabai village. A fresh water stream which runs nearby Nabai is always polluted before it reaches the village site as the Baibara Plantation is situated at the source of it. Fortunately, the village has some corrugated iron roofed houses from which the people gather most of their drinking water during the wet season. It would be much better, I felt, if this particular village was supplied with any ~~system~~ system of water supply—e.g. water pump or windmill.

Each village visited has its ~~own~~ individual owned toilets of which some were in serviceable conditions and some were in unserviceable conditions.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The patrol was largely depended upon the village officials-especially the Councillors. A very few have outstanding influence over their own people. In some villages those who had shown great interest in working with the Government were nominated by their fellow villagers to represent them in the Multi-Racial Council Election during July. There were a number of nominations from a certain village. Those Councillors who were nominated gave an impression that they feared to be defeated during this coming election. I realized this as they didn't want to lose their leadership. I had spoken to few of these Councillors that it was entirely depended on the villagers' liking and the amount of work they had previously done for the people.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is always the same. It is believed that these people have considerable time in future before they fully understand essential aim of the Administration. The people have a very little understanding to the works of the Council. This I felt that the Councillors did not bother to talk to the people about what were discussed during the ~~month~~ their monthly meeting after they returned home.

On the other hand it came as surprise to the patrol party that the manager of Baibara Plantation was nominated to stand this forthcoming Multi-Racial Council Election to represent Nabai and other hamlets around Baibara area.

There is only one Mission influence in this area and that is being Papua Ekalesia. The main ~~centres~~ village centres (Derebai, Borebo, Geagea, Tanobada and Nabai) all have ~~mission~~ Pastors and schools teaching Prep. and standard 1; and of these Borebo goes up to standard 3. Children wishing to progress further are either referred to the Mission school at Iruna or the Primary T School, both of which are at Magarida and teach to standard 5.

Absenteeism caused no problem at all as far as carriers were concerned. The majority of workers were divided between Port Moresby and Samarai.

AGRICULTURE.

little
I spent very little time looking at gardens as the patrol was instructed to finish within a week.

It came ~~noticeable~~ to notice that staple foodstuff in this area is being sweet potato. In addition to this some other native foodstuffs such as sugar-cane, manioc or tapioc, yam and banana are also grown. To supplement all these crops the people usually go out fishing and this was only noticeable game along the coastal region as far as supply of meat concerned.

All income is derived from copra and coffee, except for the occasional home industries making armshells, fishing nets and dug-out canoes. This income, although difficult to judge, is certainly not sizeable and the villagers show few signs of material wealth.

It was unfortunate that the patrol had no time to calculate the number of cash crops which were mentioned above.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Private trade stores are located at Borebo, Ubuna, Sabiribo and Nabai as well as Mamai and Baibara Plantations.

These stores make little profit except

Commerce and Industries (Continued)

those at the plantations. The reasons for this are obvious, as the proprietors know next to nothing about running a store efficiently and their range of goods is very limited.

All these trade store owners buy their goods from these abovementioned Plantation stores.

The Abau Native Society Association has stores at Derebai, Dagobo, Eunoro and Geagea from which most of their profit is made ~~xxxxx~~ from selling and purchasing copra.

The people at Sabiribo have been in the unfortunate position of previously had a co-operative trade store, but having no one to run it properly and having no one in the village with any knowledge of how Co-operative Society works; the store consequently closed up. The people make a fairly large amount of copra but don't really know how to dispose of it. They have in the past been selling it to either the Co-operative stores at Eunoro or that at Geagea and because of this have been giving these stores, that they have no interest in a larger rebate, and for themselves a lower overall price, than which they would normally receive by selling to Moresby or Samarai directly.

In the case of Sabiribo a Copra Society would properly be more beneficial than a General Society Store, but again the people know not what to ask for, and they would need someone of experience to explain this to them.

A man from Sabiribo has recently had a licence to trade made several bags of copra on his own. He approached me enquiring if I could convoy to any captain of any coastal vessels operating between Moresby and Samarai to call in at Sabiribo to pick up his copra. It has been ~~attempted~~ passed to the Captain of M.V. Moturina the next/during the patrol. /day The Co-operatives officer at Magarida has been notified of this either.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints were not numerous and were of general nature - pig disputes, desertions and wife beating. In all four complaints were settled at spot.

At Darava in the West of Magarida, a man complained about the pigs are let roamed around in the village. He said these pigs always destroyed our gardens and inquired for what action should be taken to keep these pigs away from the gardens. He has been told either to fence his garden or fenced the pigs away from the gardens. The Councillor of this village has been advised to see that his village people had to remove the pigs from the village.

REST HOUSES.

All rest houses, except in two villages were in reasonable conditions. At Sabiribo and Darava villages there are no rest houses being built as yet. The people were told to build rest houses as there would be a Multi-Racial Council Election patrol in July.

At Geagea, the Councillor reported that he would like to shift the rest house from Onioni to Geagea. He supported his report by saying that he had majority of people who are under the control of him living at Geagea. These two villages situated along both sides of the Port Glasgow and it is only a matter of 10-15 minutes travel by canoe to Onioni where the rest house is at present time situated.

CARRIERS, CANOES, ETC.

Carriers in all village were easily obtained and paid at the rate of 10 cents per hour, which they seemed to satisfy with.

Canoes were also readily available to hire, the charges being 10 cents per hour. The owners of the canoes hired seemed to be unhappy with the charges, but they were advised that it was a gift from the Government.

The manager of Mamai Plantation kindly provided transport between Onioni and Tanobada.

HEALTH.

One Government Aid Post is in this area east of Magarida and is situated at Borebo. It carries out the normal work of an aid post.

The villages surrounding both Mamai and Baibara Plantations go to the managers for medical treatment and serious complaints are referred by the managers to Iruna Hospital (Papua Ekalesia).

Most noticeable disease seen in the area was elephantitis. This was seen at Tanobada. At whole the people seemed to be in good health.

There were very few good toilets seen in some villages. It was noticed that some villages had only two or three individual owned toilets. It is believed that the people have their traditional methods of excreting in the bushes or rock pools which the tide would flush.

It is unhygienic at Sabiribo, Darava and Bonua which situated west of Magarida as the pigs are excreting in the ~~zi~~ villages. The people were told to eliminate these pigs so that the villages would look hygienic.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As shown on the patrol map less than half the patrol was done on foot. Those tracks traversed were all in good condition as far as walking paths go. They ~~are~~ were all narrow and as most communication is by sea, serve little real purpose to the villages.

From Onioni to Tanobada there is a vehicular road which passes through Mamai Estate and is thus maintained by the Estate.

This road could easily be extended to Ilai without any trouble, and as these people produce the largest amount of coffee in this area, this will be economically desirable in the near future. The distance between the village and the existing road is about 1½ hours walkaway.

CEMENTRIES.

I saw only one graveyard which comprised of three old headcrosses and about a week old burial. The ~~stones~~ headcrosses were all of bush timber.

Naturally the people have their traditional methods of burying the dead bodies. If anybody dies his/her body has to be buried in his/her clan owned land. This is really the Mailu custom and the corpses are buried all over the bushes. They have no graveyard for a certain village.

LABOUR.

Two plantations are in this part of the Census Division-Mamai and Baibara. Both estate employ contract labourers in preference to casuals, and they usually of Chimbu or Gosiago stock. Casuals are only engaged when odd jobs or extra works required them. Both managers have found casual labour undependable and not worth while hiring for long periods, although each estate has at least two local boss boys who have been there ~~before~~ many years.

A large number of desertions from the Chimbu line at both plantations. When asked the managers of the plantations said they had majority of the casuals from Chimbu.

During the conversation with the manager of Mamai Plantation he came to mention that the people from Geagea village did not like to earn casual basic wages. This came about when he asked the villagers concerned to do an extra job for him in his plantation. He said it came through from a representative of the Geagea people. The manager continued with saying that this representative wrote him a letter stating \$1 ahead per day, then the villagers would work for him. Consequently the manager withdrew his request.

I feel it is pity that the people don't as yet understand a benefit of earning little bit of income when chances come to hand.

To sum up the situation in the area-the manager at baibara is not yet fully capable of controlling his line, and there are a few bigheads amongst it that realize this and take full advantages of it, not only towards the plantation but to the numerous villagers in the immediate proximity.

It happened about two weeks before this patrol was that a residence at Baibara Estate was burnt down. The matter was not brought before this patrol as it was done by the Assistant District Commissioner interviewing some employees about a week before the patrol. The remains, especially the cement posts, tanks and corrugated iron were seen at the site.

CONCLUSION.

Commerce and Industries. At Sabiribo the situation is quite unpleasant. The co-operatives society store in this village has been closed up since last year. I anticipate to see a representative of Sabiribo can approach the Abau Native Society Association to reoperate their Society Store. I have visited this village for the first time in accompany with the Co-operatives Officer at Magarida to discuss reopening of the Society Store there. It was noted during the meeting that the people themselves preferred to close up the society store completely.

Road. The walking track between Ilai and Baibara Estate was in a bad condition at some sections of it. Although the undergrowth was kept under control the track was pretty muddy as it was during the wet weather.

Health. General health of the people in the area was reasonably good, except in few villages the look of them was unhygienic as the pigs excrete in the villages. Consequence of this large swarms of flies were noted and these disturbed serving.

2

Conclusion Continued

Census. Census revision had been carried out to facilitate the Common Roll Amendment. of absenteeisms were working either in Moresby or Samarai and some old aged absenteeisms were also encountered. In some villages the turning up for census was good and in other areas was bad. At Keakaro, the whole village, except ~~any~~ young man about 19 years old, did not turn up for census. It was through ~~the~~ an assistance from this man the Common Roll Amendment ~~was~~ to this village was done.

..... *K. Memafu*
(K. MEMAFU.)
Patrol Officer.