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STATION: Morobe

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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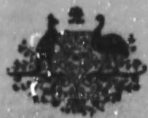
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119
67.6.29



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. Morobe No. 1 of 1953-64

Patrol Conducted by A.G. Cutts, Patrol Officer Gr. 1

Area Patrolled Morobe South Coast and Lower Waria Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 16/12/1953 to 11/1/1964

Number of Days 10 Patrol days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/6/1963

Medical 1/1/1961

Map Reference Milinch Morobe Coastal

Objects of Patrol (1) Electoral Education Programme

(2) Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/5/1964

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 £.....

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

14

67-6-29

23rd June, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-43/G4 - MOCOME.

Receipt of the above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

My comments on earlier reports by Mr. Cutts are applicable.

J. L. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 29
 67. 6. 30
 67. 6. 31
 67. 6. 32

(12)

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-7

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
 District Office,
 L A E ... Morobe District.
 20th May, 1964.

The Director,
 Department of Native Affairs,
 KONE DOBU.

MOROBE PATROL REPORTS NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4 OF 1963/64

The above reports of patrols carried out by Mr. G. Cutts
 Officer-in-Charge, Morobe are forwarded.

Reports 1, 2 and 3 cover the activities of Mr. Cutts on
 his Pre-Electoral Education Patrols and number 4 covers the
 Electoral Patrol of Morobe North and South Coast and Lower
 Waria areas. These reports in fact cover the entire Morobe
 Patrol Post area. The reports have been delayed but this
 is due to factors beyond the ability of Mr. Cutts to control.

Although the main object of the first three patrols
 was the dissemination of political information Mr. Cutts
 has managed to attend to a number of routine administration
 matters. The output of work from this young officer is
 higher than average and he is to be commended for his
 energetic and exceptional application to the task in hand.

Patrol Report number 2 makes reference to the Paiawa
 Timber Lease and the problems which have arisen as a result
 of the claim of the Bapi to part ownership. Mr. Cutts has
 since visited the area and carried out an investigation into
 the Bapi claims and I have hopes of being able to finalise
 this matter by agreement between the Bapi and Sipoma without
 having to make recourse to the services of the Lands Commissioner.

Reports 2 and 3 make mention of the economic development
 in restricted areas e.g. MAIAMA where the people reap a rich
 reward through fishing, the Lower Waria where the Dzia Rural
 Progress Society is now progressing satisfactorily and at
 Garaina where an unusually high income is received by only
 the females of the community. I have often wondered what the
 outcome of the Garaina situation would be and am interested
 to note that the men are now doing work in the gardens which
 has always traditionally been done by the women. It is
 unfortunate that there are not more avenues for such economic
 development throughout the entire patrol post area. I am
 hopeful that some Agricultural Extension work may be possible
 on that section of land between Paiawa and Sipoma which is
 known as the Paiawa Timber Lease after logging operations have
 commenced.

Certain recommendations for future elections in the
 Morobe Coastal and Lower Waria area have already been forwarded
 under cover of my 1-4-35 of the 5th May. As I have remarked
 in earlier correspondence, it is quite obvious that aspiring

(6)

Morobe Patrol Report No.1 of 1963-64.

Introduction

The area patrolled was the Morobe South Coast and Lower Waria Census Division. A map is attached for reference. The primary aim of the patrol was to carry out an electoral education programme in preparation for the forthcoming House of Assembly elections and therefore attention will be centred largely on this aspect in this report.

Because all three census divisions had to be covered in a period of 5 weeks the patrol was very hurried. All villages were not visited but points were selected so that no villager had to travel more than 1½ hours to group for talks. (see attached map.)

This patrol was divided into two stages with the North Coast Patrol in between. The coastal villages were visited and then to save time I returned to Morobe, conducted the North Coast Patrol, did the Lower Waria Patrol Area and then on completion here continued through to the upper Waria.

I contracted hepatitis in early October and consequently spent most of October and November in Lae. This left only a short time to cover all census divisions by the end of January. Where time permitted matters of routine administration were attended to. However where such matters threatened to seriously delay the patrol they were either referred to the next patrol scheduled for late April or asked to come to Morobe at the completion of polling in this area.

Diary of the Patrol

December:

Monday 16th

0900 departed Morobe arriving Ban village 1200. The people of Ban, Wainsoduna and Auno villages had gathered here for the elections. Practically 100% roll up for talks which began 1300 finishing at 1700. The details of these talks were grasped by the people who have benefited greatly by their Councillor Bengari's attendance at Lae for the centre on the elections. Few questions were asked. Reading Political Development. Remained Ban overnight.

Tuesday 17th

0830 departed Ban arriving Wuwu 0950. Payment of N.F.T.A.'s, Police Pensions and hearing of complaints. Again nearly 100% roll up for talks. These were well grasped and few questions asked. Remained Wuwu overnight.

Wednesday 18th

0630 departed Wuwu arriving Eia 0800. The villages of Eia and Guguni have grouped here for the talks. Again a very good roll up and talks well received and understood. Completed talks 1100. Departed Eia 1100 arriving Morobe 1330. Worked at office until 1600. Picked up 12 v. battery and projector sent from Lae. 1500 departed Morobe on the North Coast Patrol. Arrived Gori 1730 and remained here overnight.

January:

Saturday 4th

Office routine all morning. 1300 departed Morobe arriving Eware village 1330. Electoral talks given and well understood by a full roll up of people. Talks finished 1600 and returned to Morobe. 1830 returned to Eware to show the film which was completed by 2000. Arrived back at Morobe 2030.

Sunday 5th

Observed at Morobe. Election talks given and film shown to about 80 station people. Started 1900 and finished 2200. Since so many here will be absentee voters, I have ensured that this aspect of voting is clearly understood.

Monday 6th

At station all day preparing for remainder of this patrol. I will not return to Morobe after this but continue through to the Upper Waria, Ono and Bubu census division. No nominations were received at Morobe today.

Tuesday 7th

0845 departed Morobe arriving Sapa 1115. Electoral talks given to Kobo, Sapa and Yaminga villages. Nearly 100% roll up for each village. The talks were easily grasped. Complaints heard and settled. The 12 v. battery for the projector was broken when the carriers fell down. U/s and sent back to Morobe. I will not be able to show film as originally intended though all aspects of the film are naturally covered in my talks. Remained Sapa overnight.

Wednesday 8th

0745 departed Sapa arriving Zare 0930. Electoral talks given to Zare, Anasi and Dona villages. Good roll up here and the people quickly grasped the most important aspects of electoral procedures etc. Complaints heard and settled. Remained Zare overnight.

Thursday 9th

0715 departed Zare via flooded track in many parts knee deep in floodwater. Arrived Siu 0845. Electoral talks given to Siu village. Good attendance and talks understood. Minor disputes settled. 3 C.N.A. cases referred to Morobe on my return at completion of the elections. With such a tight schedule such cases would delay the patrol. Remained Siu overnight.

Friday 10th

Departed Siu 0645 arriving Popoi 0900 after being delayed by flooded tributaries of the Waria. Electoral talks given to a nearly full attendance of Popoi and Gomena village. Talks were well understood. Countless minor disputes heard and settled. Two C.N.A. cases referred to Morobe when I return. 1400 departed Popoi arriving Pema 1630. Remained Pema overnight.

Saturday 11th

Electoral talks given to Pema village. These were well understood by a full attendance. Disputes heard and settled. Finished at Pema by 1100. 1100 departed Pema on start of Upper Waria patrol.

End of Diary.

Native Affairs(a) The People:

The population of this division was at the last census 3,173 with approximately 500 of these absent at work or school. There are 5 language groups in this area and as discussed in my report (Morobe Patrol Report No.3 of 1962-3) co-operation and intergroup understanding leaves much to be desired. However since establishment of the Morobe Council in July 1963 it is most pleasing to note a marked improvement in this situation.

The attitude of these people toward the Administration is a healthy one and it is apparent that this is improving each year. However the people do not blindly follow the Administration. They can and do think for themselves.

(b) Political Development:(1) General

Since the establishment of the Morobe Council last year there has been a marked increase in political awareness in this area. This has been illustrated by the keenness of the people to listen and ask questions during Local Government pre-election talks last year, by the understanding of voting procedures and high percentage of voters at the Council elections last June, by the short time taken by the Councillors to appreciate the aims of Council policy and procedures and finally in the support the people have constantly given their Council. In such an atmosphere the electoral education programme for the House of Assembly Elections was certainly less difficult and more meaningful than would otherwise have been the case.

(ii) Contents of the Talks

During the Census Patrol in April 1963 lengthy talks were given on the significance of a House of Assembly with an elected majority and of the functions of this House. The basic principles then outlined had been retained by many and so as not to add confusion to the issue of the actual conduct of the elections the significance and functions of the House of Assembly were dealt with only briefly as an introduction. Further, it was clearly stressed that although the forthcoming elections were only one of the first and most important big steps on the road to self-government it was by no means the last.

The talks given were in accordance with the flip chart and covering memorandum prepared by Information and Extension Services, though this was expanded on.

The people have already had lengthy explanations given on the preferential system of voting especially with regard to its advantages (though theoretically this could be argued upon) and its methods of operation. It was explained in detail again and I feel sure the people have a good grasp of the basic issues.

All material made available for distribution was handed out and its contents explained. In general the standard of Pidgin English in these pamphlets could be described as appalling. Surely if such literature is worth the expense of the paper it is printed on it is worthwhile having them in a language the people can understand. The great majority of New Guinea voters, i.e. those who have had little or no continuous contact with urban areas, cannot understand the Anglicised quality of the texts.

The significance of everyone taking full advantage of the adult franchise was stressed though I did take special care to ensure that the people realized that voting by all, although desirable, was not compulsory.

Unfortunately during the whole of this patrol I was unable to show the strip film at night. This was due to the late arrival of the battery and its eventual damage when carriers fell with it. The film did not contain anything additional to the talks given during the day. Its value would have been as a method of revision of the day's talks. Moreover a film of any description, being such a novelty, would create additional interest. In all, this different method of presentation would have been a vivid reinforcement of what had been previously learnt.

4.

(b) Reaction to the Talks

From the outset it was quite apparent that the people's understanding of the electoral process was facilitated in no small way by the pre-electoral talks for the Local Government Council in March and April 1963 and by their participation in Council affairs since that time. In general the same keen interest and attention was present during these talks as there was during the Council pre-election and election patrols (Morobe Patrol Reports Nos. 3 and 5 of 1962/3.)

The three Councillors from this area who attended the Electoral Education Course held in Lae in early December benefited greatly from them. They lost little time in passing on what they had heard. When the patrol was in these villages (Gugumi, Ainsl and Dona) the people had already had an elementary grounding and the talks were understood even more quickly.

Perhaps the most common question asked was "How will we know the candidates well enough to be able to decide our preferences?" I explained that it was in the candidates own interests to visit the area thus ensuring that he was well known to the voters. The opinion was then voiced that because of the comparative isolation of the Morobe Coastal area the majority of candidates would not visit the area. I realized that this would in fact be the case as the only way of reaching Morobe was by ships which come at intervals of two weeks or more. I explained that even though a candidate did not visit Morobe there would no doubt be some people in the area who knew him or about him. This, though unsatisfactory for many reasons, is still better than no knowledge at all. It was quite clear that all preferences would not be marked unless all candidates were known in either of the above cases. I agree with this attitude as the marking of preferences in the random manner of which name you could remember seeing on the list would render meaningless the preferential system of voting. The forecasts of the people proved correct. Only one of the five candidates visited the area and then he did not cover all villages. All other areas of the Lae electorate were visited by either 3, 4 or all candidates.

Generally speaking the reaction to electoral talks was pleasing. The people were interested and this was illustrated by the almost 100% attendance at all talks despite the fact that some villagers had to travel up to 1½ hours to be present (as explained earlier shortage of time prevented me from visiting all villages.) Interest was further illustrated by the attention paid to the questions asked. Perhaps the most pleasing factor was that the people wished to act on their own initiative rather than blindly follow Administration direction.

Nobody from this area stood as a candidate. The average level of development and understanding here is quite high and there are many good area leaders but none are outstanding enough to be well known in other areas.

(c) Village Officials - Councillors

The Morobe Council was established during 1963 and all village officials were retired. Their place has been taken by 8 Councillors. All have been quick to learn their duties and they are respected and their advice much more readily accepted by the people than was generally the case

(10)

With village officials. All are carrying out their responsibilities in a most satisfactory manner. General administration has been facilitated. Minor civil complaints and disputes are now often settled by the Councillor concerned acting as an arbitrator. The community tasks of village repair, sanitation and road cleaning are now more organized and effective.

(d) Shotguns

All shotguns in the area were inspected and all were in a safe condition. Licences were examined and where necessary fees and taxes were collected for renewal. Only one request was made for a Special Arms Permit and this was referred to the first Council meeting after the elections for approval before forwarding the application to the District Officer.

(e) Tradestores

There are 10 village tradestores in the area and all except 2 run by Councillor Noine at Siu and Popoi would have an annual turnover of less than £150. In general they are merely status symbols being without stock for the greater part of the year. In all cases licences were checked and where necessary referred to Morobe for renewal applications.

(f) Roads and Bridges

All walking tracks and bridges had been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

In January this year £400 has been allocated to open an old army road between Morobe and Zare village, a distance of approximately 12 miles. At the time of the patrol about £100 of this together with £100 of the Council's 1963 road project vote had been already spent in clearing timber from the road edges. The remaining £300 plus a further Council allocation of £100 will be used to put in permanent bridges and to improve the road surfaces. The task of close supervision of the road will go to Mr. Koe, Assistant Patrol Officer who will be posted to Morobe shortly. Police Constables will supervise the day to day work and Mr. Koe or my self will inspect their progress at regular intervals.

This road will do much in fostering economic development. The Dzia Rural Progress Society will build its office, storeroom and fermentary at Funa within the next few months. Dona is on the road and about 9 miles from Morobe. The Department of Agriculture is to send a tractor and trailer to this area where it will be used in a peanut project. Supervision of this project and the cartage of the crops to Morobe will be facilitated by this road.

(g) Law and Justice


As explained earlier there was insufficient time to deal with cases brought to the notice of the patrol and these were referred to the next patrol or asked to report to Morobe on my return. Most cases are minor and can be settled in a Court of Native Affairs. The greater majority of cases coming from this area are assault cases. A good 80% of these are either striking the wife or at least stem from matrimonial disputes. It is noteworthy that in the last two years over 80% of all cases heard are assault or riotous behaviour and of these about 80% come from the South Coast lower Waria Division. This is surprising when it is realized that the population of the Morobe North Coast is roughly the same. Cases are left unreported no more than in the South Coast. The latter appears to be in the more temporary nature of many marriages in the South Coast. Here divorce, adultery, polygamy and

illegitimacy are more prevalent and one feels that the large number of assault cases are a result of these.

(h) Conclusion

The primary aim of this patrol was to prepare the area for the forthcoming elections. The general reaction was heartening and I think the aim of the patrol was achieved. The patrol was hurried with little time available to cover other facets of administration.

The actual conduct of elections in this area will be made easier by the basic understanding gained of the electoral process. Because of this understanding and the interest displayed I feel that voting in many if not most cases will be a conscious effort to utilize the newly gained right to elect a representative to the House of Assembly.


A.G. CUTTS
Patrol Officer Gr. I

AGRICULTURE

The Dzia Rural Progress Society, established in 1959 is the main outlet for agricultural products in this area. The annual turnover of the Society has increased only very gradually and totalled a little more than £2,000 in 1963. Of this over 80% came from this Division.


This gradual increase is most disappointing when the present output capability of the area is considered. Output in all areas did increase markedly from August to November and it was hoped that this high level of cash crop production would continue after their Council tax was paid and the Agricultural Officer went on leave. However this did not prove to be the case and production has again dropped well below the possible output. This is especially the case with copra, where I would estimate that only about 60% of the crop is processed. The remainder is left lying where it falls.

From this it is apparent that, with few exceptions, the people have not yet gained a sufficient desire for cash (or the things that cash can buy) to develop a sustained effort at cash crop production. Certainly they do desire cash, but as yet this desire is not strong enough to encourage constant hard work.

While the above is true, this Census Division has nevertheless far outstripped the North Coast Division in economic development. This is due partly to the fact that the previous paragraph is even more applicable to the North Coast and partly because of the scarcity of suitable land on the coastal fringe.

As mentioned under Roads and Bridges, the road from Morobe to Siu which should be finished by the end of May. This should greatly foster economic development in the South Coast. The Agricultural Officer will move to the Dzia Rural Progress Society's proposed new headquarters at Dona village on this road and will thus be much more centrally situated to areas of greatest potential (viz. Lower Waria River Valley) than he is at present at Morobe.

The District Agricultural Officer's 32-9 of 30/12/63 to the Chief of Extension Division states-
" Thus, it appears that the problem of communication with the general Administrative centre is about to disappear----- . It is therefore proposed, on the return of Mr. R. Henderson, that we commence moves to establish an extension centre at Dona in the vicinity of the old airstrip site. From this centre, we put into effect a vigorous programme of development of this agricultural potential area in the hinterland of Dona aimed at creating a rapid explosion of development in the immediate area and from there, expanding out to the entire area of the Morobe Post area. I suggest a Tractor and trailer be made available for initial impetus for this development."


A.G. Cutts
Patrol Officer

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Appendix B

Health

As stated in Morobe Patrol Report No. 3 of 1962/63 the last full coverage by a Medical Patrol in this area was early 1961.

Except for an urgently required Aid Post Orderly at Eia, there are sufficient Aid posts in the area. The need for an aid post at Eia has already been taken up with Public Health, Lae and I understand an Aid Post Orderly will be made available in the near future. Work has already started on an Aid Post and Orderly's house.

Yasia, Hospital Assistant Grade 2, who is charge of the Native Hospital, accompanied me on the first stage of this patrol. The patrol was hurried and not all villages visited but where possible Aid Posts were inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.


A.G. Cutts.

Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX C

Report on Members of the R.P. & H.G.C.

8849 Constable GOWA

Unimpressive. Lacks command and is inclined to be lazy and untidy.

9527 Constable TOPANIKATA

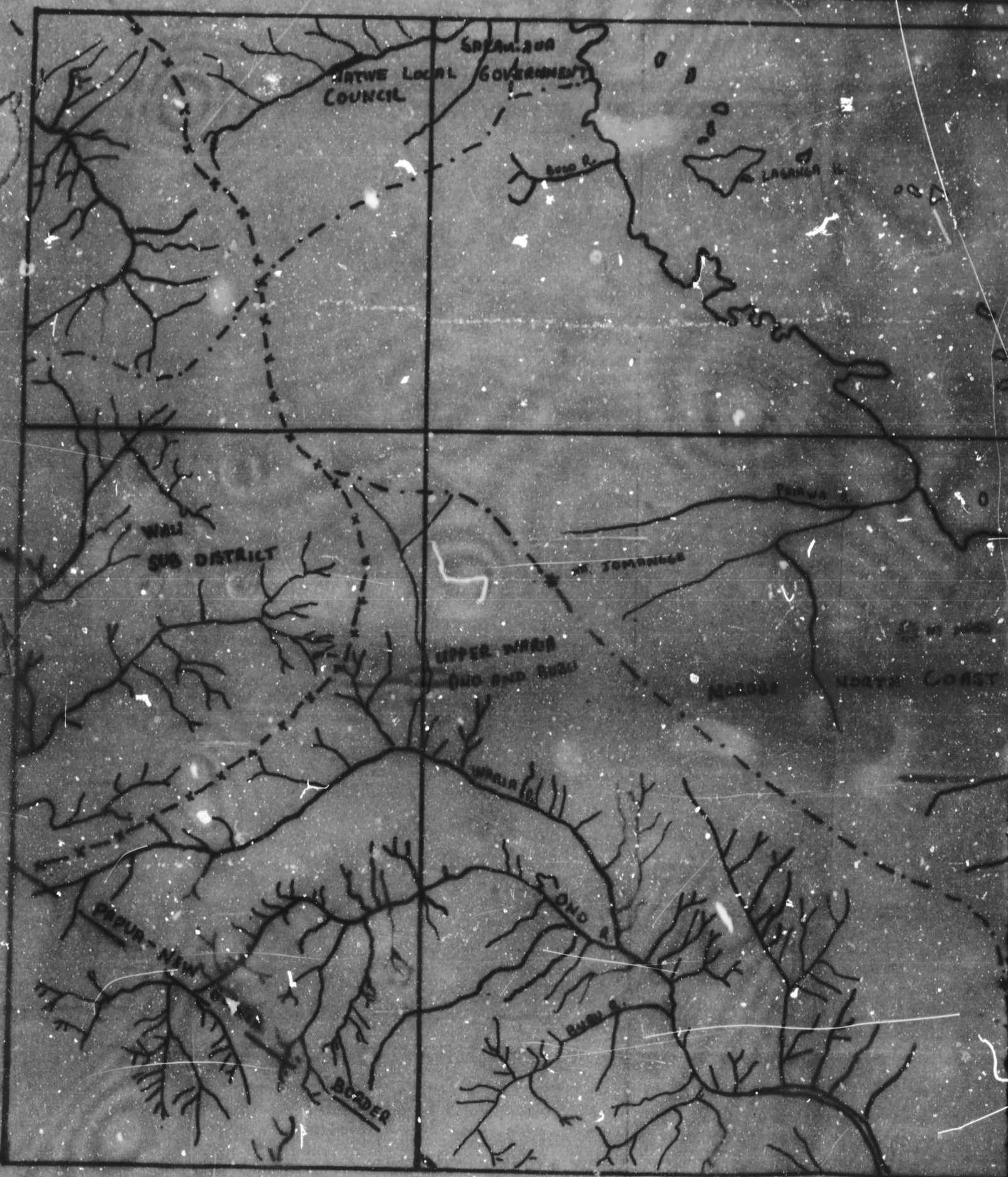
An extremely alert, intelligent and reliable constable.

9740 Constable GONAPANE

An average constable who can be relied upon.



A.G. CUTTS
PATROL OFFICER.



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67.6.30 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. Morobe No. 2 of 1962-64

Patrol Conducted by A.G. Gutta, Patrol Officer Gr. 1

Area Patrolled Morobe North Coast Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

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

Duration—From 18/12/1963 to 3/1/1964

Number of Days 13 Patrol Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/6/1963

Medical/11/1962

Map Reference Milneba Morobe Coastal

Objects of Patrol (1) Electoral Education Programme

(2) Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21, 5, 1964

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 £.....

.....

.....

15

67-6-30

23rd June, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-63/64 - MOROBE

Receipt of the abovementioned report is
acknowledged with thanks.

I hope Mr. Cutts has fully recovered from
his attack of hepatitis.

He has done excellent work in the area.



J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

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Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
L.A.S.

67-2-2.

7th May, 1964.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L.A.S.

PATROL REPORTS: MARCHE 1964

The above Reports on House of Assembly Education
Patrols and Elections submitted by Mr. M. Curtis, Patrol
Officer and forwarded accompanied by instructions from
Assistant District Officer, L.A.S.

The Reports cover the whole of the Marche Patrol
Post Area and as the instructions were for the whole Area
these comments refer to all the Reports and with a few
exceptions, are general.

The basic aim of the earlier patrols was dissemina-
tion of all information available on the House of Assem-
bly Elections and finally the Elections. Although time
did not permit a visit to each Village, meeting places
for discussion were those used for polling during the
elections.

Particular attention during future patrols will
need to be given to political education in the Upper Marche,
and the Lower Marche, so as to help the people
of these areas to vote with more informed judgement.
Since equal attention to the whole Patrol Post Area
will not overcome the situation, either longer periods
will need to be spent in "the Handover Divisions" or
additional patrols sent out. The latter being desirable
but not wholly viable with the acute staff shortage
which indigenous are trained in electoral procedures
are increasingly employed.

I agree with Mr. Curtis that the standard
of Marachian people in the material made available for
distribution. Printed Englishized Pigia is rarely under-
stood except by a minority of New Guinea people in
regular contact with such. Translation needs to be care-
fully worked out and not just direct from English to Pigia
without due consideration to indigenous connotations.
A typical example of poor translation was the great
concern shown by the L.A.S. Sub-District people over infor-
mation on the "How to Vote" sheet that they could be
found when they went to vote. The thought of a film
was almost in the minds of the majority of people and
distracted them from the aim of the poster.

- 2 -

politicians in this country will have to conduct election campaigns throughout the length and breadth of their territories if they wish to gain election. This view is perfectly supported by the results of the poll in the Morobe area where Mr. Sam Sogobo, completely unknown, received such a high proportion of the vote because he was the only one to campaign in the area. A copy of a covering memorandum from Assistant District Officer, Lae is attached.

The reports have been shown to the District Commissioner and relevant extracts have been forwarded to the departments of health and agriculture.



→ 57. 6. 30

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

7th May, 1964.

The District Officer,
District Office,
LAE.

PATROL REPORTS - MURRES AREA

The above Reports on House of Assembly Elections
Patrols and Elections submitted by Mr. G. Curtis, Patrol
Officer and forwarded accompanied by Instructions from
Assistant District Officer, LAE.

The Reports cover the whole of the Murres Patrol
Post Area and as the Instructions are for the whole Area
these comments refer to all the Reports and with a few
exceptions, are general.

The basic aim of the regular patrols was dissemination
of all information available on the House of Assembly
Elections and finally the Elections. Although time
did not permit a visit to each Village, meeting places
for discussion were those used for polling during the
elections.

Particular attention during future patrols will
need to be given on political education in the Upper Wards,
One and Two Sub-Divisions so as to help the people
of these areas catch up with their advanced "brothers".
Giving equal attention to the whole Patrol Post Area
will not overcome the situation, either longer periods
will need to be spent in "the Sub-Divisions" or
additional patrols sent out. The latter being desirable
but most unlikely with the acute staff shortage
unless indigenous are trained in electoral procedure
and temporarily employed.

I agree with Mr. Curtis's observations on the
of Melanesian Pidgin in the material made available for
distribution. Printed Anglicised Pidgin is rarely under-
stood except by a minority of New Guinea people in
regular contact with such. Translation needs to be care-
fully watched and not just direct from English to Pidgin
without due consideration to indigenous comprehension.
A typical example of poor translation was the great
concern shown by the Lae Sub-District people over infor-
mation on the "How to Vote" sheet that they could be
fined when they went to vote. The thought of "fine"
was almost in the minds of the majority of people and
distracted readers from the aim of the poster.

1.

2.

Reaction to the dissemination of information was very favourable, particularly in areas where Councillors had attended an Elementary Education Course in Les. Prior to future election a similar Course could be held with men from each Census Division and payment made for petroling undertaken by them.

The high percentage of voters, 96% males and 82% females of those present in their area during the elections is indeed remarkable and reflects very favourably on the work undertaken by Mr. Gatts during House of Assembly dissemination patrols.

The situation at Geraine involving TUMALA will be investigated during my next visit there, other complaints have also been made concerning this area.

Application for funds to maintain the two Mari-River cause suspension bridges will be attended separate memorandum.

The PAIEMA Timber Lease dispute of ownership is being investigated by Mr. Gatts and will be presented for hearing to the Lands Commissioner Lee as soon as possible.

The objects of the Patrols and Instructions were efficiently carried out and the effectiveness of the first three patrols are evident from the satisfactory results of the voting throughout the Morobe Patrol Post Area.

Camping Allowance claim is attached.

Late submission of the Reports from the Patrolling Officer was due to sickness and subsequent pressure of House of Assembly Electoral duties and attention to executive Administration work. Patrolling was practically suspended from mid December 1963 until end of February 1964 and under such circumstances delays in submission of virtually earlier "sectional" reports are unavoidable.

My apologies for delay in forwarding the Reports which have been in this Office since 10th April 1964. My time in the Sub-District Office has been limited during 1964 with District Office duties and attending to official work away from Les.

(J.L. EASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Morobe Patrol Report No. 2 of 1963-64.Introduction:

The area patrolled was the Morobe North Coast Census Division. A map is attached for reference. The primary aim of the patrol was to carry out an electoral education programme in preparation for the forthcoming House of Assembly elections and therefore attention will be centred largely on this aspect in this report.

I contracted hepatitis in early October and consequently spent most of October and November in Lae. On my return all 3 census divisions had to be covered in a period of 5 or 6 weeks thus this patrol was very hurried. All villages were not visited but points were selected so that no villager had to travel more than 3 hours to group for talks. (See attached map.) Where time permitted matters of routine administration were attended to. However where such matters threatened to seriously delay the patrol they were either referred to the next patrol scheduled for early May or asked to come to Morobe at the completion of polling in this area.

In timing aims and conduct this patrol could be considered the same patrol as Morobe No. 1 of 1963-64. A separate report has been written for this division because the the people of this area have different attitudes and levels development. Two reports will thus facilitate a clearer explanation of each Census Division. Many aspects of this report are exactly the same as Morobe Patrol Report No 1, and where applicable, to avoid pure repetition, reference will be made to that report.

Diary of the PatrolDecember

Wed. 18th 1100 Departed Lae in the South Coast Census division, arriving Morobe 1330. Office work, picked up 12V. battery and projector sent from Lae. 1600 departed Morobe Starting North Coast Patrol. Arrived GORI 1730 and remained here overnight.

Thurs. 19th

0630 departed GORI arriving KUI 1400. Disputes heard and settled. Remained KUI overnight.

Frid. 20th

At KUI. BUSO and KUI villages combined for talks. The people were eager to listen and by the end of the talks had a good grasp of what was required. Disputes settled. Talks with people regarding PAIWA timber case. This will be fully discussed in the main body of the report. 1930 showed film, discussing separately each picture. At completion of the film several questions were asked (see Political Development in main body of the report) these were answered. Finished 2100, remaining KUI overnight.

Sat 21st

0800 departed KUI arriving SIPOMA 1000. Electoral talks given and well received by a good roll up. Questions answered completed talks 1300. No disputes. 2000 began showing film answered the same questions as asked yesterday (see later) finished 2130. Remained SIPOMA overnight.

Sun 22nd

So that I could be on the station on January 2nd, for the Council Meeting it was necessary for me to give talks on Sunday. 0800 departed SIPOMA arriving PAIEWA 1000. Disputes heard and settled. 1300 began election talks. All people were present and the talks well received. Completed talks 1600. 1900 - 2100 showing film and answering questions. Remained PAIEWA overnight.

Mon 23rd

Departed PAIEWA 0800 arriving MAIAMA 1000. ZINABA, EIPA and MAIAMA villages grouped here for talks. Complaints heard and settled. Electoral talks given, almost 100% attendance. 1900 - 2100 showed film answered questions. Remained MAIAMA overnight.

Tues 24th

At MAIAMA - So as not to interrupt Christmas Celebrations I did not move on to the next village. Hearing disputes and discussions with the people. Remained MAIAMA overnight.

Wed 25th

Christmas day - observed Maiama. Remained overnight

Thurs 26th

Boxing day - observed Maiama. Remained overnight

Friday 27th

0600 departed MAIAMA arriving WABAZEIRA 0800. Electoral talks given to AMOA, KOBIO and WABAZEIRA villages. Some 30 males away at Iae for New Year Celebrations. This is the first instance that any appreciable number has been absent from the electoral talks. Disputes heard and settled payment of N.M.T.A's and police pensions. 1930 - 2100 showed film and answered questions. Remained WABAZEIRA overnight.

Sat 28th

0630 departed WABAZEIRA arriving GORI 0730. Complaints heard disputes settled. Electoral discussions held. 1930 - 2030 showed film and answered questions. 2030 departed GORI ARRIVING Morobe 2300. Remained Morobe overnight.

Sunday 29th

Sunday - Observed Morobe

Monday 30th

Office routine. 1015 departed Morobe arriving BOSPAIRA and DIGUTU 1100. Complaints heard, NMTA payment etc. Electoral discussions with combined villages. 1900 - 2000 showed film and answered queries. 2015 - 2100 BOSPAIRA to Morobe, remaining Morobe overnight.

Friday 3rd

0700 - 1330 Office routine. 1330 departed Morobe arriving MO 1400. Electoral discussions with MO, ANA and POSEI villages. 1900 - 2000 showed film and answered queries. 2000 - 2030 MO to Morobe, remaining Morobe overnight.

End of Diary.

(8)

Native Affairs

(a) The People

The population of this division was at the last census 2, 555 with approximately 400 of these absent at work or school. Like the South Coast division, this division cannot be thought of as an area marking a distinct group of people. There are 6 language groups in this area, and development and outlook vary to some extent between language groups. Understanding and co-operation between these groups leaves much to be desired, though since the establishment of the Council there has been a marked improvement in the position. This has resulted from closer and more continuous contact between groups through Council affairs where the other groups problems and ideas at least become known and appreciated. I do not intend to name the language groups or to give the reasons for inter-group ill feeling. This has been fully covered in my Report Morobe No. 3 of 1962-63 and if necessary reference should be made to this.

The attitude towards the administration is good and I think continues to improve as they begin to appreciate the Administrations task. Signs of a conscious self analysis of what they are doing and where they are heading are becoming apparent and this is certainly desirable.

(b) Political Development

(I) General

Since the establishment of the Morobe Council last year there has been a marked development of a more informed political awareness in this division though I feel that the standard is not quite as high as that of the South Coast. (Ref Morobe Patrol Report No 1 of 1963 - 64.) The people want political advancement and the electoral education programme was made easier by this fact.

(II) Contents of the Talks

The electoral discussions in this division were exactly the same as those in the South Coast. For an indication of their content refer Morobe Patrol Report No. 1 of 1963-64 page 3.

The strip film was shown at night at each centre. It did not contain anything additional to the talks given during the day. However its value was its effectiveness as a means of revision of what had been previously heard.

(III) Reaction to the Talks

As was the case in the South Coast, it was apparent that the peoples understanding of the electoral process was facilitated by the Council pre-election talks in March 1963 and by their participation in Council affairs since that time.

Two Councillors from this area attended the Electoral Education Course held in Lae during early December. However it appeared that they did not benefit as greatly from them or at least they were less effective in passing on to the people what they had learnt than was the case in the South Coast (Ref. Morobe Patrol Report No 1 1963-64 at page 4.)

The same questions were again asked here as were asked in the South Coast and these were answered in the same way (Ref. the above report at page 4)

In general the reaction to the talks was pleasing. The people were interested and quickly grasped the basic points.

Attendance was good though not as high as that of the South Coast. The main influencing factor here is that villages are far apart with no roads connecting them. The only means of travel to discussion centres was by canoe where in some cases villagers had to travel up to 3 hours. (Ref attached map) As previously explained, it was impossible to visit all villages.

(c) Village Officials - Councillors

All village Officials in the area retired when the Morobe Council was established in July 1963. Their place has been taken by 6 Councillors. With the exception of SIMAI the President from MAJAMA and ANIAWAI from KUI the remainder, though certainly not poor Councillors, have not attained the level of confidence and qualities of good leadership as is the case with the 8 Councillors from the South Coast. This is especially apparent at any formal Council meeting. Their task is no doubt made more difficult since the people of the North Coast are less advanced both politically and economically. Considering the rugged coastline and the shortage of suitable land any prospect of great advancement in the latter, at least along Agricultural lines is not bright at the present time. Notwithstanding the above observations, these Councillors will improve and even at present general Administration, has been greatly facilitated since the establishment of the Council (Ref Morobe Report No 1 at page 5.)

(d) Shotguns

All permits and guns were inspected and the latter all found to be in a safe condition. There were no applications for Special Arms Permits.

(e) Tradestores

There are 8 tradestores operating in this area and none could be called successful the average annual turnover would not exceed £150. In general they are more status symbols being without stock for the greater part of the year.

(f) Roads and Bridges.

There are few inter village walking tracks in this area, 90% of travelling being done by canoe. The few tracks that do exist are being maintained in satisfactory condition.

(g) Law and Justice

As explained earlier there was insufficient time to deal with all cases brought to the notice of the patrol. These were referred to the next patrol to the area or asked to come to Morobe at the completion of the elections.

Court cases arise here much less frequently than they do in the South Coast (Ref. Report No. 1 at page 5)

(h) Paiewa Timber Lease

At Kui and Sipoma, discussions were held regarding the dispute to ownership of this land. In 1962 £10,000 was paid to SIPOMA and PAIEWA villages for the timber rights to approximately 60 sq. miles of land. BAPI village who previously lived in this area but have since German Contact migrated to Garaina have claimed ownership to about 1/3 of this land. At present the £10,000 has been frozen in a bank Society account pending a decision on this claim. Much ill feeling and resentment has resulted between BAPI and SIPOMA villages and SIPOMA has been delayed in its plan to purchase the

M.V. Mula for £2, 500 . On 9th April I will begin the survey of the disputed area. A twelve mile line has to be surveyed over rugged country through virgin bush and I expect to take at least 1 week to complete the task.

(1) Conclusion

The primary aim of this patrol was to prepare the area for the forthcoming elections. The people's response was good and I feel the aim of the patrol was achieved. The patrol was hurried with little time available to cover other facets of Administration.

The actual conduct of elections in this area will be simplified by the basic understanding gained of the electoral process.

A.G. CUTTS

Patrol Officer Gr. I

... has proved a very profitable venture for the village of MILAKI. ... MILAKI, where it picks up to 40 people, both male and female and takes them with their goods to the island near Morobe Harbour where they are sold, especially "Red Superior" proved to be profitable. The village has sufficient freezing facilities for 1, 200 lb of fresh fish and it usually takes less than 2 days to reach the coast. It was seen the carrier back to MILAKI and proceeds to land with the catch. The people are paid on the return trip. They are paid 1/2 per pound on an individual basis and 1/4 per pound for a person to receive more than 1/2 per pound.

... with Mr. E. ... MILAKI - ...

Appendix A

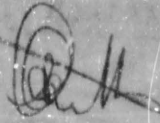
Agriculture - Fisheries

As explained under Section (c) in the main body of the report, the Agricultural potential of this area is not nearly as great as it is in the South Coast. This is due partly to the rugged nature of the land, with the Mountains in most cases rising abruptly from the sea. Transport and communications are a further difficulty there is no system of inter-village roads connecting the villages to Morobe small outrigger canoes being the only means of transport. BUSO, the furthest village is more than 45 miles from Morobe. Irrespective of the shortage of land distances between villages (See attached map) would make all crops except coconuts impracticable. All villages have sufficient coconut palms either on the mainland or on the adjacent islands to produce copra, however, a few bags from each village would not be worth while for ships to pick up copra. Except for the villages adjacent to Morobe, the villages are too distant to reap the benefits of the Dala Rural Progress Society (viz. Cash on the spot and transportation of the copra.) In most villages late 1950 plantings should enable profitable quantities of copra to be produced as from late 1964. If say 4 or 5 centres could be made along the coast as copra loading points, I feel that sufficient copra could now be produced to make it worth while for ships to call. In its 1st Revised Estimates the Council has allocated funds for 5 copra driers in this area to encourage copra production.

Fishing has proved a very profitable venture for the village of MAIAMA. A fishing boat from Lae, the "M.V. Finsch" does 3 trips a month to MAIAMA, where it picks up to 40 people, both male and female and tows them with their canoes to the island near Morobe Harbour where deep sea fish, especially "Red Emperor" prove to be plentiful. The ship has sufficient freezing facilities for 1, 200 lb of fresh fish and it usually takes less than 2 days to catch this weight. It then tows the canoes back to MAIAMA and proceeds to Lae with the catch. The people are paid on the return trip. They are paid 1/- per pound on an individual basis and it is not uncommon for a person to receive more than £4 for 1 trip.

Whilst at KUI I had discussions with Mr R. VIVIEN the owner of the fishing vessel and he said that he would pay out nearly £2, 000 a year to the people of MAIAMA - quite a substantial income for a village of 350 people. He uses only MAIAMA villagers as he claims they are the best fishermen.

He also revealed that women have started fishing, they have learned quickly and some are making as much as £1 per trip. This is the first instance in the Morobe area where the women have done any appreciable amount of fishing either for home consumption or sale. Traditionally it is considered the woman's place is to care for the children and the gardens and the men do the fishing.


A.G. CUTTS
Patrol Officer


Appendix B.

Health

The last full coverage this area has received from a Health Patrol was in November, 1962.

There are sufficient Aid Posts and Orderlies in the area and health in general appears quite good.

Yasia, Hospital Assistant Grade 2, who is in charge of the Native Hospital at Morobe, accompanied the patrol. Not all villages were visited, but where possible Aid Posts were inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.


A.G. CUTTS
Patrol Officer.

Appendix C.

Report on Members of the E.P. & N.C.C.

8035 Constable Dengo

An outstanding constable, extremely capable and intelligent. An asset to any patrol or detachment. Good N.C.O. potential.


A.G. CUTTS

Patrol Officer.

MOROBE PATROL NO. 2 of 1963-64



HR 67.6.31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. Morobe No. 3 of 1963-64

Patrol Conducted by A.G. Guita, Patrol Officer Gr. 1

Area Patrolled Upper Waria, Ono and Buba Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 11/1/1964 to 2/2/1964

Number of Days 23 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20/4/1963

Medical Jan/Mar/1961

Map Reference Army Strat. Series


Objects of Patrol (1) Electoral Education Programme

(2) Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

21/5/1964


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

18

67-6-31

23rd June, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
S.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-63/64 - MOROBE

Receipt of the abovementioned report is
acknowledged with thanks.

My comments on earlier patrols by Mr.
Cutts are applicable.


J. L. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Teletype

Our Reference

67-2-7

If calling out for

to

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L. A. F. ... Morobe District.
20th May, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORORU.

MOROBE PATROL REPORTS NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4 OF 1963/64

The above reports of patrols carried out by Mr. J. Cutts
Officer-in-Charge, Morobe are forwarded.

Reports 1, 2 and 3 cover the activities of Mr. Cutts on
his Pre-Electoral Executive Patrols and number 4 covers the
Electoral Patrol of Morobe North and South Coast and Lower
Waria areas. These reports in fact cover the entire Morobe
Patrol Post area. The reports have been delayed but this
is due to factors beyond the ability of Mr. Cutts to control.

Although the main object of the first three patrols
was the dissemination of political information Mr. Cutts
has managed to attend to a number of routine administration
matters. The output of work from this young officer is
higher than average and he is to be commended for his
energetic and exceptional application to the task in hand.

Patrol Report number 2 makes reference to the Palawa
Timber Lease and the problems which have arisen as a result
of the claim of the Rapi to joint ownership. Mr. Cutts has
since visited the area and carried out an investigation into
the Rapi claim and I have hopes of being able to finalise
this matter by agreement between the Rapi and Simona without
having to make recourse to the services of the Lands Commissioner.

Reports 2 and 3 make mention of the economic development
in restricted areas e.g. MALISA where the people reap a rich
reward through fishing, the lower Waria where the Dula Rural
Progress Society is now progressing satisfactorily and at
Gardina where an unusually high income is received by only
a few families of the community. I have often wondered what the
outcome of the Gardina situation would be and am interested
to note that the men are now doing work in the gardens which
has always traditionally been done by the women. It is
unfortunate that there are not more schemes for such economic
development throughout the entire Morobe area. I am
hoping that some arrangements will be made which will be possible
as the result of the new logging operations which are
being carried out in the area.

Certain recommendations for future elections in the
Morobe Coastal and Lower Waria area have already been forwarded
under cover of my L-1-35 of the 5th May. As I have remarked
in earlier correspondence, it is quite obvious that aspiring

(6)

67

(17)

politicians in this country will have to conduct election campaigns throughout the length and breadth of their electorates if they wish to gain success. This view is certainly supported by the results of the poll in the Karoba area where Dr. Sam Tawaka, completely unknown, received over a high proportion of the votes because he was the only candidate in the area. A copy of a covering memorandum from Assistant District Officer Lee is attached.

The reports have been shown to the District Commissioner and relevant extracts have been forwarded to the Departments of Health and Agriculture.

→ 67. 6. 31



67-2-2.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.
7th May, 1964.

District Office,
District Office,
LAE.

REPORTS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY EDUCATION PATROLS

The above Reports on House of Assembly Education Patrols and Elections submitted by Mr. G. Curtis, Patrol Officer and forwarded accompanied by instructions from Assistant District Officer, LAE.

The Reports cover the whole of the Horeke Patrol Post Area and by the instructions were for the whole Area these comments refer to all the Reports and with a few exceptions, are general.

The basic aim of the earlier patrols was dissemination of all information available on the House of Assembly Elections and finally the Elections. Although this did not permit a visit to each Village, meeting places for discussion were used and for polling during the elections.

Particular attention during future patrols will need to be given on political education in the Upper Ward, the and Lower Ward Divisions so as to help the people of these areas catch up with their political education. Sitting events, however, in the whole Patrol Post Area will not overcome the situation, either longer periods will need to be held in the Horeke Division or additional patrols held in the latter being desired. It is not clear whether the latter being desired unless additional are held in district procedure and irregularly held.

I agree with the view that the standard of education in the Horeke Division is low and the distribution of the population is unevenly distributed. The people in the Horeke Division are mostly uneducated and it is necessary to help them in catching up with the rest of the people in the country. The people in the Horeke Division are mostly uneducated and it is necessary to help them in catching up with the rest of the people in the country. A typical example of poor translation was the great concern shown by the people in the Horeke Division over information on the fact that they must that they could be fined when they went to vote. The thought of a fine was a great deterrent in the minds of the majority of people and distracted readers from the aim of the poster.

2.

Reaction to the dissemination of information was very favourable, particularly in areas where Councillors had attended an Electoral Education Course in 1964. Prior to a future election a similar course could be held with cost from each Census Division and payment made for travelling undertaken by them.

The high percentage of voters, 70% males and 30% females of whom present in their area during the election was indeed remarkable and reflects very favourably on the work undertaken by Mr. Gatta during House of Assembly dissemination patrols.

The situation at Savina involving EOMIA will be investigated during my next visit there. Other complaints have also been made concerning this area.

Application for funds to maintain the two North River cane suspension bridges will be attended separate arrangements.

The PAHIA Timber Lease dispute is currently being investigated by Mr. Gatta and will be presented for hearing to the Lands Commissioner as soon as possible.

The objects of the Patrols and Instructions were affectionately carried out and the effectiveness of the three patrol areas evident from the satisfactory results of the voting throughout the Mabo Rural Post Area.

Sampling Assessment Sheet is attached.

Late submission of the reports from the Patroling Officer was due to sickness and subsequent absence of House of Assembly Electoral Officer and attention to essential Administrative work. Patroling was practically continuous from mid December 1964 until end of February 1965 and under such circumstances delays in submission of virtually earlier "captioned" reports are unavoidable.

My apologies for delay in forwarding the Reports which have been in this Office since 10th April 1965. My time at the Sub-District Office has been limited during 1965 with District Office duties and attending to official work away from home.

(J.L. KERRING)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Morobe Patrol Report No. 3 of 1963-64Introduction

The area patrolled was the Upper Waria, Ono and BURU Census Division. A map is attached for reference. The primary aim of the patrol was to carry out an electoral education programme in preparation for the forthcoming House of Assembly Elections.

Because of illness and patrols to the North Coast and South Coast Census Divisions I had only 19 days available for patrolling in this division as I was required to sit for University Exams at Iae during the first few days of February. There are 50 villages in this division and a full coverage patrol, visiting each village takes at least 50 days. Thus even by making central meeting points, I was unfortunately unable to cover the whole division. Talks were given to all villages in the Middle Waria and BURU valleys. A capable policeman who understood the electoral process covered the Ono and Head Waria Valleys while I was in the BURU valley. He passed on all the information and literature available. In addition Village Officials reported to Garaina just before I left for Iae and were briefed on the forthcoming elections. I realize that both the sending of a Police Constable and the calling in of Village Officials is, under normal circumstances most unsatisfactory. However this was the best that could be done under the prevailing conditions.

Diary of the PatrolJanuarySat 11th

1100 departed PEMA, the last village in the South Coast Census Division arriving AGUTAMI in the Papuan Waria at 1300. 1400 departed AGUTAMI arriving GORE 1530. Remained GORE overnight.

Sunday 12th

Observed at GORE, remaining here overnight. There is an outbreak of whooping cough at this and adjacent villages. 3 children have already died. Forwarded all serious cases to Morobe-some had already been sent.

Monday 13th

0615 departed GORE over a good track to IEMA arriving 1815 waiting here for carriers. Joined the Interpreter from IOMA who is carrying out the electoral education programme for this area and for the small. 0845 departed IEMA over poorly cared for road to UPUPURA arriving 1315. Because of blistering feet from new boots and a shortage of carriers I cannot proceed further today. Sent word to KIRA, further up the Papuan Section for carriers to help UPUPURA. Remained UPUPURA overnight.

Tues. 14th

0700 departed UPUPURA, over range to BIAWARIA Rest House, arriving 0915, passing through TIWA village (the first village in the Middle Waria) at 0900. Payment of N.M.T.A's and minor disputes settled. 1 C.N.A. case where defendant sentenced 2 months I.H.L. for assault. Electoral discussions with a good roll up of people from BIAWARIA and TIWA. General discussions with the people. Slept BIAWARIA.

Wed 15th

0630 departed BIAWARIA R.H. arriving ARO 1230.

Complaints heard, inspected shotguns (6 in this group of villages)
Electoral discussions with ARO, MOTETE and ASAMA villages.
Payment of Police Pensions and N.M.T.A.'s. Remained
ARO overnight.

Thurs 16th

0700 departed ARO arriving GARASSA R.H. 0745. Electoral
talks to WAKAIA(I), WAKAIA(II), AU and KOREPA villages. Inspected
Special Arms Permits and guns. Paid Police pensions and N.M.T.A.'s.
Minor complaints settled.

1230 departed GARASSA arriving WARABUNG R.H. 1330.
Electoral talks to MUNIWA, FEI-IRA and TIDAURA villages.
Inspection of Special Arms Permits - payment of N.M.T.A.'s
and police pensions. Complaints settled. Slept WARABUNG.

Friday 17th

0700 departed WARABUNG arriving GARAINA 1030. Discussion
with Mr. T. Henderson, the Manager. P.M. radio conversations
with Distroff, Treasury and Agriculture Lac. Talks with
local Village Officials. Slept Garaina R/H.

Sat 18th

Talks with OIC Mr. T. Henderson, inspection of plantation,
workers and factory by courtesy the OIC. Slept Garaina R/H.

Sunday 19th.

Observed Garaina.

Mon. 20th.

0845 departed Garaina - arriving SAURELI 100. Waited
for carriers to arrive and be paid and changed. 1200
departed SAURELI arriving AROBUKA 1500. Passed Catholic Mission
on road on his way to the KUNIMAIPA area in Papua. He arrived at
AROBUKA later on that night. Talks with Village Officials.
Remained overnight.

Tues 21st.

Electoral discussions with SAURELI and AROBUKA
villages. Disputes settled and N.M.T.A.'s and pensions
paid. 1200 departed AROBUKA arriving ATWARA 1345 not
all people assembled here as yet. Informal talks with
Village Officials. Remained overnight.

Wed 22nd.

Electoral discussions with ATWARA, GARUA and BALILAUA
villages. Payment of N.M.T.A.'s. Many minor disputes brought forward
for a settlement. This village is at about 7,000 feet and rain
and freezing winds prevented the Patrol moving on SAIKO.
Remained Overnight.

Thurs 23rd.

0730 departed ATWARA - there is no regular walking track
from here to SAIKO very steep descent to about 3,500 ft. crossed
the BUSU river then up to about 6,000 ft, arriving SAIKO
0930. Electoral discussions with SAJKO, MISMIS and GAEAGATA
villages. Payment of pensions and N.M.T.A. Am now nearly
out of money and am expecting a £500 advance from
Sub Treasury to be at Garaina. Disputes settled.
Remained SAIKO overnight.

Frid 24th.

Departed SAIKO 0600, through MISMIS village, down to BUBU valley crossed, the BUBU and back to SAURELI village, thence to Garaina arriving 1330. P.M. Conversations with Lae. Collected Sub Treasury advance, paid carriers and police pensions. Remained Garaina overnight.

Sat 25th.

Settling complaints brought forward by the station hillland labour line. Through inspection of the large tea factory in operation by courtesy Manager at Garaina. Remained Garaina overnight.

Sunday 26th

Observed Garaina.

Monday 27th

Public Holiday - Observed at Garaina.

Tuesday 28th

Electoral talks to GARAINA, KASU and SOPA. Remainder of day spent attending to their numerous minor complaints. There are many complaints here largely because of their close proximity to the large single migrant labour line at Garaina. Debts and women were the main subject of these complaints. Remained Garaina.

Wed 29th.

Payment of N.M.T.A's, Police pensions. Over £500 paid out today. Inspection of shotguns. Hearing complaints. Court of Native Affairs held and defendant sentenced to 2 months I.H.L. for stealing. Remained Garaina.

Thurs. 30th

Electoral talks to Village Officials of Ono and Upper Waria Valleys. Attending to complaints and enquiries they had brought with them. Payment of pensions for those who reported here from the above areas. Preparing equipment for return to Morobe. This will be escorted by the police while I go to Lae. Remained Garaina.

Friday 31st.

Hearing of complaints all day. Most of these were from the large migrant labour line at Garaina. Court of Native Affairs held 1 defendant sentenced 2 months I.H.L. for assault another sentenced 2 weeks I.H.L. for assault. 5 defendants each fined 10/- for gambling, 1 defendant fined £1 for adultery. Remained Garaina.

Sat 1st.

Packing equipment and arranging carriers for the return of the patrol to Morobe. Waiting for plane to take me to Lae. This could not land because of engine trouble. Remained Garaina.

Sunday 2nd.

By Crowley Charter to Lae.

End of Diary.

Native Affairs

(a) The People

The population of this area was at the last census 7,076. There are 4 language group in the division, Namely, BIA with a total population of over 3, 300; GADJIRI (800), MEKI (300) and WERI (26000) these groups live in the 4 distinct regions of the division Middle Waria Valley, BUBU Valley, Extreme headwaters of the Ono and Waria rivers and the Ono and Upper Waria Valleys respectively. As explained in the introduction I was unable to visit the latter 2 regions.

The most advanced area is the Middle Waria which has become well known for its many members in the R.P. & N.G.C. many of whom are now retired and live in their villages. This area is the most progressive and I feel that much of this progressive outlook is the result of these retired police who are very pro-Administration and form the hard core of influential men in the area.

The people of the other 3 areas are much less progressive and I feel that this is due mainly to their isolation and lack of a similar form of leadership and source of constant information as has been described in the above paragraph. Sorcery plays a large part in their lives.

They are pro-administration but follow the administration's suggestions with as little self thought, purpose and effort as possible. Constant patrolling and contact is the only means of improving this situation.

(b) Political Development

(I) General

For the long period of contact one would expect the people of this division to be more advanced politically than they are. This is especially the case in the ONO, BUBU and Upper Waria areas.

It was very apparent during discussions that the people had gained much knowledge from the two previous Native Affairs patrols (Nos. 2 and 4 of 1962-63) where in both cases, the House of Assembly, its composition, functions and significance had been fully discussed. However with the possible exception of the Middle Waria, the keen interest and the attitude of conscious self participation was not present.

(II) Contents of the Talks

The contents of the electoral discussions in this area were exactly the same as in Reports No. 1 and 2. and to avoid mere repetition I refer the reader to these reports.

Unfortunately I was unable to show the strip film during this patrol because the battery had been smashed a few days after my departure from Morobe.

(III) Reaction to the Talks

Generally speaking reaction varied greatly- some villages were very interested while others or the majority of people in them were completely disinterested.

The great majority of people in the Middle Waria were actively interested in the new House and the forthcoming elections. Questions were asked frequently and it could be seen that these people were eager to learn. KOBUBU, a retired Sgt. of Police from ARO village is standing as a candidate

for this electorate and I have no doubt that he will receive all the support that these people can muster. He is very pro-administration, a very clear and sensible thinker and is still very young and active. There were good attendances at all centres.

The reaction in the BUBU valley was markedly different. Here it was only the individual who appeared genuinely interested in the House of Assembly and the elections. The great majority were content to sit quietly and stared blankly during the talks and I felt that they were disinterested. When asked if there were any questions or opinions more often than not I was met by headshakes or silence. Several times I pointed out individuals and asked them what they thought. All answers approximated to the following. "The Administration has ^{not} much to assist us in the past, and we will do as it wishes (not because we have a present desire to do so but) because it knows what is best for us. This perhaps best sums up the general attitude in this area. This attitude, though pro-administration is certainly negative and one wonders how much conscious effort will be expended in following the administration. Development of any kind in such an atmosphere is a slow and difficult task. And such an aimless attitude would cause interest (no matter what its initial strength was) to wane as the novelty of any Administration project or policy wore off.

(c) Villages and Village Officials

The villages of the Middle Waria are in good order. The villages of the BUBU are also reasonably tidy though judging by the length of the newly cut grass that they are used only when patrols visit the area or they all gather for talks or sing-sings. For most of the time they live in their pig houses scattered throughout the area. Some villages are fenced and as suggested by previous officers, these are to keep the pigs in. In this valley villages are situated between the 6, 000 and 7, 000 feet mark while their gardens are found in the better soils between 2, 500 and 4, 000 feet. This involves much hard work in garden care and carrying of food and the waste of a high proportion of time available each day.

Like all officers in the past 10 years or more I encouraged them to move their villages closer to the gardens and good land, lower down the valley walls thus solving the problem of unprofitable effort and waste of time. I doubt if much will come from my efforts in this field. I will not generalize as to the standard of Village Officials in this area.

Generalizations of this nature are almost meaningless and I feel that I spent insufficient time with each village to comment fairly on the individual Officials.

(d) Economic Development

The main sources of income in this area are tea plucking, employment for wages (both inside and outside the area-males), Police Pensions, sale of coffee, Gold mining, Assistance to Patrols and sale of vegetables, in that order. It should be noted that the bulk of the income coming from tea plucking, Gold mining and Police Pensions goes to the Middle Waria.

Reference should be made to Morobe Patrol Report No. 2 of 1962-63 P.17 for an idea of the respective amounts these different income heads are worth.

It is surprising to learn from tea plucking records that the income received from this source will be nearly £3, 000 this year and in the future, with increased production this figure will increase. All plucking is at present done by women from the 3 nearby villages (Garaina, Sopa and KASU) on a casual basis, returning to their villages each afternoon. Both the Manager and

Overseer who have had wide tea experience in Ceylon, India and Kenya, claim that notwithstanding the short experience these women have had, they are much better than pickers in the above countries. In these latter countries I understand that the average for experienced tea pluckers would be less than 30 lbs of green leaf per day per picker. At Garaina this average is well over 30 and is increasing as the pickers gain experience. This is a surprising figure when it is realized that many pickers have had less than 1 month's experience. The average for the more experienced pluckers would not be far short of 40 lbs per day. Their aptitude for this work is illustrated by the fact that as at late 1962 the average was less than 36 lbs per plucker. The women are paid a flat rate of 6/- per day for the first 30 lbs picked and an additional 2d per lb for amounts exceeding this minimum figure. Some of the better pickers make nearly 10/- per day at this rate. With modernization of the factory which at present can only handle a small proportion of the crop, this income will be increased significantly. For effects that this source of income has had on village life see the heading Social Development.

Pölice pensions form a significant proportion of the income to this area. There are at present 14 pensioners and with the recent increases made effective as from early 1961 the total annual income from this source would be about £1,000. During this period nearly £700 was paid to pensioners for periods usually well less than 8 months, though it should be noted that some of this figure represented back payments of the above increases.

There are 17 Goldminers in the area who would appear to be quite capable of producing the theoretical figure derived by Mr. Hicks (£1500-Report No. 2 1962-63). However I doubt whether much more than half this figure is produced since in most cases the mining seems to be done only spasmodically with long rest periods in between actual working days. Sale of Coffee and Vegetables will be discussed under Agriculture, Appendix A.

(f) Social Development

The most interesting point under this heading is the degree of independence the women in the villages nearby to the station have developed as a result of their income from tea plucking. This income would exceed by 10 times that of their menfolk who in most cases have taken up the responsibility of caring for the subsistence gardens a task previously in the women's domain.

Experience in other countries shows that generally men can't reach the standard of plucking of women. I feel the men self-consciously realize this and regard tea plucking with slight contempt as women's work. However regardless of the slight resentment of the women's new found independence, the men encourage the women to pluck tea and assume their roles in the gardens because they realize that their womenfolk are earning more than they could. Now the men are, in most cases, dependent upon the women when they require cash.

With the proposed increase in factory output more tea pluckers will be in demand. Most of these will have to come from more distant villages. Pickers will then have to be quartered on the station. A close watch will then have to be kept in this area to combat the problems resulting from the close proximity of a large migrant labour line and the unaccompanied women pluckers.

(g) Law and Justice

Most complaints were of a civil nature and could be settled in most cases out of Court. In this area isolated from the Administrative Centre at Morobe, every patrol is confronted by numerous such complaints.

Offences of a criminal nature were few and most of these came from Garaina station and nearby villages. 6 people were fined between 10/- and £1 for gambling and adultery. 4 people were sentenced to terms of between 2 weeks and 2 months for assault and stealing. In general the outbreak of offences in the area is low considering the population and the time between patrols.

As explained by Mr. Hicks (Report No. 2 page 30) sorcery is a problem in all areas except the Middle Waria. However I believe that legal action under Sect. 97 of N.A.R's (even if cases could be made out) would not solve the problem. I feel that the solution rests more with constant contact by field staff thus combatting the present feeling of isolation.

I feel that under this section, I should make some comment on an ex Sgt. TUMALIA who runs a Tradestore on Administration land at Garaina. He is a constant source of trouble to the Manager and employees at Garaina. No less than 5 complaints were brought to me by TUMALIA against plantation workers all of which proved to be either groundless or so insignificant as to not warrant any further action. I believe the Assistant District Officer Lee has had similar experiences with him and reached the same conclusions. It appears there has been a long standing ~~feud~~ between him and the boss of at Garaina. He loses no chance to name this boss or as the cause or to be involved in any trouble that may occur. I have grave doubts of his explanation why there are usually up to 10/ or more women stopping at his compound and have suspicions that cases of prostitution for the benefit of the large single labour line are not uncommon. Nothing of the above can be proved and perhaps this would have best be unsaid.

His first statement made to me perhaps best sums up his attitude, viz. "I am in charge of the station at Garaina - old Tom just looks after the tea." I explained in no uncertain terms that he was squatting on Administration land and could be removed if necessary and further, that he had no authority in the administration of Garaina station. The people from this area including his own villagers do not follow him and in many cases treat him with contempt. I recommend that if he is responsible for further trouble in Garaina, he should be made to move off the Administration station. He had a tradestore at Morobe some years ago and was for similar reasons, asked to leave.

(h) Roads and Bridges

Roads and bridges in this area had been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Two large and excellent cane suspension bridges over the Waria River. These bridges are used by all people passing through here on their way to Morobe. Crossing of the River without them in most cases be nearly impossible or at least extremely dangerous. These two bridges both exceed 180 feet in length and one is 40 feet above the water. About 50 supporting ropes are necessary in each bridge to hold its weight and to make it stable. For the bridges to remain in a safe condition, constant maintenance is necessary. I would estimate that nearly 1 mile of cane is used in each bridge. In 1950 Patrol Officer Alder recommended that £5 per annum be paid for this maintenance. I request the District Officer's advice as to the possibility of funds being made available for this.

(i) Missions


The Lutheran Mission centred at Garaina is the only mission in the area, although there is some Roman Catholic influence in the LUBU headwaters as a result of the nearby Catholic Mission Station in the KUNIMAIPA area of Papua.

(j) Conclusion

This was my first visit to this division with the patrol being extremely hurried in nature and the entire area was not covered. Thus my impressions must be qualified by these limitations.

Political development and interest in the forthcoming elections was not nearly as great as in the 2 coastal divisions reported on in Reports Nos. 1 and 2.

To foster both political and economic development and to combat the attitude of disinterest towards progress found especially in areas other than the Middle Waria, constant patrolling will be necessary by Officers of this department.


A.G. Cutts
Patrol Officer

A.G. Cutts
Patrol Officer


Appendix A

AGRICULTURE

The deplorable coffee return as compared with the output possible from existing trees (Ref Morobe Patrol Report No. 2 of 1962-63) has been improved over the last year.

This has resulted from the field work of the Agricultural Officer Mr. R. Henderson. Production has increased from approximately 5 tons of mostly Y2 grade coffee in 1962, to 15 tons of predominantly Y1 grade in 1963. As pleasing as the trebling of output is the improvement in the quality of coffee produced. D.A.S.F. are now stressing the actual processing of coffee and the improvement in quality shows that these efforts have been fruitful.

Garaina station spends £500 each year on fresh foods. The people were reminded of this and encouraged to bring food to the station where at present only about £100 worth is supplied by the local villages.



A.G. Cutts
Patrol Officer

Appendix B

Medical and Health

This division is well served by aid posts and in general, health here seems to be satisfactory.

It is 3 years since a routine patrol was carried out by Public Health in this division. I understand a short patrol from Lae will visit the area shortly.


A.G. Curra
Patrol Officer

Appendix C

Report on Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

8849 Constable GOWA


Unimpressive. Lacks command and is inclined to be lazy and untidy.

9527 Constable TOBANIKATA

An extremely alert, intelligent and reliable constable.

9740 Constable GONAPANG

An average constable who can be relied upon.

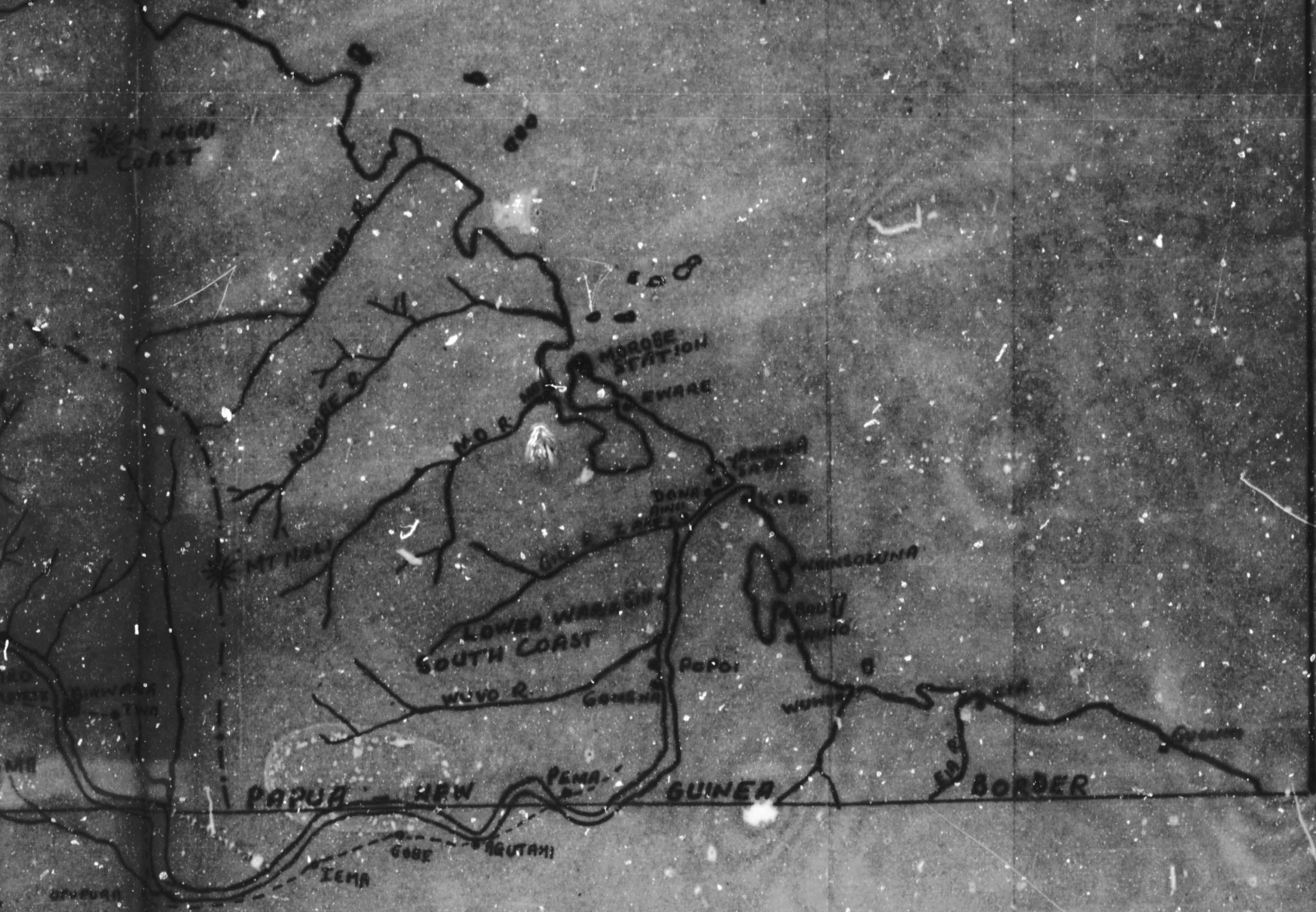

A.G. Cutts
Patrol Officer

MOROBE PATROL NO.3 of 1963-64



of 1953-64

Scale 1" = 5 Miles



HQ
67.6.32



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. 4 of 1963-64

Patrol Conducted by A.G. Cutts, Patrol Officer Gr. 1

Area Patrolled Morobe North Coast and South Coast Lower Waris Census Dive

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. E. Blackburn, D.A.S.P. 1st

2 interpreters

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

Duration—From 14/2/1964 to 29/2/1964

Number of Days 15 Patrol days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Dec/Jan/1963-64

Medical Jan/1961 South Coast

Nov 1962 North Coast

Map Reference M11inch Morobe Coastal

Objects of Patrol (1) To conduct House of Assembly elections

Director of Native Affairs

PO BOX 1000
MORRESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/5/64

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

1-17-6
67-6-32
(14)

67-2-7

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E ... Morobe District.
7th July, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA

MOROBE PATROL POST AREA

Your 67-6-32 refers to proposals to make the Morobe/Garaina area a Sub-District.

This is the first I have heard of such a proposal and I do not believe that such is warranted as the population of the total area is less than 13,000. Recommendations have already been made for the splitting up of the Finschhafen Sub-District into two Sub-Districts with headquarters of the detached section located at Sabwun. Further proposals will be made on this in the near future.

The splitting up of the Finschhafen District will greatly assist District Administration but little can be achieved by raising the Morobe Patrol Post area to Sub-District status.

In my 39-1-1 of the 14th March, 1963 the establishment of a Native Local Government Council in the Upper Waria was proposed during the 1965 calendar year. I am still hopeful of being able to establish this Council next year but it will not be practicable to supervise this Council from Morobe and I envisage the need to post a Supervising Officer to Garaina for the greater period of the year. Because the only communication system between the Patrol Post at Morobe and Garaina is by walking I feel it will be necessary to administer the Upper Waria section of the Patrol Post area from Lae Sub-District headquarters.

Further recommendations on this matter will be made in due course.

D. N. Ashwin
(D. N. ASHCHEW)
District Officer

13

67-6-32

23rd June, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-61/64 - MOROBE

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am most gratified to note the favourable comment on Mr. Cutts. The high percentage of voters reflects very favourably on his work.

I appreciate the pressures under which you have been working.

Have you any comments on proposals to make the MOROBE/GARAIMA area a sub-district? Will it help in general administration if additional staff is not available?

The comment by Mr. Cutts on the elections and electoral material is most valuable and will be given consideration during reviews of the mechanics and general conducting of the elections.

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

DM1130

→ 67. 6. 3
10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

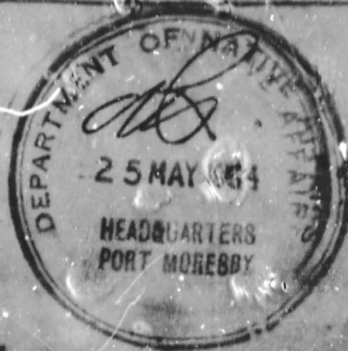
Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

to



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A M ... Morobe District,
20th May, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORU.

MOROBE PATROL REPORTS NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4 OF 1963/64

The above reports of patrols carried out by Mr. G. Cutts
Officer-in-Charge, Morobe are forwarded.

Reports 1, 2 and 3 cover the activities of Mr. Cutts on
his Pre-Electoral Education Patrols and number 4 covers the
Electoral Patrol of Morobe North and South Coast and Lower
Waria areas. These reports in fact cover the entire Morobe
Patrol West area. The reports have been prepared and this
is due to factors beyond the ability of any patrol to control.

Although the main object of the first three patrols
was the dissemination of political information Mr. Cutts
has managed to attend to a number of other administrative
matters. The reports of these matters are of interest in
that they show the initiative and energy of the officer in
charge and the energetic and successful application to the task in hand.

Patrol Report number 2 makes reference to the Palawa
Timber Lease and the problems which have arisen as a result
of the claim of the Bapi to part ownership. Mr. Cutts has
since visited the area and carried out an investigation into
the Bapi claims and I have hopes of being able to finalise
this matter by agreement between the Bapi and Sipoma without
having to make recourse to the services of the Land Commissioner.

Reports 2 and 3 make mention of the economic development
in restricted areas e.g. MAIANA where the people reap a rich
reward through fishing, the Lower Waria where the Dala Rural
Progress Society is now progressing satisfactorily and at
Garaina where an unusually high income is received by only
the females of the community. I have often wondered what the
outcome of the Garaina situation could be and am interested
to note that the men are now doing work in the gardens which
has always traditionally been done by the women. It is
unfortunate that there are not more avenues for such economic
development throughout the entire patrol west area. I am
hopeful that some Agricultural Extension work may be possible
on that section of land between Palawa and Sipoma which is
known as the Palawa Timber lease after logging operations have
commenced.

Certain recommendations for future elections in the
Morobe Coastal and Lower Waria areas have already been forwarded
under cover of my 1-4-35 of the 5th May. As I have remarked
in earlier correspondence, it is quite obvious that aspiring

politicians in this country will have to change election campaigns throughout the length and breadth of their electorate if they wish to win elections. This view is certainly supported by the results of the poll in the area where Mr. Lee has been elected. Mr. Lee is the only one to campaign in the area. A copy of a covering memorandum from Assistant District Officer, Lee is attached.

The reports have been shown to the District Commissioner and relevant extracts have been forwarded to the departments of Health and Agriculture.

2

Morobe Patrol Report No. 4 of 1963-64

Introduction

The area patrolled was the 2 coastal divisions of the Morobe Patrol Post area. This Patrol was preoccupied with the conduct of the elections and my report will be centred entirely upon this aspect.

I was accompanied on this patrol by Mr. K. Blackburn of D.A.S.F. Lae, who acted as Assistant Presiding Officer, Mr. B. Karibou of D.N.A. Lae and Mr. R. Arikave, Morobe Council Clerk, both of whom acted as interpreters.

Diary of the Patrol

February

Friday 14th

Office routine. Departed Morobe 1000 by 18' motor boat arriving KUI 1800. Remained KUI overnight.

Sat. 15th

Elections conducted for KUI, BUSO and SIPOMA villages. People knew what to do and cast their votes quickly. 28 people from SIPOMA were omitted from the roll and voted under Sect. 139 (1). No incidents. Remained KUI overnight.

Sunday 16th

0830 departed KUI arriving MAIAMA 1200. Remainder of Sunday observed. Remained Maiama overnight.

Monday 17th

Conducted polling for MAIAMA, PAIEWA, ZINABA and EIPA villages. No incidents. Surprisingly the women appeared to know their minds and the candidates names better than did the men. 1800 departed MAIAMA arriving MOROBE 2200. Remained MOROBE overnight.

Tuesday 18th

Office routine all day. Elections are scheduled to begin at Morobe tomorrow.

Wednesday 19th

Conducted elections at Morobe. No incidents. Remained Morobe overnight.

Thursday 20th

Conducted elections at Morobe. No incidents. Remained Morobe overnight.

Friday 21st

Conducted elections at Morobe. No incidents. Remained Morobe overnight.

Saturday 22nd

Conducted elections at Morobe. No incidents. Remained Morobe overnight.

Sunday 23rd

1300 departed Morobe arriving SAPA 1500. Remained SAPA overnight.

Monday 24th

0700 departed SAPA arriving DONA 0800. Conducted elections for SAPA, YAMINGA, KOBO, DONA, AINSI and ZARE villages. 1800 departed DONA arriving SAPA 1900. Remained SAPA overnight.

Tuesday 25th

0900 departed SAPA arriving WUWU 1230. Remained WUWU overnight.

Wednesday 26th

Conducted elections for AUNO, BAU, WAINSGDUNA WUWU, EIA and GUGUMI villages. No incidents. Remained WUWU overnight.

Thursday 27th

0900 departed Wuwu over good track to Popoi arriving 1600. Remained Popoi overnight.

Friday 28th

Conducted elections for Siu and Pema villages. Remained popoi overnight.

Saturday 29th

Conducted elections for Popoi and Gomena villages. Elections completed by 1200. Compiled all statistics for return to Returning Officer by Mr. Blackburn. Completed this by 1500. No more voters here - decided to pack up and return to Morobe. 1500 departed Popoi by canoe down Waria River arriving at the mouth 1900. M.V. Morobe was waiting for us here. Per M.V. Morobe to Morobe Station arriving 2000. All equipment for return to Lae loaded on M.V. Morobe which departed with Mr. K. Blackburn at 2400 taking ballot boxes and all electoral equipment.

End of DiaryConduct of the Elections - Observations and Comments(a) General

Prior to beginning the elections each morning the people present were again briefly instructed in voting procedure. All election posters were displayed in a prominent position and the assembled people told that voting was not compulsory. At all polling places there was no delay caused by those assembled being hesitant in coming forward. The electors came to cast their vote as quickly as names on the roll could be found. No incidents marred the smooth running of the elections in the entire area.

(b) Voting Statistics

The breakup of the total vote 1,561 is shown by the following table:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ordinary voters	687	794	1481
Absent voters	18	7	25
Sect. 130(1) votes	26	29	55
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	731	830	1,561
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The percentage of electors who cast their vote is shown in the table below.

	(i) Total Electors	(ii) Absent from Area	(iii) Present during time of Election	(iv) Voters	% of (i)	% of (ii)
M	1,423	583	740	713	51%	96%
F	1,117	115	1,002	323	74%	82%
Tot.	2,540	798	1,742	1,536	60%	90%

Note figures obtained on number of electors come from the Village lists and not the roll. Only those 21 and over were counted. In number of voters (iv) absentee voters were not included. Section 130(1) voters were counted, as checks in all cases revealed that these people had been included in the Village lists but omitted by error from the roll.

These figures reveal that 96% of all enrolled male electors who were in the area during the elections cast a vote. The corresponding figure for females is somewhat lower at 82% giving a total percentage of 90%. The figures in the second last vertical column will have little electoral significance as no doubt many of the high number of absentees from this area cast their votes elsewhere. It should be noted at this stage that absentee figures, column (ii), were taken from 1963 census figures and are thus not completely accurate. However I think that even at the present time they would be close enough to at least give a relatively close percentage vote.

(c) Voting Pattern

With very few exceptions all votes in this area were marked with the assistance of the Presiding Officer. The people were sensible in that if they were unable to read or write English well they requested assistance and thus informal votes for this area would have been low. I can think of only one instance where a voter was unable to name at least first preference.

At the first polling place the villages of Kui and Buso were related linguistically to the candidate, Dr. Christian Grang. Both villages belong to his linguistic group, Kella. Here he was given first preference in the greater majority of cases. No further comment can be made in respect to voting according to linguistic relationships as the 7 other linguistic groups in this area had no language or traditional social connections with any of the candidates.

The most significant fact noticed during these elections was that except for the first polling place mentioned above the first preference in all other villages was weighted very heavily in favour of Dr. Kahu Sugoho. He was the only candidate to visit the villages of the two Morobe coastal divisions. Prior to this visit he was almost unknown in this area. I would say he was the only candidate known to all electors. Even at the villages of Buso and Kui any first preferences which did not go to

Christian went to Kahu and in most other cases he was marked as the second preference.

In areas other than Buso and Kui Christian was nearly always marked as one of the first 3 preferences which I feel was due to his being a pastor with the Lutheran Mission, the prevalent faith in this area. This backing was not a result of direct Mission backing or pressure but because his mission work was known directly or indirectly by a majority of the people.

Kobubu was the only other candidate who was consistently marked in the first 3 preferences. He is not related linguistically to any voters in this area but because of his relative proximity and the fact that his area also comes under Morobe Patrol Post he was either known or had been heard of by many of the voters.

With regard to consistency of the voting pattern, I should say that on an average only 3 of the 5 preferences were marked. These nearly always fell to the three candidates mentioned above. At the first polling place Christian was usually marked first preference with Kahu and Kobubu 2 and 3 in that order. At all other polling places Kahu was usually first preference with Kobubu and Christian marked 2 and 3 in either order.

In some cases it did appear that voters merely read the election poster of candidates and named them in the order they appeared or called names at random. These instances were in the minority. Others appeared to know clearly whom they preferred at least as far as the first three preferences.

I suggest that only three preferences were usually marked because voters did not know or could not remember the other two candidates. I feel this was preferable to merely calling out names from the poster of candidates which would defeat the purpose of the preferential system of voting.

(d) Absentee Voting

There were only 25 absentee votes cast in this area. Most of these were Administration employees from Morobe Station. Because of their relative isolation from their electorates, these voters did not appear to know their candidates as well as did local voters.

(e) Women Voters

The percentage for women voters (82%) was somewhat lower than that for men (96%). Because travel to the polling place was necessary in most cases some women remained behind to care for small children, sick or aged. Those women who did vote mostly knew the candidates' names as well as the men and cast their votes with the same efficiency.

(f) Length of Polling Period

During the four day's polling at Morobe a total of 419 votes were cast. In this instance where votes were cast only for the Open Electorate this voting could have been finalized in one day. Allowing for a Special Electorate contest, I suggest that in future two days would be sufficient for voting at Morobe.

In all other polling places voting was usually finished by about 1 p.m. each day. However any attempt to reduce time in these cases would result in some electors having to travel further and this change from the present system would be undesirable. Moreover it must be remembered that at these elections the Special Seat was not contested and consequently much time was saved.

(g) Electoral Roll

In many cases, names on the roll had been incorrectly spelt due to typographical errors whilst the roll was being processed at Port Moresby. However in most cases this presented no problem in identifying the elector concerned.

At Sipoma village 28 names had been completely omitted from the roll, although a check with the village lists prepared at Morobe showed that all names had been included there. In all cases these people were able to vote under Section 130(1).

(h) Section 130(1)

Voting instructions from the Chief Electoral Officer stipulated that Section 130(1) voters should cast their votes on absentee ballot papers with the top left hand corner of this paper marked appropriately. This means that time is wasted in filling out these blank forms. As Section 130(1), as far as Lae Electorate is concerned, refers only to electors in this electorate (whether or not absentee voters were in fact enrolled in their electorate, we must assume that they are and thus fill out an ordinary absentee ballot paper). Thus it would save much time if Section 130(1) voters marked their votes on an ordinary ballot paper marked "Section 130(1)" in the top left hand corner.

(i) Scrutineers

No scrutineers were present during the entire conduct of the elections.

Conclusion

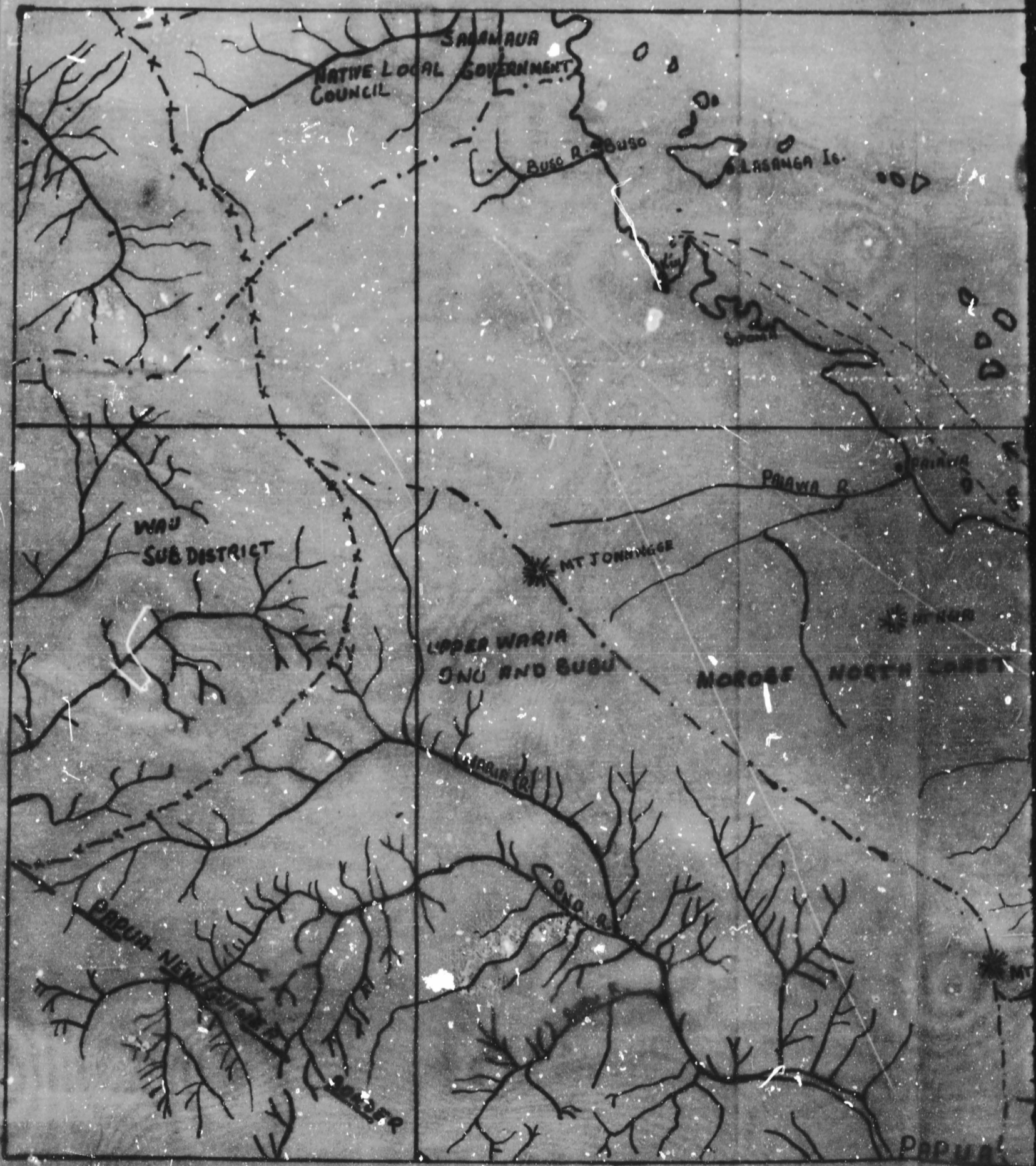
1. The pre-election patrol resulted in voting figures being high and the people knowing how to vote.
2. From the voting pattern discussed it appears that second and subsequent preferences were in most cases marked with conviction and names not merely called out at random.
3. The conduct of the elections was made easier by the absence of a contested Special Seat.

8

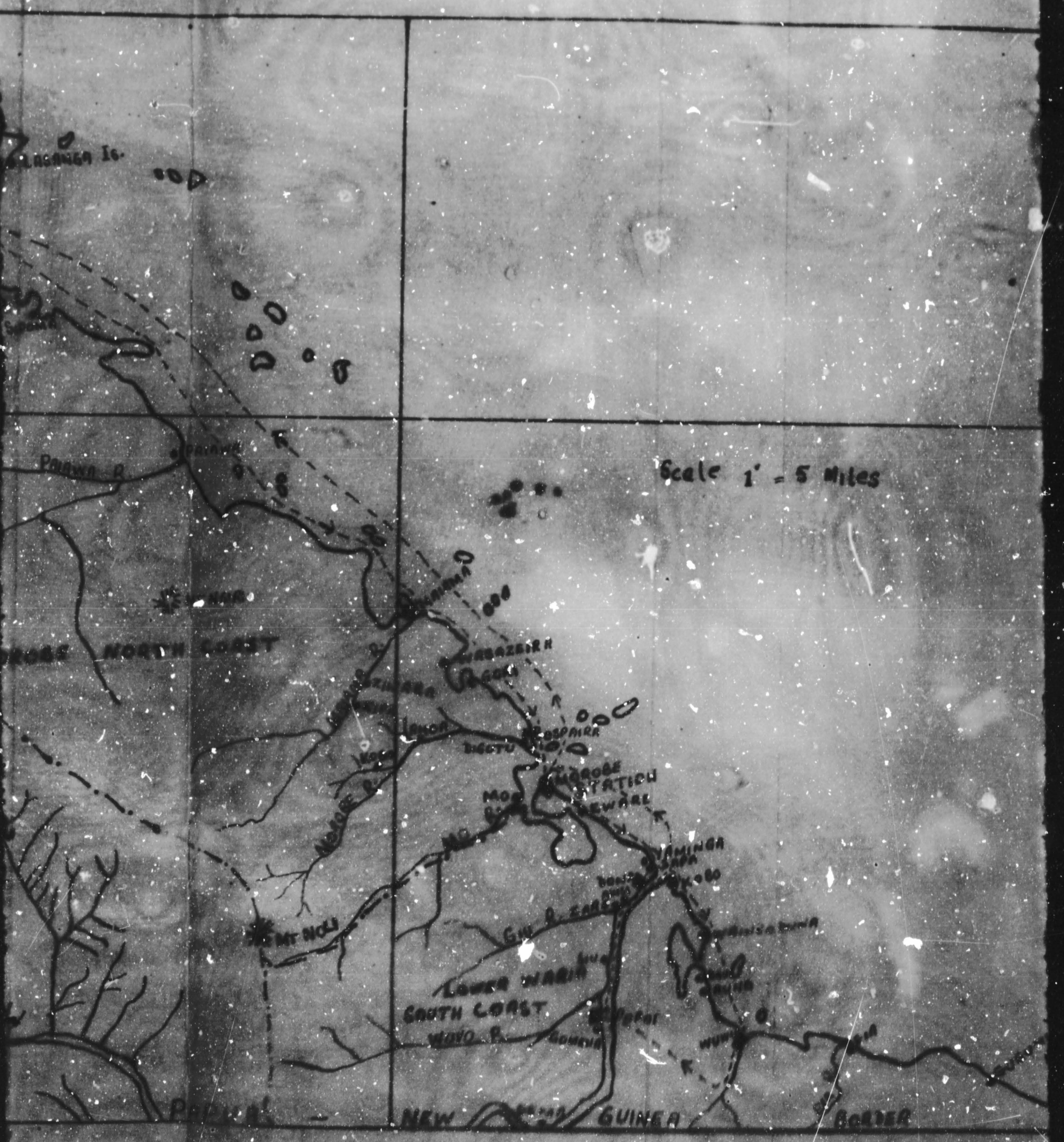
4. No incidents marred the smooth conduct of the polling.
5. The marking of preferences did not appear to depend so much on a conscious evaluation of the qualities of the candidates. In most cases not enough was known about each to make this possible. Preferences were therefore marked on the basis of which candidate they knew best.


A.G. Cutts.
Patrol Officer.

MOROBE PATROL NO. 4 of 1963-64



■ KUI → POLLING PLACES



Scale 1" = 5 Miles



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. 5 of 1963-64

Patrol Conducted by A.G. Cutts, Patrol Officer, Grade 1

Area Patrolled Morobe North Coast and South Coast-Lower Waria Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.C. Henderson, Agricultural Officer

Natives Nil

Duration—From 4/6/1964 to 18/6/1964

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/2/1964
Nov. 1963 (North Coast)
Medical Jan. / / 1961 (South Coast)

Map Reference Milinch Morobe Coastal

Objects of Patrol 1. Local Government Council elections 2. Check on maize gardens for blister smut outbreak 3. Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/8/1964


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

.....

.....

.....

26 7

67-6-45

24th August, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-64/64 - MOROBE

Receipt of the above-mentioned report and accompanying comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I am pleased that the Palawa land problem is to be investigated as a priority.

I am very favourably impressed with the content of the report and am pleased to see that the Assistant District Officer and yourself have made detailed comments.

The matter of land investigations and the activities of Native Land Commissioners is under review. It is hoped that officers of the Department of Native Affairs may become District Commissioners with powers to deal - in the first instance - with minor claims, however this has to be cleared at policy level in the first instance.

We are trying to assist in overcoming the problem by having the last batch of 29 Cadets given 3 months exclusive training in land matters under suitable officers. This will mean that they will be able to do most of the leg work, at least in investigations, when posted to Districts.

I wonder if Mam/Getumo made himself unpopular by pressing the people too much. Frankly, I am all for councillors who keep their people in line, but it seems the people like to have a councillor as a front man and continue their dilatory way in many cases.

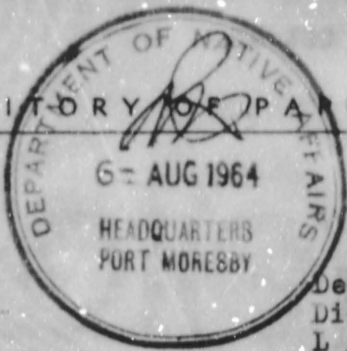
Are there any Agricultural Field Assistants working in the area? It seems that some could be gainfully employed.

It appears to me that we may have to divert our resources to land matters which are trying up economic development from the political field in the immediate future.

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67-6-45
55

Telegrams

Telephone 67-2-7

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E ... Morobe District.
3rd August, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOHEDOBU

MOROBE PATROL No. 5 of 1963/64

I forward for your information a report of the above patrol which was conducted by Mr. A.G. Cutts, Patrol Officer-in-Charge of the Morobe Patrol Post. A memorandum covering this report submitted by Mr. K. Walters, Assistant District Officer, Lae Sub-District is also forwarded. This adequately deals with most aspects of this report.

I agree that the burden of land investigations is a heavy one but the Palawa dispute is of prime importance and this must receive priority.

Under the heading of Carriers and Cances Mr. Cutts refers to the use made of the 14ft. Topper Trade Wind powered by the 28 H.P. Johnson Motor. You will appreciate the value of such a vessel at Morobe and you are referred to my 74-2-3, 74-1-1 of the 31st July, 1964.

Mr. Cutts is a very active and enthusiastic young officer who manages a higher work output than average. He has carried out an excellent patrol and his report gives a good indication of conditions in his area.

Copies of the relevant sections have been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer, Regional Medical Officer and the District Inspector.

(D.N. ...)
District Officer

PS / Show to AC.

67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
L A E ... Morobe District.
29th July, 1964.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT - MOROBE No. 5 of 1963/64

Forwarded for your information the report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer A.G. Cutts covering the Morobe Native Local Government Council Elections.

The situation as regards economic development appears to be changing for the better and with the Rural Progress Society now operating successfully perhaps this will stimulate the interest of the people in their efforts to achieve greater cash returns and so maintain their gardens to a higher standard.

It would be pointless to increase the tax rate for the area above the present £2.0.0 per annum, in view of the fact that already within the Council area difficulties have been encountered in collecting the present tax from some individuals. If an increase was now made I consider that we would only achieve outright defiance from those already tardy about paying their tax plus perhaps many other who would join them.

The situation regarding the paying of tax should be closely watched.

Agricultural development of the area appears to be progressing extremely slowly and the Agricultural Officer can be commended for achieving the present results; even if they do appear to be disappointing. The old pattern of behaviour of economic crops being planted and then not being maintained appears to be a much bigger problem in the area than in other localities. I do not know what the policy of the Agricultural Department is towards expanding planting in the area, but it does appear to me that expansion should be played down and efforts concentrated on improving the existing crops.

Blister smut could be introduced to the area at any time by a variety of means and a strict vigilance should be maintained throughout the area to attempt to prevent this occurring.

Logging in the PAIAWA Timber Lease has already commenced. The ownership is under dispute and the Patrol Officer, Morobe is at present in the midst of conducting the required investigation as directed by the Chief Lands Commissioner. This investigation involves considerable work and I would not like to estimate when it will be completed for hearing before the Commissioner. The preliminary hearing has been conducted and I requested an adjournment until we are ready

to proceed.

The bulk purchasing being provided by the DZIA Rural progress Society should prove of great benefit to trade store operators if they avail themselves of this service.

The burden of land investigation is reaching such proportions that other field duties are suffering in consequence. Recent directions from the Chief Lands Commissioner have meant that officers of this Department are now required to prepare the whole case for submission to a Commissioner for his decision. The Lands Department, Department of Forests and Lands Titles Commission each press for early attention to their respective claims and as Mr. Cutts has indicated it is "too much" to expect him to cope with it in the "short time demanded".

The simplest of investigations require the full time efforts of a single officer for no less than one month - this is working solely on the investigation without any other duties.

In the case of a large complicated dispute, such as PAIWA, the time required will be much greater and I cannot estimate or anticipate when it will be completed.

I detect from the tone of Mr. Cutts last paragraph under "Land" that he is becoming concerned with his inability to handle these land problems with a minimum of delay. I have contacted him by radio/telephone and reassured him that it is not expected of him to finalise these investigations in the short time demanded, as I appreciate the amount of work entailed and realise that it just cannot be done.

The position as regards the 14foot dingy is one that could be examined and I refer this matter to you for consideration, please.

May the lack of Medical Patrols and Supervision be brought to the attention of Public Health, please.

The conduct of the elections was carried out efficiently and inspection of the statistics presented does not indicate any detrimental aspect. The large number of adult male absent is a condition that cannot be avoided.

I support Mr. Cutt's recommendation that BEKU-MONOPAI of POPOI Village who was elected by the votes be allowed to take his position in the Council as the duly elected member. May the attention of the Director be directed to this and request that he waive the right of debarring BEKU.

The defeat of WANU-GETEMO of AINSI Village is indeed unfortunate, however, an inefficient Councillor may bring home to the people that they are responsible for electing him and deserve what they get.

The recommendation to change the time for future elections has been noted and will be the subject of a separate recommendation.

A well presented and informative report. Claim for Camping Allowance is attached for payment, please.

(K. WALTERS)
Assistant District Officer

27

(b) Introduction

The primary aim of the Patrol was to conduct elections for the Morobe Council. Subsidiary aims of the patrol were, routine administration, check on maize blister smut and to encourage economic development.

I was accompanied by Mr. R.C. Henderson Agricultural Officer Morobe, who assisted during the elections as well as dealing with Agricultural matters.

Since this is the 6th Patrol I have conducted in the North Coast and South Coast Census divisions in a period of 14 months, I feel I am able to give a fuller and truer picture of the area.

My report is set out ^{as} in the specified in Departmental Standing Instruction Volume 1.

(c) Diary of The Patrol

June

Thursday 4th

0830 departed Morobe in Topper Tradewind with Mr. R. Henderson, 1 fieldworker and domestic servant. To PAIEWA, unloaded fuel and cargo. Returned Morobe to collect extra 10 gallons fuel. Returned PAIEWA arriving 1600. Travelled over 100 miles today. Talks on Blister Smut. Fieldworker had checked gardens during the day- no trace of disease. Remained PAIEWA overnight.

Friday 5th

Departed PAIEWA 0730, arriving KUI 0830. Conducted elections for KUI and BUSO. Several men nominated to stand though all except the present Councillor declined, elected unopposed though a whispering ballot was still conducted. During afternoon visited gardens of KUI and BUSO along about 15 miles of coast no evidence of blister smut found. Returned KUI, remained overnight.

Saturday 6th

0800 departed KUI arriving SIPOMA 0820. Conducted elections for SIPOMA and PAIEWA. GIGITAIA of SIPOMA elected Councillor. Complaints heard and settled. Investigations PAIEWA Timber lease (ref. District Officer's 33-2-4) agreement cannot be reached between the 2 parties as to the boundary of BAPI land. They have conceded that BAPI does own land within the Timber lease but will not agree

to the line claimed by BAPI. To SIPOMA gardens with A/O looking at COCAO and check on blister smut. Returned SIPOMA. 0430 departed SIPOMA arriving MAIAMA 0530. Unloaded patrol gear, running short of fuel after constant running along coast checking gardens. 0600 departed MAIAMA arriving Morobe 0650. Remained Morobe overnight.

Sunday 7th

0800 departed Morobe to Dzia Rural Progress Society Headquarters at DOMA, picked up fuel and returned Morobe. 1700 departed MOROBE arriving MAIAMA 1800. Remained MAIAMA overnight.

Monday 8th

Conducted elections for MAIAMA. SIMAI the present councillor returned. Complaints heard and settled.

Talks with village on cash crops. Departed MAIAMA 1400 walked to ZINABA arriving 1700 having inspected gardens en route. Remained ZINABA overnight.

Tuesday 9th

0730 conducted elections for ZINABA and BIPA. YAI'IA elected Councillor. Hearing complaints. Talks regarding cash crops and Council tax. 1200 departed ZINABA arriving MAIAMA 1430 thence by outboard motor to Morobe arriving 1530. Remained overnight at Morobe.

Wednesday 10th

Office correspondence. 1000 departed Morobe arriving GORI 1030. Conducted elections for GORI POTEKAI elected Councillor. Complaints settled, Council and Agric. Extension talks. Blister smut check. 1330 departed GORI arriving WABAZEIRA 1345. Conducted elections for AMOA, KOBIO and WABAZEIRA. Present Councillor KOKOPO stood unopposed though whispering ballot still conducted. Complaints settled, Council and Agricultural talks, check on blister smut. 1630 departed WABAZEIRA arriving Morobe 1700. Remained Morobe overnight.

Thursday 11th

Office correspondence. 0930 departed Morobe arriving BOSPAIRA 0945. Conducted elections for BOSPAIRA and DIGUTU. MAI elected councillor complaints, Council and Agric. talks. No Maize smut here. Returned Morobe.

Thence to MO, arriving 1245. Conducted elections for MO, ANA and POSEI. POPOKA re-elected. No complaints. No sign of maize smut. Council and Agric. talks. 1630 departed MO arriving Morobe 1645. Office work at night.

Friday 12th

0900 to EWARE conducted elections. ZAGIEI re-elected. Complaints settled. Council and Agric talks - no maize smut. 1300 departed EWARE arriving SAPA 2315. Conducted elections for SAPA and YAMINGA. OIYA elected unopposed, whispering ballot still conducted. Settled complaints. Council and Agric. talks. No maize smut. 1700 departed SAPA arriving DONA 1720. Remained DONA overnight.

Saturday 13th

0730 departed DOKA 0730 arriving KOBO 0800. Conducted elections for DONA and KOBO. GANI elected. Complaints settled. Council and Agric. talks. No maize smut. 1300 departed KOBO through rough seas - too rough to beach at BAU. To BAU Island and unloaded fuel and gear. To WAINSODUKA, partly protected by the Island. Beached. 1 hour walk back to BAU village. Conducted elections for BAU AUNO and WAINFODUNA. BENI re-elected. Complaints heard and settled. Council and Agric. talks. No maize smut. 1830 departed BAU walked to WAINSODUNA thence by Dingy to BAU Island arriving 2000. Remained BAU Island overnight.

Sunday 14th

Compiling election statistics for Patrol Report. Remained BAU Is. overnight.

Monday 15th

Queen's Birthday holiday. 0730 departed BAU Is. with big South East swell towards EIA. Unable to land at EIA went to small, relatively sheltered inlet about 4 miles from EIA. Walked back to EIA arriving 0900. Conducted elections for EIA, GUGUMI and WJWU. OMBI re-elected. Complaints settled, talks on council tax and cash cropping. No maize smut. Returned BAU Is. 1300. 1400 departed BAU Is., through big seas back to Waria River Mouth. Difficulties entering Waria through broken water. Unloaded Patrol gear onto Agricultural tractor and trailer, thence to DOKA on the new road arriving 1830. Remained DONA overnight.

Tuesday 16th

0730 by tractor and trailer to Zare arriving 0800,

(19)

walked to SIU arriving 1030 having inspected cash crops en route. 1200 departed SIU arriving POPOI 1530. Inspection of cash crops en route. Complaints and enquiries heard. Remained POPOI overnight.

Wednesday 17th

$\frac{1}{2}$ hour walk to POMENA, which has no rest house. Conducted elections for PEMA and GOMENA, OIDA elected councillor. Complaints settled. Talks with people regarding tax collection incidents in this area and rumoured dissatisfaction with council taxation and expenditure. This will be discussed in the body of this Report. Departed POPOI 1300 by canoe down Waria River arriving SIU 1400. Conducted elections for SIU and POPOI. Large number of people from POPOI absent because of a death at POPOI last night. BEAU elected councillor. Discussions with people on council tax and cash cropping. Remained SIU overnight.

Thursday 18th

0700 departed SIU by Canoe down Waria inspecting coffee gardens en route. With the exception of ZARE and AINSI villages, these appear to be some of the best in the area. In actual fact the gardens were not outstanding but it is quite a change to see that they are at least receiving the bare minimum of care compared with most other villages which are in the process of being overtaken by bush. Arrived ZARE 1130. Conducted elections for ZARE. YAWO elected Councillor. Conducted elections for AINSI. Here I was surprised by the defeat of WANU who I would judge as the best informed, most industrious and progressive Councillor in this area. He has been recently elected as a district representative to the Territory conference at WEWAK. The general outlook in the village as to who will be the best councillor will be expanded upon in my report. Complaints settled. General talks on council activities, tax and cash cropping. A.D.O. inspection due Saturday and end of financial year balance due 24th. Imperative I return to the station to prepare for these.

1730 departed ZARE, walked to Morobe arriving 2115.

End of Diary.

(d) Observations and Comments(1) Reception of the Patrol

The reception of the patrol was in all cases friendly.

(II) Villages

Within the 2 census divisions there are 33 villages, divided into 17 electorates. Electorates range in size from 1 village to 3 villages depending upon village populations, location and to a lesser degree linguistic group.

Houses are of the usual coastal design. On stumps with black palm floors, walls of sago frond and sago thatch roof. The condition of houses in general are satisfactory. As a result of the recently passed village sanitation and hygiene rule, councillors have ensured that all houses in disrepair have been repaired or replaced.

The whole coastal strip from WABAZEIRA in the North to GUGUMI in the South are situated on a narrow sand strip, with large expanses of sago swamp behind them. None of these villages have a good water supply. The water is black and very brackish and to obtain even this unpalatable water, the women have to travel relatively long distances up the tidal streams before water with or sufficiently low salt content is available.

Wartime army wells along the narrow sandy strip show that good water can be obtained at depths from between 8 and 16 feet. The council has provided for the construction of 5 wells (1964 estimates) for the 5 worst affected villages, WABAZEIRA, EWARE, SAPA, GUGUMI and BAU. Each year, provision will be made in estimates for a similar number of wells until all villages have an adequate supply of good water.

(III) Village Officials.

All village officials were replaced in 1963 by 14 Councillors. An amended proclamation in June this year increased this number to 17. During this patrol 8 of the original councillors were re-elected while the other 6 were replaced by 9 new councillors. For a list of councillors see appendix B.

(IV) Outline of Political Situation

The general level of political awareness

in this area is high and since the establishment of the council and House of Assembly elections, has increased markedly. I believe the recent introduction of council radio receivers to all villages will do much towards furthering this trend. Even in the short time that they have been allocated, it is very apparent that there is now a much better picture of the territory as a whole, of its aims and achievements.

The attitude towards the Administration, missions and Europeans is healthy and encouraging. I think that the above statement should be qualified in the following manner. Whilst they agree (and I think inwardly as well as outwardly) in administration aims and methods. The difficulty is that this is about as far as the feeling goes. They want development and all want to improve their economic level, their desire is usually not sufficient to offset a strong inertia or more correctly laziness. Thus the term "apathy" used so indiscriminately in describing people is not really applicable.

The people are the first to explain that they, after small areas in Finschhafen, were the first people contacted and with a station in the Morobe District, that there is an abundance of suitable land for cash crop development and that they are fortunate in having the marketing advantage of a Rural Progress Society and cheap freight rates. In the last few years they have seen 7 areas most of whom have had less continuous contact than them and a lower potential for cash cropping, get councils before them and have larger incomes because of greater exploitation of economic potential. Awareness of highland councils and cash cropping has driven this home even further. The question "Why?" is being asked and even at council meetings and most have arrived at the answer. This realization is perhaps a starting point for change. To back up my above observations the present potential for copra production, allowing for local consumption is £5,000 per annum yet actual production is still well under £2,000. During the patrol I saw most cash crop gardens and are possibly being generous in saying that only 20% of planted crops, including copra, coconuts and coffee are receiving the bare minimum of attention required. In a final analysis then, the problem is not in encouraging more crops or better methods but in creating a desire for money of sufficient intensity to overcome

this strong and deep seated inertia. of his
of present crops plus increased planti trebled.
without difficulty. ve

(V) Tax

One method of increasing the desire for in an artificial way, is to increase the tax rate and the Council has considered this end. The problem here is that it is only individuals and then only those from the South Coast and Waria area who could respond. I would estimate that the present rate of £2 is fair for about 70% of taxpayers only 30% could, by increased exploitation of their crops, be fairly asked to pay more.

Some difficulties have been encountered in collecting tax in this area. However this is a complaint against a small minority of individuals as I imagine is the case in most Council areas. The overall attitude towards tax is good. Though I have been especially careful to ensure that the obstinate individuals do pay their tax, as anyway here could quite possibly taint the present good tax responses by the people as a whole.

The argument of people who at first would not pay their tax was that they could not afford it and that the council should wait till cash crops are in production before they collect tax. This argument is without strength when we note that the same individuals come from the lower Waria area where cash crop production is the highest and even gardens of some of the objectors were not cared for and in 2 cases had sufficient cocoa or copra unharvested to pay the £2 tax within 1 week. Further it is these same persons who are always able to go Lee every 2 months or so, for no apparent reason. All tax owing for 1963 was collected shortly after the patrol.

(VI) Agriculture

Comments on the general attitude and problems of Agricultural development in this area have already been given under d(IV). They were included there as they are so closely related to the present political scene.

During the patrol, I was accompanied by Mr. R. Henderson, who aided in the conduct of the elections. At the same time I was able to inspect gardens with him and as a result I feel I am more able to understand the problems confronting him. During his 3 years contact with the Morobe area he has been largely instrumental in attaining the present figure of plantings and production, which although still poor, is markedly greater than say 6 years ago. Most coffee plantings

and 50% of Cocoa in this area are a direct result of his efforts, whilst during his time copra production has trebled. It must have been a severe blow to his enthusiasm after returning from leave to see the neglected gardens that I have earlier described. As a classic example, on the road between ZINABA and MAIAMA, which I have walked over 6 times, I was surprised to say the least during this patrol to know that the road passed through a coconut grove of some 800 palms. Before then I had noticed some 10 or 20 palms and thought them to be the usual few palms that are planted on the roads edge. The rest were completely covered by bush and vine to the extent that even a relatively observant person would not have noticed them. This bush was recently cleared, the bigger trees being up to 18" in diameter. The result is that palms which should have been producing 3 years ago, will begin production in say 3 years time. This loss of production and time is even less significant in the long run to the decreased life and yield of the palm which such a serious setback produces. Similar examples can be given for neglected coffee and cocoa gardens except in most of these cases the trees have been completely ruined.

Planting and production figures are as follows:-

Plantings

	Mature	Inmature	New Plantings	Total
Coconuts	39, 585	37, 767	3, 000	80, 352
Coffee (Robusta)	—	16, 418	3, 500	19, 918
Cocoa	7, 092	4, 914	1, 000	13, 006

It is interesting to note that with Cocoa new plantings of 1, 000 were more than offset by the loss of 2, 000 trees as a result of neglect.

Production

	Output	Value
Copra	25 tons	£1, 500
Cocoa	3.5 tons	£ 600
Coffee	—	£ 10
Peanuts	1 ton (in shell)	£ 40
Native Vegetables and fruits	28 tons	£ 500 (G.S.T.A. purchases)
	Total	£ 2, 650

this strong and deep seated inertia. Complete exploitation of present crops plus increased plantings will then follow without difficulty.

(V) Tax

One method of increasing the desire for money in an artificial way, is to increase the tax rate and the Council has considered this end. The problem here is that it is only individuals and then only those from the South Coast and Waria area who could respond. I would estimate that the present rate of £ 2 is fair for about 70% of taxpayers only 30% could, by increased exploitation of their crops, be fairly asked to pay more.

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Total		£ 2, 650

With the recent discovery of blister smut of maize in the Morobe district and especially in the KEILA area of SALAMAUA, which is related to the northern villages of the North Coast division, one important aim of the patrol was to check local gardens for the disease and if it were not present, to ensure that it was not contacted from Salamaua. No evidence of the disease was found and I feel the people have been warned and suitably impressed in sufficient time to consider contact unlikely, as providing the present guard is not relaxed.

(VII) Livestock

Apart from the usual pigs, fowls and dogs which contribute little towards either the local cash or subsistence economy, there is now the possibility of cattle being introduced.

An agreement between the local missionary and the Dzia Rural Progress Society has resulted in the latter acquiring 4 head of cattle at no cost. These belonged to the Lutheran mission at Zaka but when the headquarters were moved to Garaina, the local native pastor was unable to adequately care for them. The Society is now in the process of fencing of an area and will plant improved pastures. Eventually they hope to introduce new breeding stock. Steers will be sold for local consumption at a rate that will be sufficient only to recoup initial outlay in fencing, pasturage and care. By this means it is hoped to eventually introduce at the same low costs breeders for those people who want them.

(VIII) Forests

The department of Forests have purchased for £10, 000, timber rights to approximately 34, 000 acres of land from the PAIEWA, SIPOMA area. This is thickly covered with stands of ANISOPTERA. I believe the construction of logging roads will begin shortly and that logs will be carried to Lae by barge for milling. This should become a good source of employment for the local villages.

Two other interesting stands of timber have been reported to the Department of Forests who have sent officers to inspect them. They are a stand of Klinki pine at sea level near Maiama, and a pure stand of KAMARERE on the MAIAMA river between MAIAMA and ZINABA. Both areas are much too small for exploitation.

(IX) Commerce and Industry

no more than £100 worth of gold is mined each year.

(X) Land

The Proceeds of the PAIEWA timber lease, mentioned under the heading Forestry, have come under dispute. The BAPI people of the Upper Maria census division, directly inland from the purchase area have claimed part of the £10, 000 which was originally paid to PAIEWA and SIPOMA. The claim is now subject to a decision of the Native Lands Commissioner. I am required to prepare genealogies for the 4 villages in the dispute area and will begin within the next few days.

The Director of Lands Surveys and Mines decided that there was insufficient evidence for an Administration claim to the Morobe Patrol Post area and that the land was to be repurchased. My attempt to do such was halted at an early part of the investigation by a claim by the DZIA and IAKORA people, disputing SUENA ownership. The disputed area has now been surveyed and the claim will be lodged with the Native Lands Commissioner.

In conjunction with the new Agricultural extension centre at DONA, I have to purchase a small area of Land at DONA and lease another small area for the Rural Progress Society.

In addition to this investigations prior to the issue of a final order over an area near Morobe, known as GNEGA remains to be done. This is the last of 5 such areas that I have had to do.

With the pressure of cash office and normal office duties plus Council supervision as well as field work, I feel that this is just too much for myself and an Assistant Patrol Officer to satisfactorily complete in the short time demanded.

(XI) Complaints

Numerous minor complaints of the usual nature (pigs, women and debts) confronted the patrol and were suitably settled.

(VII) Courts

No court cases were held during the patrol.

(VIII) Rest Houses

There are sufficient rest houses in the area, and all were in a satisfactory condition.

(XIV) Carriers and Canoes

Ample Carriers and Canoes are available at all villages. The usual rate of 1/- per hour is paid for carriers or paddlers. All carrying is on a village to village basis.

The Agriculture 14 foot Topper Tradewind powered by the station 28 H.P. JOHNSON outboard motor was used for all coastal travel. This proved a very fast safe and economical method of travel and is especially convenient in the north coast division where the entire 50 mile coastline is without roads and sea travel is imperative. The alternative to travel by dingy and outboard is by outrigger canoe which, especially in the South East season, is slow, dangerous and expensive. I am at a loss to know why headquarters is so hesitant to allocate a similar vessel to Morobe. The saving of time, safety factor and to a minor extent comfort alone would warrant such a vessel. In addition, the saving in costs would pay for a vessel after 1 year use. For example cost of carriers, paddlers and canoes would have been around £ 100 for this patrol and the patrol duration would have been doubled for the same amount of contact. The total cost of this patrol was £ 30 which includes £ 10 for fuel and the remainder for virtually 2 patrols Agriculture and Native Affairs.

(XV) Health

The general health in the area is good. There are sufficient aid Posts covering the area. Several aid posts were in a poor state of repair, and in all such cases the villages are now about to construct new ones.

The only serious omission in this field is the lack of medical patrols to the area. It is now 3½ years since a full medical patrol has been conducted to the South Coast, and 2 years for the North Coast. Though the Patrol Officer does inspect and check during patrols, the sheer lack of attention by their own department must create a degree of laxness with the orderlies.

Roads & Bridges

Walking tracks throughout the area have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. As stated earlier because of the rugged coastline in the Northern division, there are no tracks between any of the coastal villages, though good tracks link the 6 inland villages with the coast.

There is a total of 28 tradestores operating in this division. With the exception of say 5 they could no way be described economic units. During most of the time they are without stock and the remainder of the time only have limited stock. I doubt whether some return the owner in clear profit much more than the £ 2 required annually to obtain a licence. It is quite obvious in this area that Tradestores and shortguns has been chosen as the symbol of prestige.

The average tradestore rarely buys more than £30 worth of stock each time. The owner pays his passage to Lae, purchases his requirements then waits for a ship to return which could be anything up to 1 month. This means counting fares freight and living expenses at Lae and pay to villagers to transport the goods from Morobe to the stores, could run as high as £12 for £30 worth of stock. This means that the usual mark up of about 30% on Burns Philp retail prices (insufficient quantities are purchased for wholesale purchases) would return the operator little profit, usually he has just enough money to purchase £30 worth of goods and cover costs again. There are 4 native owned tradestores which have cheque account and order through Burns Philp by mail or radio, receiving their stock at wholesale prices. These stores appear to be prospering well.

To alleviate the difficulties of purchase and supply the Dzia Rural Progress Society is now taking orders direct from local stores and buying in bulk at wholesale prices, then distributing to the stores at these wholesale prices plus freight costs. I feel tradestores and the people in general will benefit greatly from this move.

All licences were inspected and owners notified to renew their licences during the first week of July.

Fishing has become a major source of income for the people of MAIAMA. The M.V. Finch, a Lae fishing vessel tows MAIAMA canoes to the fishing grounds. Deepsea fish usually red emperor are caught on an individual basis and each person is paid 1/- per lb. for fish caught. The ship returns to Lae with the catch when refrigeration space for 1, 200 lbs. fresh fish is filled. This usually takes 1 to 2 days fishing. The vessel averages 1 trip every 10 days. Income to MAIAMA village from this source is worth £1, 500 annually. The total population of the village is 350.

There are 4 miners operating in the South Coast division. However their results are poor and I would say that

The Morobe - ZARE road has now been completed, to the extent that it is usable in all weather by 4 wheeldrive vehicles or tractor. This road of 16 miles was - opened at a cost of £600, £400 from the Administration, £200 from the council.

An agricultural extension station and Rural Progress Society headquarters has been opened at DONA, as a direct result of this road. A tractor and trailer has been allocated to the centre and is at present used to carry supplies from Morobe and Produce to Morobe, the only suitable wharf and harbour in the area.

(XVI) Missions

The area is covered by 3 Missions. The 3 most Southerly Villages in the South Coast are covered by the Anglican Missionary at MANAU in the Northern District. The four Northern most villages are covered by the Lutheran Missionary at MALALO near Iac. All remaining villages are covered by the Lutheran Missionary at GARAINA.

(XVII) Census

To date census has not been conducted this year. It was not possible to conduct a census during this patrol as the elections would then have been spread over more than 21 days, the gazetted maximum period. With all the pressing land investigations mentioned earlier, normal office duties and Council supervision, census cannot be conducted before my leave, due in 11 week's time.

(e) Electoral Information - Morobe Council

(I) Type and duration of Pre-election Campaign

There has been no official patrols to the area prior to the elections since the House of Assembly elections. I consider that the extensive pre-election in March/April, 1963, the election patrol June in 1963, the House of Assembly pre-election patrols in December/January and the House of Assembly election in February, 1964 was sufficient preparation for these elections.

(II) Mode of Elections

The elections consisted of a whispering ballot at which two officers were present. In 3 elections, candidates were unopposed (See Appendix A') in all cases there were Councillors elected in 1963 (1963 Councillors distinguished by an asterisk.) In all these cases elections were still conducted.

The preferential system of voting was used. In one case only was it necessary to distribute preferences (See App. A')

(XIII) Feminine Interest in Elections

No females were nominated to stand for election. Though in some cases they nominated candidates. Though the high figures in some villages for female absentees is high, (Ref. App. A and Section VI) those present, especially the younger tax payers participated keenly and I think were aware that their vote outnumbered the male vote in all electorates except PAIKWA. In 5 cases, the Councillor elected had a minority of male votes. This alone shows that the women made up their own minds.

(IV) Incidents if Any

There were no incidents during the elections.

(V) Absenteeism

Most significant in this section is that 823 males or 52% of all males over 17 years are absent. This would mean in the vicinity of 67% of all able bodied males are absent. Of this figure 747 are employed outside the Council area, 26 attend schools outside the Council area, 23 are employed within the Council area (Station, Mission teachers and pastors, and aid post Orderlies) the remaining 27 were classed as hospital patients being either hospitalized at Lae and Morobe or being too sick or infirm to travel to the election centre.

A total of 296 females, or 21% of females were absent at election time. This includes 11 employed outside the Council area, 203 accompanying husbands outside the Council area, 2 students outside the Council area, 17 accompanying husbands employed within the Council area and 63 which I have classified as patients. This latter figure includes actual hospital patients, those too sick or infirm to travel to the polling centre, those close to giving birth to or who had just given birth and those caring for sick dependents.

(VI) Analysis of Statistics

APPENDIX A (See also Append. A Morobe Patrol Report No. 5 of 1962/63)

From Column 2 it will be noted that since the 1962 elections there has not been a revision of census (Refer heading (d) XVII)

The total number of males on the roll has increased by 31 to 1588. Since 1963 (when all women over 17 were entitled to vote) the number of women on the Roll has dropped by only 21. Counting those who turned 17 this year, this would mean only 63 women who did not receive exemptions, did not voluntarily pay tax.

This pleasing figure has resulted from a low female tax rate of 2/-. The aim of such a low rate was to encourage as full a female participation as possible. I think this aim has been partly achieved.

Those absent at election time (Column 4) have already been discussed under (V) above. Comparison with 1963 statistics shows that 50 more men were away at work this year. This tendency of increasing male absenteeism remains and I feel will continue unless economic development in the Morobe area increase sufficiently to encourage them to come back or remain. Unfortunately the lack of development stems partly from this absentee rate. There was a decrease in female absentee women this election. This drop of 8 is not a true figure as probably about 15 women absentees are not enrolled. Thus the true change in all women absentees would be an increase of about 7.

In column 7 the number of males who failed to vote is unchanged at 39. This figure would have been much lower but for a death at POPOI during the elections which accounts for the failure to vote of 13 men or 1/3 the total figure. The majority of the remaining 26 were either disinterested or too lazy to vote and were usually men over 50 years.

The number of women who failed to vote increased by 49 from 108 in 1963 to 151 this year. However in most cases absentees were older women with exemptions. Very few women taxpayers failed to vote. 39 of these were at POPOI where a death during the elections was at least partly the cause. A further 69 absentees were also from the WARIA area where the general attitude of the older women receiving exemptions is that Council affairs are for the men and younger women. Distance of travel in some cases (PAPPA, PEMA, POPOI, BUSO and WUWU) were also responsible for female failures to vote. Finally, rough seas were a handicap to the WUWU people at election time. The drop from 90% to 86% in the percentage of eligible females who voted is responsible for the drop in overall percentage from 92% to 90%.

Appendix A'

Names marked by asterisks are Councillors elected in 1963. The number of seats contested from 14 to 17. It will be noted that only 12 of the 14 councillors stood during this election. The other 2 NOINE/UWA and MATERE/AIOWE were both nominated but declined to stand. (See Summary below) of the 12 who stood, 8 were re-elected and 3 of these stood unopposed. In these 3 cases, elections were still held.

In only one case was it necessary to distribute preferences.

The total under the column "Final Count" is 1,664, the same as the total of column 6 in appendix A.

(VII) Summary (General Observations)

1. Many more persons than those shown in Appendix A' were nominated, but declined to stand. They included 2 Councillors from the previous year. For interest sake I asked each person the reason for declining (though he was not obliged to answer) Invariably the answer was either one or both of the following. "The Morobe people elect a Councillor but after doing so, are not prepared to listen to him or to help him" It is too far to travel to Morobe for council meetings." (The more distant North Coast and South Coast Councillors have to travel between 50 and 30 miles by canoe, taking in all 5 days. 2 to Morobe 1 for the meeting and 2 for return)
2. It will be noted in the Biography (Appendix C) that Councillors BEKU/MONOPAI of POPOI Village was sentenced to nine months imprisonment by the Supreme Court at Lae for incest. Under Regulation 5, the Director may debar him from holding office. Whilst incest is a most serious offence in both our society and under traditional customs and that the final decision rests entirely with our Director, I feel the following points should be considered.
 - (a) He was the clear choice of the majority of voters (75 -58) and the usual stigma associated with this offence does not appear to be present.
 - (b) Since release from gaol in 1961, he has returned to his village with a very progressive outlook. In this short period he has become the biggest cocoa producer in the Morobe area and he would be a great influence in economic development for his area.
3. The defeat of several past Councillors especially WANU/GETUMO of AINSI results from the Village idea of what a good Councillor should be. A Councillor (such as Wanu) who is progressive and pushes constantly for a more intense effort at economic development is not their idea of a good Councillor. Whilst conducting the elections at AINSI it was most obvious that the people who have cash crops voted for for WANU while the less energetic people voted for BO. As is usual, the latter group outnumbered the former and BO was elected. My observation are of course in no way a slight upon BO himself. Though he does not have the influence or ability of WANU and I suspect that he is manipulated by several of the older men.

7

4. Finally Elections at Morobe will be due in June 1966. I strongly recommend that they be postponed until November 1966 for the following reasons.

(a) The elections are difficult and even dangerous both for the Officers conducting and the persons travelling to polling points when held in June during the South East season.

(b) If held in June, the elections are completed around 20th to 24th leaving about 2 days for acquittal of advances and other office work in conjunction with the end of the financial year.



A.G. CUTTS
Patrol Officer.

Appendix A

Morobe Native Local Government Council

Officers Supervising Elections

AG. Cutts, Patrol Officer, Grade 1

RC. Henderson, Agricultural Officer, Grade 1

Date Elections Due- 4/6/64

Date Elections Held- 5/6/64

1 Village	2 Tot. Pop.	3 No persons on Roll		4 No. on Roll absent		5 No. eligible to vote		6 No. eligible who voted		7 No eligible who failed to vote		8 % of eligible who voted		9 overall %
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Alasi	302	87	83	51	19	36	64	33	58	3	6	92%	91%	91%
Amca	97	22	18	13	5	9	13	8	11	1	2	89%	85%	86%
Ana	101	27	26	10	6	17	20	16	15	1	5	94%	75%	84%
Auno	22	8	5	6	1	2	4	2	4	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Bau	167	44	49	21	7	23	42	23	42	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Bospaira	109	31	27	16	2	15	25	15	25	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Buso	87	24	24	6	3	18	21	14	15	4	6	78%	71%	74%
Digutu	15	38	27	18	4	20	23	20	22	-	1	100%	96%	98%
Dora	190	50	43	28	13	22	30	21	14	1	6	95%	47%	52%
Eia	180	39	39	20	8	19	31	18	30	-	1	95%	97%	96%
Eipa	93	29	19	12	1	17	18	17	18	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Kware	217	58	53	22	6	36	47	36	47	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Gomena	166	46	44	19	7	27	37	26	33	1	4	96%	89%	92%
Gori	265	75	53	48	9	27	44	27	44	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Gugumi	82	18	18	9	3	9	15	9	15	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Kobio	113	31	25	18	8	13	17	13	15	-	2	100%	88%	93%
Kobo	174	48	44	34	10	14	34	14	34	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Kui	244	62	64	23	7	39	57	39	57	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Malama	363	94	82	37	15	57	69	57	65	-	4	100%	94%	97%
Mo	137	51	45	21	8	30	37	30	37	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Palawa	206	54	48	23	12	31	36	30	24	1	12	97%	67%	81%
Pema	170	52	45	29	9	23	36	21	17	2	19	91%	47%	64%
Popoi	258	75	65	40	13	35	52	22	13	13	39	63%	25%	40%
Posei	63	26	16	17	4	9	12	8	9	1	3	89%	75%	81%
Sapa	281	83	72	47	33	36	39	35	32	1	7	97%	82%	89%
Sipoma	212	73	38	39	11	37	27	34	27	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Siu	272	66	79	27	12	39	67	38	61	1	6	97%	91%	93%
Wabazeira	145	48	30	35	10	13	20	13	20	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Wainsoduna	84	24	24	14	3	10	21	10	21	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Wuwu	159	55	50	33	16	22	34	17	21	5	13	77%	62%	68%
Yaminga	63	18	15	12	4	6	11	6	11	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Zare	382	94	98	51	22	43	76	40	65	3	11	93%	86%	88%
Zinaba	133	3	23	14	7	14	16	14	16	-	-	100%	100%	100%

Totals 5,528 1,391 823 296 765 1,095 726 938 39 157 95% 86% 90%

5,692

4,664

Appendix A'

Morobe Native Local Government Council

Elections June 1964

Village	Names of Candidates	No. Seats	Final count	Pref distrib.	Successful candidate
Kui	+ ANIAWAI/DO of Kui	1	125	-	+ ANIAWAI
Buso					
Sipoma	GIGITAYA/GOWAI of Sipoma	1	51	61	GIGITAYA
Paiewa	+ DODOMBA/JAIWA of Paiewa		42	54	
	UDO/TAWALA " "		22	-	
Malama	+ SIMAI/MANGA of Malama	1	102	-	+ SIMAI
	PAIGO/ZASU " "		20	-	
Zinaba	YAI'IA/GIWA of Zinaba	1	43	-	YAI'IA
Eipa	AUPA/TAWA " "		18	-	
	SAREIA/TAVI " "		4	-	
Gori	POTENAI/TEGA of Gori	1	39	-	POTENAI
	APAI/DUA " "		32	-	
Wabazeira	+ KOKOPO/ILWARA of Wabazeira	1	80	-	+ KOKOPO
Amoa					
Kebio					
Bospaira	MAY/MO of Bospaira	1	50	-	MAY
Digutu	+ DAUMA/ZAMUNU of Digutu		23		
	AMI/ANIO " "		8		
	ZAIPO/DOIVA " "		1		
Mo	+ POPOKA/GAURA of Mo	1	61	-	+ POPOKA
Ana	WORUZAWA/ISARA " Ana		54	-	
Posei					
Eware	+ ZAGIET/KAKETO of Eware	1	64	-	+ ZAGIET
	KUMISI/BAUTI " "		15	-	
	ZAWI/ZAWI " "		2	-	
	SUENA/TEPA " "		2	-	
Sapa	+ WOIYA/POPOGIRA of Sapa	1	84	-	+ WOIYA
Yaminga					
Dona	GANI/GANI of Dona	1	57	-	GANI
Kobo	BOTO/SONI " "		26	-	
Anno	+ BAINGARI/SOU of Wainsoduna	1	58	-	+ BAINGARI
Bau	DOGIA/DAUNSE " Bau		24	-	
Wainsoduna	NATAIMO/CARIO " Anno		11	-	
	KALABUS/NATAIMO of Wainsoduna		9	-	
Gugumi	+ OMBI/ENONGA of Gugumi	1	85	-	+ OMBI
Eia	KAITA/DAUZEI " Eia		14	-	
Wuwu	AWENA/GIO " Wuwu		11	-	
Gomema	OIDA/TARJA of Gomema	1	80	-	OIDA
Pema	BOA/SO " Pema		8	-	
	SIRI/BENAU " "		5	-	
	NIWO/MORA " "		3	-	
	NATICI/YONI " "		1	-	
Popoi	BEKU/MONOPAI of Popoi	1	76	-	BEKU
Siu	MAINO/ZERIGA " Siu		58	-	
Ainsi	BO/BEA of Ainsi	1	61	-	BO
	+ WANU/GETUMO of Ainsi		30	-	
Zare	YAWO/OZIA of Zare	1	60	-	YAWO
	+ BORREI/KURU " "		43	-	
	KASAI/ODUEI " "		2	-	
Total Votes			1,664		

+ Those elected Councillor in Initial Elections, June, 1963.

Morobe Native Local Government Council
Elections, June, 1964

Confirmation of Members

I, DESMOND NORMAN ASHTON, District Officer of the Morobe District, in accordance with the powers vested in me by Regulation 4 of the Native Local Government Council Regulations, hereby confirm the appointment of the following members of the Morobe Native Local Government Council.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| SIMAI/MANGA | of MAIAMA |
| EYINGARI/SS | of WAIPISODUNA |
| OMBI/ENONCA | of GUGUMI |
| POPOKA/GAJERA | of MO |
| KOKOPO/SOJERA | of WABAZEIRA |
| ANIWAY/DU | of KUI |
| ZAGIBI/KAKETO | of EWARE |
| WOIYA/POPOGIRA | of SAPA |
| GIGITAI/GOWAI | of SIFOMA |
| YAI'IA/GIWA | of ZINABA |
| POTENAI/TEGA | of GORI |
| MAI/MO | of BOSPAIRA |
| GANI/GANI | of DONA |
| OIDA/TARAI | of GOMENA |
| BEKU/MONOPAI | of POPOI |
| BO/GUA | of AINSI |
| YAWO/DZIA | of ZARE |

Given at LAE this..... day of..... 1964

.....
D.N. Ashton
District Officer

Morobe Native Local Government Council
Elections, June, 1964

Biographies of Successful Candidates

- SIMAI/MANGA of MAIAMA - President
- BAINGARI/SOL of WAINSDUNA
- OMBI/ENONGA of GUGHMI
- POPOKAZCAURA of MO
- KOKOPC/SOWARA of WABAZEIRA
- ANJAWAI/DO of KUI
- ZACIEL/KAKETO of EWARE
- KOIYA/POPOGIRA of SAPA

The above 8 members were re-elected. Biographies have already been submitted and will not be repeated here.

NEW MEMBERS

GANI/GANI of DONA

Age 34 years married 1964
Schooling Village mission school for 4 years
Previous Employment Worked Stores and Supply Jax for 2 years.
Joined P.I.R. 1952 serving 8 years and reaching rank of Corporal.
Visited Australia 1953 for army parade in Brisbane during Queen's visit. Returned village 1960. In 1962 completed adult education course at Finschhafen.
General Copra producer. Elected Vice President at first meeting of newly constituted Council.

OIDA/TARIA of GOMENA

Age 26 married with 2 children.
Schooling Village Mission School, then to Government School at Dregerhafen passing at standard 5.
Previous Employment Aid Post Orderly at Morobe for 2 years then returned to village.
General Has small coffee garden.

IAI'IA/GIWA of ZINABA

Age 44 years. Widower with 4 children.
Schooling Nil
Previous Employment Labourer at Wau before the war. On outbreak of war returned to village. Carrier for allied troops
General Has small cocoa garden.

POTENAI/TEGA of GORI

Age 44 years, married with 8 children.
Schooling Village mission school.
Previous Employment Constable in Police Force for 5 years, served during early part of war at Bougainville. Joined A.I.B. serving in Bougainville and Manus. When war finished returned to village, serving as a Mission leader for the Morobe area. Appointed tal tal 1957, served 5 years until establishment of Council.

BO/UWA of AINSI

Age 39 years, married, 3 children.
Schooling Village mission school.
Previous Employment P.I.R. 5 years, reaching rank of Lance Corp.
General Cocoa and Copra producer.

YAWO/DZIA of ZARE

Age 41 years, married, 4 children.
Schooling Village mission school.
Previous Employment Personal Servant 6 years. Appointed tal tal served 21 years until establishment of Council.
General Copra producer.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

(7)

HIGITAIA/GOWAI of SIPOMA

Age 36, widower, with 4 children.

Schooling Village Mission school.

Previous Employment Labourer for 5 years at Edie Creek. Native evangelist for 2 years at Mumeng. On outbreak of war returned to village. Carrier for allied troops. Appointed Luluai 1946, served 18 years until establishment of Council.

MAI/MO of ROSPAIRA

Age 44 years, married with 6 children.

Schooling Village mission school. Attended mission area school at Finschhafen for 3 years.

Previous Employment Worked as labourer at Salamaua for 3 years. When the war started returned to village. Carrier for allied troops. Mission leader in Moroi area for 13 years. Appointed Luluai 1960, served 3 years until the establishment of the Council.

BNBU/MOTOPAI of POPOI

Age 39 years, married with 8 children.

Schooling Nil.

Previous Employment Administration labourer at Salamaua for 2 years. At outbreak of war joined P.I.B. reaching rank of Sgt. during war. When war finished left P.I.B. and returned to village.

Gene During 1961 sentenced 9 months I.H.L. by the Supreme Court for incest. Biggest producer in Council area. Does not appear to have been stigmatized by his village as is usual with incest. Refer my Patrol Post Report.