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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7

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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1963/64

ESA'ALA

RABARABA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>ESA'ALA</u>		
1-63/64	R.L.Worth	Ferguson, Dobu and Amphlett Is.
3-63/64	K.E.Hollamby	Dobu Local Govt.Council
4-63/64	K.E.Hollamby	Dobu Local Govt.Council
<u>RABARABA</u>		
3-63/64	D.S.Leslie	Cape Vogel



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

H.R.

ESA'ALA

District of MILNE BAY Report No. 1-1963/64

Patrol Conducted by R.I. FORTH, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MORIMA COAST, S.E. Fergusson, Dobu Is., Amphlett Is.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. G.D. PIKE, Patrol Officer, Gr. 11.

Natives Two Members R.P.N.G.C. One Interpreter.
One Aid Post Orderly.

Duration—From 30/9/1963 to 8/11/1963

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

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

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

Map Reference Fergusson Island West, Fergusson Island East. (REMOVED TO HEAD DEPT)

Objects of Patrol Tax and Census, Road Survey, Election Propaganda,
General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

~~PORT MORESEY.~~

KONIG DOBU

Forwarded, please.

8/11/1964

13/11/64
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 £.....

67-4-11

January 21st, 1964.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.


PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 1963/64 - ECA'ALA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The content of the Report is very well covered by the comments of the Assistant District Officer and yourself.

Composite villages are seldom successful unless there is some very clear cut recognition of land holdings.

The use of village committees should be encouraged when cash crop plantings are being planned. This should reduce disputes to a minimum.

It is gratifying to note that the people showed some response to the talks given on the House of Assembly. It was good that from a question, you were able to advise the people that with the formation of the House of Assembly, Local Government Councils would not be discontinued. I feel sure that many people have the idea that the House of Assembly will herald a Utopian age - they should be disillusioned. We cannot expect the people of the more remote areas to suddenly grasp all that is involved with the establishment of the House of Assembly and I think that your officer has done very well in that he has had response from the people, and questions asked.


(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

BKL:BS

67-1-3

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

9th January, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1963-1964
MORIMA COAST, S.E. FERGUSSON; DOBU IS.
AMPHLETT IS.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned report, submitted by Mr.R.L. Forth, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Economic Situation.

The problems associated with the area are clearly stated and I will confer with the District Agricultural Officer on this matter and advise you in due course.

Council Tax.

It is most desirable to have a uniform tax rate throughout the Council area, the tax tribunal have discretion in considering cases of undue hardship.

Village Officials.

Please let me have full details on the Village Constable SAMSON of FAI'AI'ANA village: i.e. length of service, age, character background, etc.

Tax.

Please let me have full details re the men who were unable to pay tax; was any extension of time granted?

Health.

The remarks under this heading have been passed on to the District Medical Officer for comment.

House of Assembly Propaganda.

It is obvious that the writer did a sincere and thorough job in explaining the elections, etc., to the people - the fact they wanted to vote for him (P.10 refers) reveals their appreciation of his knowledge of the procedures.

Constant and patient explanation will gradually bring about an understanding of the mode of the elections and the operation of the House of Assembly.

The report is excellent and Mr. R.L. Forth is to be complemented on a sound piece of work.



B.K. Leen
(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

Minute to:-

→ The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU ... PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

B.K. Leen
(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

67-4-18

Sub-District Office,
Milne Bay District,
ESA'ALA.

23rd. December, 1963.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

Esa'ala Patrol Report No. 1/1963-64.

Copies of the above Patrol Report compiled by
Mr. R.L. Forth, C.P.O., is forwarded in triplicate for your
information and comments please.

2. The destruction of the coconut trees at Sawa'edi has been discussed with the Councillor of the Village Group concerned. The people were ill-advised by a member of this Department, some years previously, to plant a general village coconut plantation. A piece of suitable land was selected and, presumably, with the permission of the land owner, a section of the village people planted up the land accordingly. A dispute later arose over the ownership of the palms between the real land owner and those who had planted the nuts. The Councillor attempted to arbitrate on the dispute, without success, and the people then cut out all the trees which they had planted, leaving only those that the land-owner had planted himself. Present Administration is to encourage cash crop plantings by the people on their own individually owned lands, in order that occurrences such as the above may be avoided.

3. The composite village at Galubwa has not met with the success envisaged by the planners. The original plan was for the village groups of Galubwa and Gomwabila to combine and form one large village with the houses, of an approved standard, laid out and lined according to plan, with provision being made for school, church and aid post sites and playing fields. A large flat fertile area of land, surrounding the new village, was allocated for the planting of cash crops, such as coconuts and cocoa, while the hill lands were to be utilised for the planting of subsistence gardens. Approximately 2,500 coconut palms and 500 cocoa trees have been planted in accordance with the plan, but progress with the construction of the village has been extremely slow. At a recent meeting at Galubwa, following this patrol, the people of Gomwabila stated that they did not wish to join the Galubwa people in building a composite village, as the site was too removed from their own gardening lands. Also, as Mr. Forth states at page 7, the Gomwabila people are rightly reluctant to plant permanent cash crops on land which is not their own and gave this as additional reason for not wanting to move to Galubwa. The economic situation of Gomwabila will be investigated on the next patrol to the area after the elections.

4. Some villages in the area patrolled have been visited at least twice by patrols explaining House of Assembly elections, but many people still find it difficult to fully understand what is involved, excepting those people in the Local Government areas who have had previous experience in electoral procedures. The Sub-District is expected to be fully covered again by propaganda teams during January, concentrating mainly on the mechanics of

rotting. It is expected that a number of candidates will be actively campaigning in the Sub-District in January, which will enliven interest.

5. Matters pertaining to Health have been extracted and passed to the Medical Officer at Mapamoiwa.

6. The Morima coast between Mapamoiwa and Faiai'ana is fully exposed to the South-east weather and it is impossible during this season to lift copra from the area. The road survey carried out by Mr. Forth indicates some of the difficulties and the possible great expense involved in cutting a road along the coast, to provide an alternative means for the movement of copra to the all-weather shipping point at Mapamoiwa, during the period of unfavourable weather. The Oiau Peninsula and Salamo area offer prospects for road development and, with the increase in cash crops development in the Galubwa area, the Dobu Council will soon commence preliminary work on the construction of a road from Galubwa to Salamo, which will in time be extended to the Oiau Peninsula and to Faiai'ana. The effects of increased health services and the current malarial eradication campaign should result in a large increase in population in the Oiau Peninsula and the Dobu Island areas within the next ten years, placing a strain on available land resources in these areas and necessitating possible resettlement on the undeveloped areas of the Asapoi valley (Wagare-Sebutua area), to which road services will have to be extended.


(J.A. Frew)
Assistant District Officer .

Atts.

COPY.

67-5-7

Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA,
30th September, 1963.

Mr R. Forth,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
ESA'ALA.

PATROL NO. 1/1963-64.

Please be prepared to depart today on MV Sans to Mapamoiwa and carry out a patrol of the MORIMA Coast and South-east Fergusson Island areas.

At Mapamoiwa, you will join with Mr. Pike, Patrol Officer, and accompany him from Mapamoiwa to Faiaiana. During this section of the patrol you will be under the supervision and direction of Mr Pike.

Upon reaching Faiaiana, Mr. Pike will be proceeding to the inland Fergusson area, but you will continue along the coast of South-east Fergusson visiting all villages included in the Dobu Council, as well as Dobu Island.

During the patrol, your attention should be given to the following matters:

(a) Census revision and tax collection on Morima coast.

(b) Road survey along Morima coast and extending to the Dobu Council Chambers at Epepaoia. Possibilities of road extensions to Galubwa, Wagara, Jawa'edi and Numaniwa should also be investigated and surveyed.

(c) House of Assembly electoral propaganda to be disseminated in all villages.

(d) In relation to the Volcanic Emergency evacuation plans for the Oia Peninsula, check the number of canoes available for the transport of native people to Normanby Island.

(e) Report on the present state of economic development reached in the Gomwabila-Wagara-Du'una area, with particular attention to the Ceusana project.


(f) Inspect and report on progress being made on Dobu Council works projects.

(g) Refer all courts and disputes to Esa'ala so that a date may be set for hearings at the Dobu Council Chambers.

(h) Investigate and report on all matters of interest that come to your notice.

(1) Inspect and report on housing, hygiene and medical services in the areas. List the names of the owners of houses requiring maintenance or rebuilding so that the necessary Magistrate's order may be issued.

Should you require advice or assistance on any matter which may arise during the patrol, please notify me at the earliest so that such assistance as may be necessary can be supplied. There is no need to hurry the patrol and sufficient time and care should be taken to cover all matters mentioned above.


(J.A. FREEMAN.)
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr D. Pike,
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(20)

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-4-18

Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA,
Milne Bay District.

11th November, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
ESA'ALA.

PATROL No. 1/1963-64.

Tax/Census, Road Survey and General Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was undertaken for the following purposes. Taxation and census to be undertaken on the Morima Coast of Southern Fergusson Island, House of Assembly Election propaganda dissemination in all villages visited, an investigation into the possibilities of road construction along the Morima Coast and several adjunct areas, census of the Amphletts and Sanaroa Island groups, a count of the number of canoes available in the Oiau Peninsula area in the advent of emergency evacuation and general administration duties throughout the patrol.

The Morima Coast and the Amphletts were patrolled with and under the supervision of Mr. G.D. Pike, Patrol Officer and the remainder patrolled by the writer.

The last patrol of the Morima Coast was undertaken by Mr. P.J. Power, Patrol Officer, during October, 1962. The South east Fergusson and Dobu area was last patrolled by Mr. R.L. Smith, Patrol Officer during December and January last. The Amphletts and Sanaroa division last received attention by Mr Power during November, 1962.

The Above were all for the purposes of census and general administration.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Morima Coast. The situation here remains little changed from that described by Mr Power in late 1962. No trouble was encountered in recruiting carriers and the village people were very co-operative towards the patrol. From comments in the village books it would appear that previous patrols by other departments have experienced difficulty with carriers, particularly in the Fai'ai'ana area. No difficulty whatever was experienced in this regard and it is suggested that the far flung hamlet system might be factor in problems with carriers in that it is necessary for the people from the furthest hamlets to walk for up to half a day to gain the coast or rest house.

The Village Committees still appear to be working satisfactorily and new plantings of coffee and a few coconuts were noticed from place to place.

However, the situation remains unchanged in that the area is still little advanced economically, largely due as mentioned in a number of previous reports regarding the area, to the difficulties in transporting produce, copra, fresh foods, etc., to the nearest place of sale.

The people did appear to be concerned about this problem and in fact cited it as a reason for non-payment of tax in a number of cases.

Obviously a great proportion of the income of the area is gained by men employed outside the area. The census figures compiled by Mr. Fike showed a very high percentage of young men to be absent at work. This is a situation that is not likely to show much change in the near future as there is little opportunity for increased cash cropping, a large proportion of the narrow coastal strip being already under cultivation in one way or another. It may be possible to plant the steep mountain slopes with coconuts and coffee but the labour needed might preclude this.

A number of disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol and settled arbitrarily where possible. These ~~mainly~~ concerned small debts, pigs and other petty matters.

There is no change in the hamlet structure as was seen in other areas. The people still prefer to live in small family groups strung out along the coast or situated well inland. The terrain provides that less effort is required in gardening if the houses are close to the garden sites. In a highly populated gardening area there is only one direction from the coast - up. Effort is therefore minimised if the houses are built near their owner's garden site regardless of how inconvenient this might prove for the visiting Administration Official.

South east Fergusson and Dobu division. The situation was found to be similar in most respects to the Morima Coast area. No trouble was experienced in obtaining carriers and the people were co-operative at all times.

The country begins to take the form of flood plains and foothills, both of which are noticeably absent in the Morima Coast area. It might then be expected that this area has superior agricultural potential and this is, without doubt, the case.

The people of the Galubwa village group have, however, lapsed into their old lethargy and what should be a model village was found by the patrol to be degenerating into a collection of jerry-built huts around the perimeter of the cleared village compound. This subject will be covered later in the report.

It was discovered that in the Sawa'edi area, a 'general' plantation laid out some years ago by a visiting

Officer had, because of a land ownership dispute, been cut down and some 140 coconut trees destroyed. The village people having planted the trees could apparently see no other course but to destroy them when a man laid claim to the land. A land shortage in the area has made the people most reluctant to sell or lease land and has made them suspicious in land matters generally. In spite of this and the limited agricultural land available, the people have not compunction about setting fire to the grassland of which the Oiau Peninsula is largely composed, for little reason other than the pleasure of watching it burn. Numbers of young coconuts lining paths and in small plantations were seen to have been damaged or killed by the flames. Several complaints were received that garden houses in the Numanuma area had been destroyed by fires started by persons unknown. The people were warned of the consequences of careless use of fire.

At Numanuma a new hamlet was found to be forming on the site of gardens in the crater area inland from the main village on the coast. There was sufficient evidence to hand to suggest that the hamlet, which was in a shocking state as regards housing and cleanliness, was not as some of the inhabitants claimed, a 'garden place' but was in fact becoming a permanent village. The contention that the occupiers had houses in the main coastal village was checked and found to be untrue in several cases. The people here were advised to greatly improve the standard of housing before the next patrol.

At Dobu Is. a number of people approached the Patrol with complaints as to the recently passed Council Tax rate of three pounds, an increase on the old rate of two pounds. In answer to the writers assertion that they had been allowed ample time to consider the matter beforehand and direct their councillor accordingly, they claimed that the councillor has disregarded their claim that they would be unable to pay the new rate. If this is the case it should at least serve to further educate the people of the Dobu Council Ward as to their choice of a Councillor.

No cases of sorcery or serious disturbances of any nature were brought to the notice of the patrol.

Amphletts and Sanaroa. These islands were patrolled from the Administration workboat MV 'Tauri'. The people of this division were by far the least advanced of the three main areas visited. Economic development and activity (apart from the indigenous trading systems which are still very active) is very nearly non-existent with the exception of Sanaroa Island where some fairly large native plantations exist. The Amphlett Is. might very well remain in this state for although not overpopulated they present very little opportunity for cash crop cultivation. It might prove possible for the people to plant further around the shoreline than they have to date but a limit would soon be reached. As there are reputed to be good fishing grounds at hand there may be some potential for a fishing industry.

The indigenous trading was found to be quite active. In every village in the Amphletts the manufacture of clay pots by the women was proceeding apace, these being exchanged for sago pith and leaf with the North-East coast of Ferguson Is. and for native foodstuffs and ebony with the Trobriands. The Kula armshell trade shows no decline and it was the writer's pleasure to meet a number of familiar men who had defied instructions to the contrary and departed on a trading expedition to the Trobriands at the height of the recent measles epidemic in that sub-district where they were detained for some months as a quarantine measure.

(17)

The instructions given by Mr Power a year ago to the effect that the North-East coast people were to continue to trade sago with the Amphlettts to ensure a reasonable standard of housing in the latter area, appears to have been observed. Coconut thatching is used to some extent in the Amphlettts but for the most part sago is employed.

A few complaints were heard and settled but no courts were referred to Esa'ala or heard by Mr. Pike.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

In the Morima Coast division the housing was found to be of a uniformly good standard. It was rarely necessary to draw attention to housing defects even in those hamlets located some distance from the village centre or rest house which are infrequently, if ever, inspected.

Villages were generally clean and orderly throughout the division.

Rest Houses varied in design and condition but could be described as good overall. Instructions were given by Mr Pike for rebuilding or repair where necessary.

Housing and village conditions continued to maintain a reasonable standard in the South-East Fergusson to Dobu Is. division. Gomwa village adjoining the Methodist Overseas Mission at Salamo has a record for untidyness and was found to be in a like state upon the arrival of the patrol.

The Galubwa project had unfortunately fallen into a state of decline as previously mentioned. The original village plan had been abandoned in favour of a series of badly constructed temporary structures arranged around the perimeter of the surveyed area. The house plan had begun to be implemented but had lost momentum at an early stage and partly constructed houses of approved design had been neglected in favour of the traditional structure erected rather more carelessly than is usually the case.

Other irregularities were noted. The Aid Post Orderly had installed the Aid Post with its complement of drugs and benches into his house, the original building having fallen into disrepair. The Councillor was discovered to reside in one of the worst houses.

It is realized that a scheme of this nature is liable to teething troubles and the following action taken. The position and advantages of completing the village as originally planned was pointed out to the assembled people. Some time was taken to assess what had to be done to rectify the position and a number of housing orders applied for accordingly. Ten housing orders were issued to those who had little to complete. In most cases the houses would be complete upon their correct sites with the addition of walls and flooring, the frame and roof being completed. I was told that most of the houses had not been worked on for the better part of a year so the excuse provided that the people had been busy gardening cannot be valid.

Housing for the remainder of the division was of tolerable standard.

The Amphlettts are chronically short of suitable building materials, particularly thatching. There is no sago present in the group and therefore all sago must be carried by canoe from other areas.

areas.

For the most part, the standard of village housing here was found to be reasonable but tending to be overcrowded. The same can scarcely be said for the standard of the three rest houses, only one of which could be described as satisfactory. The difficulties confronting the people are appreciated but it is felt that more effort could be made with what materials are available. A shortage of thatching scarcely excuses a dangerously rotten floor.

There is no lack of sago and timber on Sanaroa Is. and housing standards are relatively high. Only one housing order was applied for in respect of this island.

LAW AND ORDER.

In the Morima Coast division the only cases heard before Mr Pike concerned failure to pay tax.

One man from Deidei Village on the Oiau Peninsula was instructed by the writer to appear at Esa'ala for failure to comply with a housing order issued by Mr. Smith.

A complaint was made by the Local Government Councillor at Sawa'edi against a local man who had threatened him with violence when the Councillor had remonstrated with him as to his failure to appear for Friday work. This person was required to appear at Esa'ala.

No court action was instituted whilst the patrol was in the Amphletts.

HEALTH.

Throughout the Morima Coast it was noted that the incidence of scaly skin diseases appeared to be unusually high. Although it is difficult not to envisage some deleterious effect on the general health of persons so effected, it does not appear to trouble them and they rarely seek to have the condition corrected. I believe there is now an oral treatment available that has none of the bad features of the old methods, pain etc., but is at present very expensive. The elimination or reduction of sipoma in the area would be desirable if only from the aesthetic point of view.

A surprising number of men had hands and fingers missing as a result of being over-economical with the fuse when dynamiting for fish. I was informed that the explosive originated from old wartime dumps, from the mines at Misima and, in a recent case, from a labourer returning from Port Moresby. It is not known whether the practice still continues but it is certainly well understood by the people as shown by the local name for derris root as 'New Guinea Dynamite'.

No infectious diseases were noticed in this division.

At Si'ilugu village in the South-East Fergusson division, a man badly injured by a bush pig was brought in shortly after the patrols' arrival. It was arranged, after first aid had been administered, to have him carried to Salamo for further treatment at the Methodist Mission.

Measles was found to be present in the villages of the Oiau peninsula but has not effected large numbers of the population.

As it has been present in the area for some months it is presumed that it is not now likely to reach epidemic proportions. I believe the Sister from Budoiya Catholic Mission is regularly visiting these villages and treating these cases.

There was little of note seen in the Amphletts with regard to health. At Sanaroa however, inquiry was made to the fate of several young men whose deaths were recorded at census. Although not certain, it would appear that they died from some form of dysentery. It was also seen from comments in the village book made by Mr B. Fisher Patrol Officer, that this complaint is by no means rare and he laid the blame on the condition of the village water supplies. These were inspected and consisted of open wells and soaks that might be readily polluted. In some hamlets an effort had been made to fence or otherwise protect water supplies from livestock and other sources of pollution but all too often there was no provision made. Instructions were issued accordingly.

A medical orderly accompanied the patrol and attended to minor cuts, infections and the like.

Aid Posts were inspected in the South-East Fergusson division, Sanaroa and several places on the Morima Coast. At Ailuluai it was pointed out to the Orderly that the combination of his pig pen with the Aid Post dispensary could not be countenanced. The Aid Post at Galubwa was discovered to have been incorporated in the Orderly's house and action was taken to effect its relocation in the original building once this has been repaired.

Verbal advice has been given to Dr. Medical Officer, regarding the last two cases.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads other than rough foot tracks in the Morima Coast division. A road survey was carried out and it will be described in greater detail in an appendix to this report.

Whilst awaiting the arrival of Interpreter Leatani from Esa'ala, it was decided to accompany Mr Pike to inland Fergusson and a brief comment on the roads here might be made. The patrol travelled inland from Fai'ai'ana to the Ebadidi area. The track here crosses the range at about the 4000' mark and is extremely rough. I believe the patrol was the first for many years to attempt this route and it is not recommended as the track peters out above 3000' and necessitates the crossing and recrossing of fast flowing streams. The alternative roads from Ukeokeo and Ailuluai are immeasurably easier.

Once the South-East Fergusson area was entered the roads improved greatly and were particularly good in the Oiau peninsula, many here being almost wide and level enough for vehicular traffic.

It was noticed in the Si'Ilugu and Budoiya area that the coastal regions appear to be subsiding at a fairly rapid rate into the sea. Saltwater swamps have formed behind the beaches and the track has been diverted along these.

Roads in the Amphletts are almost non-existent but the tracks in the Sanaroa area were in good condition and where swamp areas were traversed, logs had been cut to form a footway.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

It was noticed on the Morima Coast that although new plantings of coffee and coconuts were in evidence, the economic activity stemming from agricultural sources was low. The people here are severely limited by the nature of the terrain - a very narrow coastal strip backed by steep mountain slopes. There exists, as mentioned by Mr P.J. Power in his report describing the area in late 1962, a problem of transporting produce from the villages to the nearest place of sale. The whole coast is exposed to a heavy swell from the south and there is only one anchorage at Fai'ai'ana. A road would provide a solution but the construction of a carriageway would be difficult requiring blasting in many sections and the cost might well be prohibitive. A detailed description of what would be required in this last respect is appended.

It would therefore seem that a large proportion of monetary income is obtained by men leaving the area to work. The census figures compiled by Mr Pike showed a large proportion of young men to be absent working outside the area.

Food gardens were inspected and inquiry revealed no shortage of food in the area.

The South-East Fergusson and Dobu division was found to contain a reasonable supply of coconuts and new plantings were noticed from time to time. There is good potential for further activity in this regard in the area Nade to (Dobu) Deidei but the Oiau Peninsula and Dobu Is. experience a land shortage that will limit further planting of cash crops.

Particular attention was paid to the 'Progress' scheme in the Galubwa village group. The plantations were found to be in good conditions with a few exceptions. The whole area is composed of alluvial flood plains and only a fraction of the available land has been planted. Even making generous allowance for future gardening needs, there should be good potential for further cash cropping. I understand that there has been some falling off in interest in the scheme over land disputes. The people from the hill hamlets are reluctant to take much part in planting activities as they fear that once they plant will be claimed by others at some future date. If the land ownership problem can be resolved this particular area and indeed the whole adjacent area composed of alluvial plains and hills extending from the swamps at Si'ilugu to the foothills of the Wagara area should have excellent future agricultural potential.

There seems little reason why the people of the Wagara and Daguiara region cannot emulate the 'Progress' system of nearby Galubwa. Although this area is composed largely of foothills it is not particularly rough and there are some good river flats. Coconuts should be quite suited to the area and there is no land shortage. The people claim they have no seed nuts with which to further extend their plantings. However young children were seen to be cutting open sprouted nuts and eating the swollen centre which is regarded

as a delicacy.

The Amphletts exhibit very little economic activity if the traditional systems are not regarded as such. At present the clay pots manufactured in these islands are conveyed to the Trobriand Is. in exchange for foodstuffs and to the North-East coast of Fergusson Island where they are traded for sago. The women are very skillful and the finished product is indeed a creditable and authentic indigenous artefact. Would it be possible to market these in the territory centres for the Tokrist trade as native art as is done with the Trobriands and Sepik carvings?

The number of coconuts on Sanaroa was greater than might be expected for an area exempt of tax. An old 'Government' plantation of considerable size is situated on the northern side of the island but it was overgrown at the time of the patrol's visit. The people were advised to commence clearing this.

Tewaria Island is occupied by only a handful of people and would also appear to have good potential for further planting.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials were, without exception, found to be co-operative and competent while the patrol was present. While most of them have the support of the people and are performing their everyday duties satisfactorily there are exceptions.

The Village Constable from Nabwageta in the Amphletts group was amongst those detained when a trading expedition was mounted to travel to the Trobriands during the recent measles epidemic. The people here had been warned of the consequences of travelling to the Trobriands at this time.

Probably the most outstanding personality amongst village officials is one Samson, the Fai'ai'ena Village Constable. Although aged he is still very active and must be counted an asset to any patrol in the area.

TAX.

Tax was collected on the Morima Coast whilst the patrol was under the direction of Mr Pike. A dozen or so men proved unable to pay and were therefore obliged to accompany Mr Pike to the Bolubolu Corrective Institution.

At Sanaroa four men from the Basima/Wadalei area of North-East Fergusson previously employed by Mr. N. Everett on his plantation at Sanaroa were required to pay their 1963 tax. (mentioned below under 'Indigenous Squatters')

CENSUS.

Census was taken on the Morima Coast and in the Amphletts and Sanaroa.

Despite the distance the people of the more distant hamlets were required to walk, the attendance was good. Mr. Pike has the figures for this area and will no doubt comment upon anything revealed by them with regard to birth rate, numbers absent at work etc.

Census was not taken for the South-East Fergusson and Dobu division.

(12)
9.....

The Amphletts and Sanaroa figures showed an overall increase of 7 to bring the total population of the division to 512. There were 15 births and 7 deaths. Migrations in against migrations out almost balanced with 11 for the former and 12 for the latter. A total of 19 were absent at work. As can be seen no unusual trends emerged.

INDIGENOUS SQUATTERS.

At Sanaroa four men approached the patrol with the request that their names be recorded in the Sanaroa census book. They were originally from the Basima/Wadalei area but after being employed on Mr. N. Everett's plantation on the island they had married local women and elected to stay. Inquiries were made and it was found that they had been given land for gardens and had constructed houses in the village. It was felt that there was little to be done apart from granting their request. However they were required to pay their 1963 tax since they had been working in a non-tax paying area and had made no effort to have their tax paid at their home villages.

DOBU NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL PROJECTS.

At Nade village, South-East Fergusson, a land application form was completed on behalf of the above Council for an Aid Post site.

VOLCANIC EMERGENCY EVACUATION SCHEME.

In accordance with patrol instructions, canoes that might be used to evacuate village people from the possible danger areas, were counted.

A large canoe would carry an average of eight persons. A small canoe could be regarded as accounting for three.

<u>Locality.</u>	<u>Large.</u>	<u>Small.</u>
Dobu Is.	20	52
Numanuma.	6	17
Deidei.	3	21
Sawa'edi.	8	29
Bwaioa.	7	31
	<u>44</u>	<u>150</u>

A total of 802 people may therefore be removed from these areas by canoe.

EDUCATION.

The Morima Coast is provided for by both Administration and Mission as regards education. An Administration school is located at Mapamoiwa and is attended by children from as far as Toagesi. Methodist Mission schools with native teachers are located in all villages. The standard of these is not particularly high.

A Catholic Mission school that is attended at intervals by European staff from Budoiya is located at Nade village. Both this and the school at Budoiya provide a relatively high standard of education.

The Methodist Mission at Salamo also has a school employing European teachers and catering for large numbers of children drawn from the surrounding villages.

Throughout the Oia Peninsula and Dobu Is. there are small schools maintained by the Methodist Mission. Only one of these appeared to be staffed by an alert and conscientious teacher, this being at Sawa'edi.

The position as described above remains the case for the Amphlett's and Sanaroa. While better than nothing education facilities are not good in the division.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROPAGANDA.

At every village group, House of Assembly Election propaganda was disseminated.

The chart and notes supplied by the Department of Information and Extension Services and booklets printed in Motu and English distributed after each talk. It was felt that the chart supplied could have had the sequence better arranged as the pictures as they were arranged originally were found to confuse an unsophisticated audience by their repetition and miniscule differences between pictures.

It was found that to cover the subject adequately, making reasonably certain that no gross misinterpretation was made by the people of the subject, the greater part of two hours (with several short breaks) was required. At the conclusion of the talk the people were invited to ask questions or comment on any aspect of the subject that may have proved difficult to understand. Some good responses were received and up to half an hour was spent in discussion. Even so it is very difficult to gauge the degree of comprehension. It is realized that a concept of this sort must be impossibly difficult for some village people. Many do not have even a clear understanding of Local Government and in those areas where Local Government Councils have not yet been established it is guessed the degree of understanding must have been very low.

As mentioned above some very reasonable questions were directed at the writer. Many wished to know (as illustrated in the chart) how the illiterate village man could tell the Electoral Official of his choice of candidate. It was explained that an interpreter, although not shown in the chart, would be present or perhaps the Officer would learn the necessary phrases to ask the man. Others had difficulty in understanding why there should be any degree of secrecy. The reasons were explained as best as possible. Other common queries concerned the travel arrangements of the campaigning candidates, whether the House of Assembly would mean increased taxes or more work and whether it would replace Local Government Councils. An explanation or reassurance was given as required.

Apart from the above it was disconcerting to be told, "Thank you for telling us about the House of Assembly. We will all vote for you".

Another man wanted to know whether the establishment of the House of Assembly was to herald a Utopian age where all the village people would be consuming European food and residing in European style houses. Certainly nothing contained in the talk could possibly have led him to such a conclusion and some time was taken to dispossess him of the idea.

The section that seemed to trouble the people most concerned the filling in of the ballot paper. The principle of preferential voting might have been grasped to some extent by the people of Local Government areas but in such places as the Amphlettts where even the idea of 'first past the post' procedures is a novelty, it was very difficult indeed to explain. It is hoped that those who did understand to some extent, Mission teachers and the like, might explain it to the remainder.

CONCLUSION.

As the patrol covered areas of considerable diversity it is probably not possible to make a generalized conclusion to this report.

It was felt that, other than those areas with limitations as described in the body of the report, that some economic and social advancement has been made in the interval separating this patrol from the last.

This is the first patrol I have been required to complete (partly) solo. I hope therefore that my activities and conclusions will have had some value to the general situation in the area.

R. Forth
(R. Forth)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(9)

PATROL DIARY.

Monday, 30th September.

Departed Esa'ala 1130 per MV 'Sans' for Mapamoiwa arriving 1500. Mr. G.D. Pike, Patrol Officer, not present owing transport difficulties. Despatch MV 'Sans' to Bolubolu to collect Mr Pike. Accommodated by Mr F. Williams, Malaria Control.

Tuesday, 1st October.

Mr Pike arrived Mapamoiwa 1230. Self departed for Ibwanani Village with carriers, arriving 1530. Mr Pike delayed by radio conversation with Esa'ala.

Wednesday 2nd.

Tax and census conducted for Ibwanani - interrupted by heavy rain. Due weather House of Assembly talks delayed to following day. Village inspection.

Thursday 3rd.

House of Assembly talks given. Departed 1030 for Kukuia Village arriving 1115. Heavy rain still falling. Tax and census conducted.

Friday, 4th.

Propaganda disseminated. Departed 1130 for Igwageta Village arriving 1300. Tax and census conducted.

Saturday 5th.

Propaganda disseminated. Departed 1200 for Toagesi Village, arriving 1300. Tax and census conducted.

Sunday, 6th.

Observed at Toagesi.

Monday, 7th.

Propaganda disseminated. Departed 1100 for Ukeokeo Village arriving 1230. Tax and census conducted.

Tuesday 8th.

Propaganda disseminated. Departed for Ailuluai 1430 arriving 1545. Hamlets near at hand inspected - too late to commence census.

Wednesday 9th.

Tax and census. Propaganda disseminated. Disputes and CNM cases heard by Mr Pike.

Thursday, 10th.

Departed Ailuluai 1000 for Fai'ai'ana arriving 1100. Tax and census. Propaganda disseminated. Despatched Const. Ogame to Esa'ala with note requesting Mr. J. Frew, Assistant District Officer to arrange for Interpreter Liatani to join patrol at Nade Village.

Friday, 11th.

In view of time required for Const. Ogame to deliver note and return with Interpreter, elected to accompany Mr. Pike to inland Fergusson where assistance in tax etc. might be given. Departed Fai'ai'ana 0945 for Tutubeia arriving

(8)

1800 after difficult walk over coastal range in heavy rain.

Saturday, 12th.

Departed Tutubeia 1000 for Muibo after delay due disputes. Heavy rain interrupted progress. Arrived Muibo 1300. Further heavy rain prevented census etc.

Sunday, 13th.

Observed at Muibo Village. Weather still very bad.

Monday 14th.

Self departed Muibo 0800 for Ukeokeo village by different route to that used previously. Heavy rain made path very slippery and dangerous. Arrived Ukeokeo 1330 changed carriers thence to Fai'ai'ana arriving 1530.

Tuesday, 15th.

Departed Fai'ai'ana 0830 for Nade village arriving 1000. People assembled and propaganda disseminated. Village inspection. Departed Nade 1400 for Si'ilugu inspecting Aid Post site en route. Arrived Si'ilugu 1530. Heavy rain still falling.

Wednesday, 16th.

Propaganda talks delayed by non appearance of hill hamlet people. Inspected coffee and coconut plantings in the meantime. Talk commenced 1300. Departed Si'ilugu 1530 for Gomwa village arriving 1630. Heavy rain still falling.

Thursday, 17th.

Propaganda talk delivered. Departed for Geusana (Salamo) village arriving 1215. Plantations inspected en route. More heavy rain. Propaganda talk. Departed Geusana for Galubwa village arriving 1600. Inspect village surrounds.

Friday, 18th.

Propaganda talk. Housing orders noted. Departed 1300 for Wagara inspecting numerous hamlets en route. Arrived 1500. Propaganda talk.

Saturday, 19th.

Departed Wagara 0730 for Du'una and Laguiara villages. Arrived Du'una 0830. Propaganda talks. Departed Du'una 1030 for Laguiara arriving 1200. Propaganda talks. Departed for Deidei village 1400. Arrived Kedidea 1530 invited by Mr M. Ireece to spend weekend there.

Sunday, 20th.

Observed at Kedidea.

Monday, 21st.

Departed Kedidea 0730 for Deidei arriving 0800. Propaganda talks given. Village inspection. Departed Deidei for Numanuma Village 1100 arriving 1200. Most people still in hill hamlets despite warning of patrol's arrival.

14.....

MV 'Sana' arrived 1645 with message from Mr. J. Frew, ADO regarding extension of patrol. Returned to Esa'ala 1700 arriving 1845.

Tuesday, 22nd.

Morning spent at Esa'ala. Discussion with Mr J. Frew regarding altered patrol programme. Replenish stores. Depart Esa'ala 1415 for Wadalei per MV 'Tauri' Anchored offshore some 5 or 6 miles short of Wadalei at 1900.

Wednesday, 23rd.

Departed 0500 for Wadalei arriving 0600. Marched inland to rest house one hour from coast and met Mr Pike at 0700. Departed for Iava in Amphlett Islands 1000 arriving 1130. Tax and census conducted.

Thursday, 24th.

Departed Iava 0900 for Nubwageta - 1½ hours in slight sea. People assembled and propaganda talks given. Housing and water supplies inspected.

Friday, 25th.

Departed Nubwageta 0900 arriving Gumuwana 1030. Some people absent in nearby islands so propaganda postponed to following day.

Saturday, 26th.

Census and propaganda talks given.

Sunday, 27th.

Observed at Gumuwana.

Monday, 28th.

Departed Gumuwana 0900 for Mwadoga arriving 0930. Census and propaganda talks given. Returned to Gumuwana 1300.

Tuesday, 29th.

Departed Gumuwana for Wadalei 0900 arriving 1145. Before proceeding to Tewarra and Sanaroa, Mr Pike required MV 'Tauri' to proceed to Bolubolu for stores and mail. Self elected to stay on board. Departed 1300 and arrived Bolubolu 1700. Collected items required.

Wednesday, 30th.

Departed Bolubolu 0730 for Wadalei arriving 1130. Unloaded items required by Mr Pike. Thence to Tewarra Island arriving 1500. Most of Tewarra people found to be at Sanaroa. Conveyed those found at Tewarra straight to Sanaroa for census and propaganda talks. Arrived Sanaroa 1730.

Thursday, 31st.

Census for Tewarra people then propaganda talk. At conclusion of talk Tewarra people sent back in MV 'Tauri'. Census then taken of Sanaroa people. Departed rest house 1330 for hamlet inspection returning 1700.

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Friday, 1st November.

Departed Sanaroa 0630 for Dobu Is. arriving 0815. Departed rest house to walk around island inspecting housing, informing people of following days talk.

Saturday, 2nd.

People assembled and propaganda talks given. Departed 1330 for Esa'ala arriving 1345.

Sunday, 3rd.

Observed at Esa'ala.

Monday, 4th.

General Office duties at Esa'ala.

Tuesday, 5th.

Departed 0830 for Numanuma village per MV 'Sans'. Arrived 0920. Departed rest house 1315 to inspect outlying hamlets.

Wednesday, 6th.

Propagand talks given for Numanuma. Departed Numanuma 1030 for Bwaioa village. Collected injured Catholic Mission schoolboy en route and carried him to Catholic Mission at Budoiya. Thence to Bwaioa barracks. Propaganda talk given at 1500.

Thursday, 7th.

Departed Bwaioa 0800 for Sawa'edi arriving 0930 after hamlet inspection en route. Propaganda talk at 1330.

Friday, 8th.

Departed Sawa'edi 0730 for Sebulagomwa arriving Council House 0820. Embarked MV Sans for Esa'ala after delay for transfer of passenger to MV Tauri. Arrived Esa'ala 0930.

END OF PAGE.

APPENDIX 'A'.

ROAD SURVEY - MORIMA COAST (From Mapamoiwa to Dobu Council chambers at Epepaia with extensions to Calubwa, Wagera and Numanuma.)

As the Survey was combined with multiple other patrol duties it was not possible to make as detailed a survey as might be desired; rather the general possibilities of road construction, bridging and culvert construction and the most favourable routes to serve the centres of population were investigated. There was insufficient time to take any level readings or cut a survey path along such a stretch of coastline.

Mapamoiwa to Ibwanani. This section would traverse, for the greater part, a flat coastal strip. Some earth cuttings are present and these might be widened and deepened for a vehicular road. Blasting would be required for a section of several hundred yards about 1 1/2 miles from Mapamoiwa. Rough talus slopes in this section carrying large floaters of volcanic rock would make road construction difficult otherwise. These extend from the base of cliffs to the sea. There would appear to be no alternative route inland. Several small streams may be forded but a large tidal creek may require a bridge of 30' to 40' span.

Ibwanani to Nukua. Again the road would follow the coastline closely as the sea is backed by steep hills and cliffs. Some of the road is already well formed and would require little attention to make it suitable for vehicles. Several areas of fallen rock would require blasting. Minor streams only present.

Nukua to Izwageta. A wider coastal strip in parts of this section would allow more latitude in a choice of route. One large stream would require a bridge of about 50' span. Other streams could be forded in all but the worst weather. It was noticed that stream beds were composed of loose boulders that shift with every flood making a very uneven creek bed. It would be necessary for maintenance to be carried out on creek crossings after each flood. Large quantities of beach gravel are located close at hand and could be used in road construction. Two short sections would require blasting.

Izwageta to Toagesi. Generally very similar to that described for the previous section. In addition two razor backed spurs extending to the sea were encountered and the road would have to be routed around these. Unless an alternative inland route could be found (which is unlikely) sheer rock faces would have to be blasted.

Toagesi to Ukekeo. Very similar once again to the above but a beach/headland/beach formation beginning to appear as more ridges enter the sea and the coastal flat becomes dissected by these. One large swiftly flowing river could not be forded and it is difficult to envisage bridging it as it is 40 yards wide near the coast. Other streams should provide no obstacle except in times of flood. Most of the headlands have steep rock faces that would require blasting.

Ukekeo to Ailulmai. Little difference to that described above. Creeks tend to be bigger, swifter. At least three bridges would be necessary. Cliffs would again

require blasting.

Ailuluai to Fai'ai'ana. Still little departure from the previous description. Two large rivers would require bridging. At the time of the Patrol's visit these were in flood and would be necessary to build bridges in the order of some 100' span.

Fai'ai'ana to Nade. A road would still have to follow the coast closely but for the most part this section is not as rough as those previously described. A further two streams would require bridging but the remainder might be forded.

Nade to Si'ilugu. The country now much more favourable for road construction. Few large streams to be crossed and the coastal strip is much wider. It may be necessary to cut inland a few miles before Si'ilugu due to the presence of swamps making road construction difficult near the coast.

Si'ilugu to Salamo. The country hereabouts is nearly flat and the only difficulty here is presented by the Salamo river, by far the largest river encountered so far. As this stream is chest deep there is no alternative but to bridge it and this would require a bridge of about 200 feet span.

Salamo to Kedidea. Although the patrol took a path leading into the inland areas it would appear from the Military map of the area and from observation points in the hills that a road could be constructed from Salamo to Kedidea through Iobai'ia hamlet, this being an almost direct route. The land is almost flat with no point above 100'.

Kedidea to Epepaia Council Chambers. There is no track inland behind the mangrove swamps backing the beach in this area. When travelling on foot it is necessary to walk along the beaches. From several excursions inland from the coast to the limit of the mangroves it would seem that a road could be constructed without difficulty as the country backing the swamps is undulating or flat grassland. Several streams would have to be crossed (two of them hot) but none would require large bridges if any bridges at all.

Extention to Galubwa. A road extention starting from Salamo to Galubwa should be feasible. Most of the area is composed of soft alluvial and should not require blasting or the removal of rock material. The only obstacle is the Salamo river but it might prove possible to follow the river on one bank only and thus avoid crossing it several times as the present path does.

Extention to Wagara. From Galubwa a road could be constructed to Wagara in the foothills. These hills are fairly low and not particularly steep. Streams are short as they drain into the nearby Salamo river and carry no great volume of water. A freshwater swamp located a mile or so from Galubwa would have to be skirted.

Extention to Humauma. This section commencing from Deidei village not far from the Council Chambers at Epepaia is the most favourable so far described. The existing track is excellent as it is level and partly

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formed in many places. No great effort would be required to modify it for vehicular traffic. It would be possible to use a motorcycle on this section as it stands. There are no streams in this section.

Extention to Sawaledi. Very similar to the above. The road is well formed requiring little modification for its use by vehicles. Again there are no streams to be crossed.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - ESA'ALA Report No. 3-63/64

Patrol Conducted by K.E. Hollanby Patrol Officer Grade 1

Area Patrolled Dobu Native Local Government Council

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... J.A. Saioa Assistant Patrol Officer
Ruben Horiega Interpreter

Duration—From 4/4/1964 to 18/5/1964
Const. 1/c Bom R.P.N.G.C.

Number of Days.....27 actual days on patrol.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....no.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../1963...

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

Map Reference.....Attached.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census Revision Council Election propaganda
Economic survey General administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

~~PORT MORESBY~~

Haroldo Popper

Forwarded, please.

11/8/1964

B. H. Pennington
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 £.....

67-4-16

Department of Native Affairs,
ECUADORU. PAPUA.

7th September, 1964.

District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1953/64 - SSA'ALA:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

2. It is heartening to note that the Dobu Council has voted portion of this year's revenue to purchase road making implements. I would not press road construction too far if the area is already served by vessels to move cash crops.

3. The attitude of the people in accepting responsibility in the council is deplorable. Your efforts should be directed to encouraging these people to accept responsibility. If their present attitude continues the council will surely collapse.

4. Women's Clubs are of importance and should be given attention by patrolling officers.

5. Mr. Hollamby has conducted a thorough patrol and his recording of detail is good. An informative report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 4. 16

DISTROFF

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67-1-3

B.K. LEEN/bs.



Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

11th August, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA.

PATROL REPORT : ESA'ALA NO.3/63-64
MR. K.E. HOLLAMBY, P.O.1.

The above report together with your covering remarks vide memorandum 67-3-1 of the 3rd August, 1964., is acknowledged.

Your covering remarks are excellent - and most comprehensive.

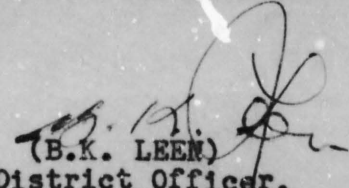
Assistance from the Council in road projects to encourage economical development is sound. Such Council contributions should be publicised in the Council newsheet so the people are aware of the Council's activities at all times.

I will be most appreciative to receive a copy of the Agricultural survey of the Morima Coast in due course. Any recommendations subsequently made by the Department of Agriculture, should if applicable, be made known to, and explained to the Council, before measures are taken for its implementation - in this way incentive and interest are created and maintained - again publicising the project through the Council newsheet.

I am not labouring the point on this matter, but it has occurred in other areas that a technical department has attempted to introduce a project before obtaining the peoples views and gaining their co-operation after full explanation; such projects are bound to fail.

The report is reasonably good, but I am most disappointed in the presentation of the census figures - please draw this to Mr. Hollamby's attention and inform him I request a marked improvement in his compilation of figures on his next report.

For your attention, please.

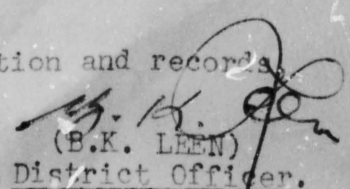

(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU ... PAPI.

please.

Forwarded for your information and records.


(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

67-3-1

Sub-District Office,
Milne Bay District,
ESA'ALA.

3rd August, 1964.

District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SANABAI.

Esa'ala Patrol Report No. 3/63-64.

Please find attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. K.E. Hollamby, covering the Dobu Council area. All objects of the patrol were completed, though a more detailed submission on the roads surveys was expected.

2. There is obviously some keen desire amongst some sectors of the population for road development as a means of providing an outlet for economic crops and encouraging further expansion of cash crops plantings. The Dobu Council has already voted a small portion of this year's revenue to the purchase of picks and shovels to aid the people in the construction of a road from Salamo wharf to Gomwabila where, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, these inland people have considerably expanded their coconut plantings and have also developed an experimental cocoa plot.

3. At my suggestion, the Department of Agriculture have already commenced an economic survey of the Morima Coast area of Fergusson Island, extending from Mapamoiva to Si'ilugu. If the results of this survey prove encouraging, then the Co-operative Inspector will investigate the possibility of developing Co-operative Societies in that area and Officers from this Department will generally assist the proposed economic development and survey and encourage road construction for the movement of produce to suitable shipping points where necessary - in this area, an absolute premium requirement to development, where the coastline is fully exposed to the south-east winds and with few suitable anchorages for vessels.

4. The prospects of road construction on the Northern Normanby area, Maiabari to Koruwa, are good and such a road would overcome any difficulties the people may have in marketing copra at the Northern Normanby Co-operative Society at Koruwa during the South-east season. However, the Society having only recently been established, is far from financial and it would be a few years yet before they would be in a position to afford suitable motor transport to replace the present system of hiring the Council vessel to lift copra from the hamlets along the coast. The Council also is not sufficiently financial to be able to bear the cost of the purchase of road transport and subsidise operations and maintenance costs at this stage. The Council has already played a major part in the development of the Co-operative, by hiring its launch to the Co-operative at little more than running cost, and no doubt the Council will be committed to assisting the development of any proposed Society to service the Nade-Si'ilugu area.

5. The issue of an additional shotgun permit to Swakera village appears reasonable under the circumstances and the matter

will be raised with the Dobu Council.

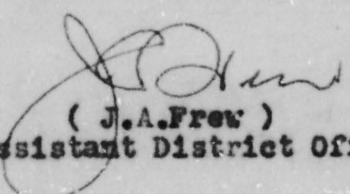
6. Comments regarding health and aid posts will be passed to the Medical Officer at Mapamoiwa. No mention of the state of affairs existing at Gomwabila has been made by the Councillors from that area and the matter will be referred to the Council for discussion. Similarly, the past Councillor of Nade was not particularly interested in his office however his successor may inspire some improvement.

7. There are few, if any, outstanding leaders in the Dobu Council area and this together with the fragmented social organisation, whereby families reside in hamlets rather than in centralised villages and each marital group usually has two houses - one in the woman's hamlet and another in the man's hamlet where they alternately reside, changing each garden season or so - has resulted in a lack of cohesion and concerted action and opinion by the village groups. The system of matrilineal marriages and matrilineal descent has resulted in many of the men residing in villages in which they have no rights vis-a-vis the matrilineal kin and are regarded more often in the light of 'strangers'.

8. The incidence of divorce and illegitimacy is also another aspect of the matrilineal culture and part of the Dobu culture. A woman residing in her village can always depend upon her kin to eject an offensive husband and she has no great dependence upon a husband as her brother will ultimately provide for her and her children. There are generally no ties of bride price to ensure the stability of marriage.

9. The Co-operative Inspector will be requested to look into the affair of the Nade store.

10. The delay in submission of the report is regretted, but on checking the census figures several discrepancies were noted and the report had to be returned for correction. In the absent at school section of the census statistics, all children attending day school in the village area have been incorrectly included in the totals. The figures will be revised and amendments later advised.


(J.A.Frew)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-4-7

Sub-District Office,
Esa'ala,
MILNE BAY.

21st. May 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
Esa'ala,
MILNE BAY.

PATROL REPORT No. 3-63/64.

A 1 The patrol was conducted through the Dobu Native Local Government Council area which encompasses the South-Eastern portion of Fergusson Island, Dobu Island and the North-Western tip of Normanby Island. Objects of the Patrol were to revise the annual census, give Council election talks and study the area with regards to Economic, Social and Political activities. General administration was also dealt with.

2. Being new to both the area and to Papua this Patrol gave me a look at some of the problems of the area and a chance to see the difference in Administrative problems to that of New Guinea. For instance, using an interpreter for the first time had the effect of being out of things at meetings conducted in the village. However no doubt I shall be come accustomed and in due course over-come this difficulty.

B. Villages and Housing.

1. The housing and general tidiness of villages was of a satisfactory standard with the exception of Gomwa village. Gomwa was found to be in a filthy condition and instructions regarding to housing dating back to mid-1963 had not been fulfilled. Court action was taken in the Court for Native Matters and seven men were committed to the Corrective Institution at Esa'ala and one man fined. The village area as stated, was in a filthy condition. Instructions for its immediate clearing were given and instructions concerning housing was given.

2. Other than this one village the people had made a conscientious effort to maintain the village housing and keep the area adjacent to the village clean.

C. Walking tracks and Vehicular Roads.

1. Walking tracks were all attended to in the proper manner. Due to heavy rains some of these tracks were muddy but little could be done about this. Instructions to better these tracks were given where possible.

2. Vehicular roads were looked into during the patrol to study the land for the possibility of their construction.

3 The people from Tanamadai (Daguiara) have started a road from below the rest house to Kedidia plantation. This is a distance of approximately 3 miles. The ultimate aim is to put a road into the village of Du'una and if possible further. This road was the result of conversations between Norman and Mr. Preece of Kedidia. Norman is the Councillor for the area. The people of the area will soon have enough mature cash crop trees to warrant a regular trip by Mr. Preece to the area to buy copra and trade goods to the people. All the people are keen on the idea and good relations existing between Mr. Preece and the locals have brought this on.

4 On the way from Gomwabila to Salamo a suitable site for a road was looked into. The road should follow the present walking track with a few deviations. The length of this road will be approximately 8 miles. Some difficulty will be experienced in negotiating two sharp drops from the 200 foot contour and from the 300 foot contour. There is no way but to follow the Salamo river which has cut through these drops and made a deep gorge at these places. The road can be cut ~~xxxxxx~~ down the side of these in an easy gradient. This will add considerable cost to the road but the only alternative is to attempt going further to the East but by doing so would take the road unnecessarily out of its way and probably cost more than the cut gradients.

5 The possibilities of a road from Salamo village to the Mission wharf are extremely good. The land is flat and there are no barriers such as swamp, rivers or hills to prevent the construction. The road ~~xx~~ will have to follow the Salamo river around a curve in its course but the added length by doing so is negligible in comparison to attempting to bridge the river twice.

6 Enroute Salamo Mission to Si'ilugu village a road site was investigated. Here again the possibilities present little difficulty. The land is swampy from the sea to low swamp and then rises to good agriculture land behind the swamp which reaches back approximately 500 yards in places. The road will have to follow the edge of this swamp ~~xx~~ as the land rises sharply into hills in places. These hills although not high, would present a major problem if it was attempted to construct a road over them. The land that the road will have to pass over is part mission.

7 During the course of this road it will have to cross the Salamo river in one place. The river in this area is slow moving with a sandy bottom. It is subject to frequent flooding after heavy rains. It is therefore suggested that a cement causeway be built in the first instance as any other type of causeway will be swept away by the flood waters.

8 There would be little problem of extending this road to Nade. In the first instance the road should be made from Salamo to Si'ilugu then later to Nade.

9 Inquiries were made into the type of land between Salamo and Kedidia for further reference on the possibilities of a road from Salamo to Seblagomwa. All reports on this are favorable. This then would eventually give a road from Nade to Seblagomwa. This however would be a long term view. The initial suggestion is for those roads discussed above to be completed and then their link-up. The local populus as well as Mr. Preece of Kedidia and the Catholic Mission father at Budoiya are keen to see some attempt at road building in this area. There is a large tract of land behind the coastal swamps from Kedidia to Salamo which is good agriculture land but at present being neglected due to the inaccessibility of the land. Anyone planting cash crops in the area would have to look forward to carrying their produce either to Salamo or Kedidia for sale. If a road cut the area it is felt ~~xxx~~ that the area would see quicker development as the road

would give an intended settler a vision of quick transport for his produce.

10. On the West coast of Normanby the people also pressed me for an indication of consent to commence a road which would eventually run from Bwakera to Esa'ala. Enroute Esa'ala/Bwakera the land was studied sufficiently to see that such a road is possible. The land along the coast for most of the distance is a gravel type surface which has a solid foundation. The rest of the distance has partial swamp out of which rises the foot hills of the inland mountains. The former presents no problems. The latter can be overcome by simply following the edge of the swamp and cutting into the foothills.

11. The Co-operative Society at Koruwea is becoming increasingly worried about its out-lets. During the South East season (May to August) landings on that coast are hazardous due to heavy seas. The only solution is for a coastal road.

12. The councillor at Io'o/Koluwea (Nelson) has before attempted to build a road but failed because the people were too busy on other aspects of village life such as food gathering. He has now devised a plan whereby he will arrange for food to be supplied to road workers. This food will be supplied by all the people in the area.

13. One feels that Nelson is fighting a losing battle as no doubt disputes will arise over the amount of food supplied and the demands by the workers. Also the workers will eventually want pay for their labour. However though this was explained to him he is still enthusiastic and willing to make the attempt.

14. It is suggested that the District Commissioner be approached to make funds available in the next financial year for an extended road program for the whole area. All the people of the Council area are keen to see roads built in the area. Those mentioned above are of the prime importance and the economical potential is there. It is estimated that the total cost of such a network of roads will be in the vicinity of £2,500 for labour and equipment. This amount would be spread over a period of approximately 9 months. (see Economic Situation for potential)

D. Agriculture and Subsistence.

1. Subsistence gardens seen throughout appeared to be abundant. The variety of foodstuffs grown is not extensive but is plentiful. Yams are the main crop with some minor vegetables. Vegetables and fruit offered to the patrol varied only a little from place to place. These were mainly beans and pumpkin with the occasional small tomatoes. At the commencement of the patrol there was a partial famine in the area due to the dwindling last years harvest stocks. A general sale or exchange day was held at Salamo on the 11th April. During this the inland people traded bettle nut, a few yams and other foodstuffs for fish. This replenished the stocks until the harvest began in the middle of the month. The new harvest is ushered in by a feast held in all areas. The yam houses are now restocked.

2. Economic agriculture is dealt with in Economic Situation.

E. Complaints and Investigations.

1. The activities of Moliti of Sawaedi-Bwaio and Sam of Wagara-Daguiara appear to be quite legitimate. The collection of money from the Daguiara (Tanamadai) area has been paid back to the people. These people approached Moliti to buy goods from his store and the money sent down was to start a credit with him and any goods they required were to be deducted from this amount. However the money was paid back as it was thought that disputes over the amount sent may have arisen.
2. The suggested rumours that Moliti had a house or store where he could place money and coconuts which would double overnight seems to be illfounded. Everyone denies that they ever heard such rumours.
3. A study of Moliti's books and statements show that although he is handling a large amount of copra and trade goods he is not making such a large profit as may be expected. However he is running a legitimate business and if his management is not the best one cannot condemn him.
4. The people of Nade village have complained that they are not receiving any profits from their 'community Store'. This store is the centre of a Rural Progress Society type basis. It buys copra through the store and sells it to C.M.B. Samarai. Trade goods are bought with the profit and sold to the people. The business was started with a collection taken up from the people - this has been paid back. The society has now reached a stage where they have £212 in a savings account and are nearly out of debt with the stores in Samarai - Burns Philp outstanding account is £10. The position is now that there is approximately £200 in profit that must be paid back to the people. This cannot be done fairly by distributing the money as the store started through donations which were not equal. It is therefore suggested that this money be used to purchase something for the community as a whole. I am intending to return to Nade in the near future and discuss the position with the people. Another store has been started in the village and with the possible introduction of a Co-operative society to the area (see Economic Situation) it is felt that the trading society be disbanded; the books finalized and the profits put into some community development.
5. Minor complaints of varying natures were heard and dealt with amicably by arbitration.
6. Whilst at Nade village I looked at the land the Catholic Mission intends applying for lease. This land is for a school and is situated to the North East of the rest house and is of approximately 3 acres. It has been cleared and a native material school erected on the site. The site is approximately 200 yards from the beach and immediately behind a Methodist Mission school.
7. As requested an investigation was made at Bwakera into the requirements of Thomas Bukamani's need for a shot-gun permit. At present there are two other permits issued to men of the village but one is to an old man who does not use his shot-gun and the other person is absent. Bukamani states that he requires a shot-gun to shoot wild pigs which are destroying newly planted coconuts in the area. These pigs are doing considerable damage to every-one's plantations. The village people are eager to see a permit issued to this man who has had experience in the use of such a weapon at Sewa Bay whilst working on a plantation. It is therefore recommended that this man be issued with the permit.

F. Health and Aid Posts.

1. The area is adequately supplied with health facilities. There are 7 aidposts in the area including the one located at Esa'ala. Also, there are 3 mission hospitals which are used by the people.
2. The only aid posts that require mentioning are the Nade and Gomwabila aid posts. The others are of a satisfactory standard. The two mentioned are in appalling condition. At Gomwabila the orderly has not been present for approximately two months. As a result the Aid post is in a bad way. All the supplies, although plentiful, are in a shocking state. It is obvious that the orderly has taken no pains to clean the shelves on which the supplies stand. Some of the medicine is so old that it has gone mildewed and is quite useless. Bandages and instruments are lying in a filthy dish to one side. The bandages have been eaten by borers and are now useless. The building has not been swept for some time as there are cotton wool pads lying on the floor and dirt is inches thick on the ward-room floor. The people of the village are very disappointed with their aid post and it is recommended that the orderly be returned to Mapamoiwa for further training and a more energetic man be posted to take his place whilst he is training.
3. The aid post at Nade is in a similar condition. The Council has timber and iron for a new aid post to be built at Nade - the 'aid Post' at the present time consists of a small native material building which has been condemned. The orderly has not taken any interest in keeping this clean nor in keeping the stocks clean. It was noticed that a fowl had layed eggs amongst the bandages and the eggs had gone rotten. With a new aid post the orderly may take a better interest in his work and run it with some pride, however at the moment he has no pride in his work.
4. Other aid posts were of a satisfactory condition but some were short on supplies. The orderlies were instructed to send in more frequently for supplies and not when the stocks were depleted.
5. With the beginning of the 'wet' season there is a large number of cases of a mild influenza in the area. It came as a shock to see that most aid posts did not have very large stocks of medicine to combat this. All orderlies were warned to attend to this immediately. Fortunately the type of influenza contracted is accompanied with attacks of malaria and is checked by anti malarials. This is being done and it appears to check the influenza somewhat.

G. Education.

1. Throughout the area are a large number of village mission schools and one L.G.C. school. The Mission stations also have schools attached to them. It was found that almost 100% of the people of school age were attending one of these schools. (see Village Population Register).

H. Planters, Traders and Missionaries.

(see page 6)

H. Planters Traders and Missionaries.

1. There are two planter/traders in the council area - these are Mr. M. Preece at Kedidia and Mr. N. Evernett at Seblagomwa. Both these men hold good relations with the people. Mr. Preece has the largest turnover in stock due to his low store prices. No complaints were voiced by the people about these traders.

2. The missionaries are the Roman Catholic Mission at Budoiya, Methodist overseas Mission at Salamo and Ubuia. All give schooling and medical facilities to the people. Both are popular with the people and no animosity appears to be apparent between the two. There is no segregation in the villages over religion.

I. Attitude towards the patrol.

1. The attitude of the people towards the patrol was that of little apparent enthusiasm. This may have been because this was my first patrol in the area and I was not known. However, the people seemed reluctant to discuss matters and all meetings were slow and labourous. When these meetings were concluded - after little said by the people and much by Mr. Avosa and myself - the people dispersed rapidly and most were not sighted again.

2. This attitude some-what dampened the enthusiasm of the patrol but never-the-less a picture of the area in political, social and economic attitudes and trends was drawn up.

J. Political Attitude.

1. Most of the Councillors are not outstanding leaders of the people and many have said that they will not stand for re-election. The most enthusiastic appeared to be Ansi of Gcmwabila, Fransico of Si'ilugu and Nelson (Council President) of Io'o/Koruwea. These men appear very much pro-government and have organised the people in their areas far better than any of the others. The other Councillors appeared only at the Census and meetings and offered nothing else towards the benefit of the patrol.

2. It appears that it will become increasingly difficult to find anyone to stand for election to the Council. Most men do not want the position as it places them in a position of having to organise their fellow villagers who have no faith in his authority. It is felt that some of these present Councillors were elected merely to act as a stop-gap between the people and the Government. That is they (the Councillors) have been placed there to take the brunt of official orders thereby diverting the responsibility and allowing the people to avoid criticism which is reflected onto the councillors. This may not be the case but it is the conclusion drawn after seeing the activities of some of the Councillors.

3. During the propaganda talks for the forthcoming election an attempt was made to bolster the standing of councillors in general. The talk on council elections was received apathetically and I feel little was achieved by it. Again, this may be due to my lack of understanding of these people.

K. Social Activities.

1.. The people, prima facie, are an immoral race. The 'marriage and divorce' rate for the area is outstanding. Most men have been married twice. They become 'married' in the sense that a man and woman live together under a mutual understanding. No bride price is paid. Quite often a young woman is the mother of a child before marriage. The number of illegitimate children is increasing at an alarming rate.

Every effort to discourage this was made. When a quarreling couple came before the notice of the patrol they were urged to seek the advice of the local mission. However in talks with Father Moore at Budoiya he said that some of these people had come to him for advice and help but in some cases was unable to resolve the dispute as the disputants were strong in their desires. Generally the mission is powerless in these matters.

L. Womens Clubs.

1. In some ~~xxx~~ villages some women's clubs existed; these were formed through energetic women in the village or by influence of the missions. No particular notice was taken on this patrol of there activities but it would appear that they creat a small interest for the women. More interest will be taken on the next routine patrol in these clubs. N

Generally social intercourse with the people was restricted by my inability to speak Police Motu, the local language (Dobuan) which is spoken by all. Every opportunity was taken to discuss various things with individuals but this usually ended in failure due to having to use an interpreter. Most people understood a little English but not enough to discuss things on an abstract basis.

M. Economic Situation.

1. During the patrol a rough economic tree census was conducted. This is by no means conclusive but was done to obtain a view in the trend of plantings and estimate as close as possible the number of trees actually being worked at the present time and how many will be used in the next few years. This count is not to be taken as a final count as the actual number of trees is in excess of those quoted.

2. As can be seen (Appendix 1) the immature palms ~~ix~~ are almost 4 times the number of mature coconut palms. It is estimated that these will all be bearing within two years. The ratio population : coconut palms is approximately 1 : 1. However, on reviewing the census register it is seen that there are only 1498 adult in the area (the rest being absent at work). The ratio then becomes 1 : 40 (approximately). This then means that on the average, each man has 40 mature or nearly mature coconuts. Naturally there are men who have many more than this but this is to be taken only as an average.

3. From this the average income from coconuts can be estimated. Assuming that 5 lbs. of copra is made from each coconut - (a good cocnut palm in this area produces approximately 10 to 14 pounds of copra per annum but this is reduced to 5 pounds by allowing for poor management and a number of nuts used for consumption) - per annum and copra prices paid by traders is 3 pence per pound, it is estimated that 40 coconut palms would bring in £2-10-0 per annum. Thus each man has an average income from coconuts of £2-10-0.

4. Naturally the ratio varies from village to village (see appendix II) but over-all this is negligible. In all cases the people were urged to increase this ratio to its fullest extent. There is no lack of suitable agriculture land. In there area of land inland from the coast around Gomwa Bay - from Gomwa to Kedidia = as far back as the line from Gomwabila to Wagara, the land is ideal for agriculture. Most of this land is unused at this time. This area could be opened up to some extent by the road system mentioned in section C. 24/10/4
35-20-4

5. The figures quoted above seem some-what low but when ~~xxx~~ it is taken into consideration that most of these people find work as casual labourers at Salamo sawmill and the two plantations (Kedidia and Seblegomwa) the situation is seen in a better light. The women also have a small income through manufacturing mats and baskets which are sold at infrequent intervals. It is not possible to estimate the income from these scources. /8

6. Inland people of the Council area have to pay only £1 tax to the council while other (coastal) people have to pay £2. This in my opinion is unfair and unnecessary. Many people were known to have 'migrated' into these villages when in actual fact they live in the coastal regions. The reason for this is that they have married inland women and gone to live in their wife's village. They are recorded in the census sheets as being residents of these villages. They thereby avoid the £2 coastal tax. The council should be urged to drop this rule regarding different tax and the people of these villages could appeal to the tax tribunal and tax allocated to the individual on his individual merits. His amount of economic activity since the formation of the council should be taken into account as the lower tax was awarded to this area to allow the people to bring themselves up to the economic level of the coastal people. In conversations with various people in the area it was agreed by them that the economy of these inland people was sufficient in most cases to afford the £2 per annum.

7. As can be seen from Appendix II in most cases the inland villages have a higher ratio of coconuts per person than some other villages. It is estimated that most of these will be producing within 2 years. Sawaedi has a low ratio due to a dispute over land in late 1962 or early 1963. The people had communally planted a number of coconuts (it is not known how many) on an area of land over which a dispute of ownership arose. As a result of this dispute the coconuts were all destroyed. Thus the low number of plantings. It was explained that if communal plantings were contemplated the efforts should be divided amongst the participants. This was to discourage communal ownership not communal work. Disputes often arise over communal ownership and it was therefore suggested to the people that if a group of (say) 10 men worked together on a number of plantings they should plant a similar number of coconuts (or coffee, or cacao) for each of those ten men. Each lot of plantings should be done on the individuals land. Land over which there is a dispute should not be planted at all until the dispute was settled. This would then prevent a similar situation to that of Sawaedi arising.

8. Census register.

1. The census register shows a natural increase of 142 - 245 births less 103 deaths. The total population for the area is 6445. It was seen throughout that there is much movement inside the division. A family maintains two houses, one in the wife's village which is occupied for most of the time, and one in the husband's village which is used when visiting relations. These visits are frequent. This leads to some confusion when a census is being conducted as some families are absent due to these visits and they have not heard of the intended census (or if they have heard decide to present themselves at that village). The people were advised that when they move about on these excursions to inform the councillor or some responsible person as to their activities so that if they are required for some reason they may be located quicker.


2. Divorces and marriages account for a large number of these movements. When a person divorces he or she returns to his or her parent's village.

3. A large number of deaths (36) were recorded, for the ~~group~~ group under 13 years of age. The bulk of these (27) were under the age of 5 years and 10 under the age of 1 year. Inquiries were made into each death as it came to notice. Most people said that the child had become sick and died. When I reached Salamo mission station I asked the Sister in charge of the hospital if she could give any reason for the large number of deaths. She said that many of these babies and infants had been at some stage under her care and that she was mystified as to their deaths. She suggested that the deaths were due mainly to neglect, to which I concur. /9

Conclusion.

This, my first patrol in the area, has given me a brief insight to the people and there way of living. It was an informative patrol in that it showed some of the problems to be faced in the running of the Dobu Native Local Government Council. First impressions can sometimes misleadind and it is possible that I have disagreed with other Officers in this report.

I feel that the objects of the patrol, viz. to conduct the census, study the economic situation, were achieved.



K.E.K. Hollmaby
Patrol Officer.

April

Saturday 4th. ~~XXXX~~.

To Sisiana from Esa'ala - one hour's walk over satisfactory track. Revised the Census for 1964. Council Election propaganda. Meeting with males on general matters during which Co-operative societies were discussed and explained. Returned Esa'ala 1430.

April

Sunday 5th. ~~XXXX~~.

Observed at Esa'ala.

April

Monday 6th. ~~XXXX~~.

To Taulu per M.V. "Zircon"; a short trip of 15 to 20 minutes. Census Revised for 1964. Council Election propaganda. Meeting with all males on general matters during which Co-operatives were discussed and explained. There were no complaints on any matters. Returned to Esa'ala per M.V. "Zircon".

April

Tuesday 7th. ~~XXXX~~.

To Dobu village per M.V. Zircon. No-one present for census. Claim put forward that the people were not informed of intended census. Inspected various hamlets whilst people were organised. Census began at 1300. Returned to Esa'ala at 1630 arriving 1650.

April

Wednesday 8th. ~~XXXX~~.

Returned to Dobu village to continue census at 0730. Census completed at 1200. Lunch. 1230 general discussions during which co-operative societies were discussed. The people were opposed to these. Thence per M.V. "Zircon" around the Island to inspect aid post and other hamlets. Returned to Esa'ala 1630.

April

Thursday 9th. ~~XXXX~~.

Awaited arrival of M.V. "Poseidon" at 1230. Discussions with Mr. Forster (D.C.A. Engineer) and Mr. O'Hea (P.W.D. Engineer) during afternoon.

Friday 10th. April.

Departed Esa'ala 0800 for Kedidia per M.V. "Solvic". Arrived 0930 after a trip at approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots. Proceeded to Tanamadai airstrip site. Commenced cutting survey lines directed by Mr. Forster. Slept Kedidia.

Saturday 11th. April.

Proceeded to airstrip site and continued cutting survey lines. Work halted due to darkness at 1700.

Sunday 12th. April.

Observed at Kedidia.

Monday 13th. April.

Resumed airstrip survey. Work commenced 0930 due to early morning rains. Rain at 1400 stopped work for the day. Left Kedidia by canoe for Esa'ala to arrange transport for next day. Departed 1500 arrived Esa'ala 1700. Slept Esa'ala.

Tuesday 14th. April.

Departed Esa'ala 0800 for Kedidia arrived 0845. Completed survey and returned to Esa'ala with D.C.A. and P.W.D. Engineers. Arrived Esa'ala 1400.

Discussions with Assistant District Officer re other 'strip sites.

Wednesday 15th. April.

Departed Esa'ala 0815 for Miadaba - arrived 0945. Set up camp and commenced airstrip survey. Finished survey 1430. A.D.O. and Mr. Forster returned from preliminary look at sites at Darubia. Slept Miadaba.

Thursday 16th. April.

Mr. Forster and Mr. O'Hea put instruments over survey lines cut the day before. Broke camp and moved per "Zircon" to Darubia.

Diary of Patrol (cont'd).

Thursday 16th. April (cont'd).

Returned to Esa'ala for District Inspector's visit by Mr. West.

Friday 17th to Monday 20th. April.

At Esa'ala for District Inspection.

Monday 20th. April.

To Darubia 0800. Paid labourers who worked on airstrip site in my absence with engineers. Returned to Esa'ala with Engineers. Slept Esa'ala.

Tuesday 21st. April.

Preparation to continue patrol.

Wednesday 22nd. April.

No transport - remained at Esa'ala.

Thursday 23rd. April.

Departed Esa'ala for Seblagomwa. Seblagomwa to Numanuma. 0800 to 0950. Census revised Numanuma. General conversations with male population to discuss general matters. No complaints. Left Numanuma 1650 for Sawaedi. Arrived 1820. Slept Sawaedi.

Friday 24th. April.

Census Sawaedi - 0800 to 1100. General meeting to discuss council elections and co-operative societies. Mr. Avosa and myself then inspected all housing. Slept Sawaedi.

Saturday 25th. April.

Returned to Esa'ala for ANZAC day celebrations.

Sunday 26th. April.

Observed Esa'ala.

Monday 27th. April.

To Bwaio per M.V. Zircon. 0930 to 1020. Conducted census Bwaio. 1100 to 1200. Held general meeting to discuss co-operatives and forthcoming council elections. 1230 to 1350. Thence to Budoiya for discussions various native affair items with the Father in Charge. Returned to Bwaio. Slept Bwaio.

Tuesday 28th April.

People from Deidei came to Bwaio for census as no rest house at Deidei. Election propaganda talks were given. Discussions on co-operatives. Slept Bwaio.

Wednesday 29th. April.

Moved to Tanamadai (or Daguiara) departing by canoe 0830 Bwaio and arriving at Tanamadai 1030. Census conducted and finished by 1200. Talks with the people on co-operatives and elections. Slept Tanamadai.

Thursday 30th. April.

0800 moved to Du'una. Arrived 0930. Conducted census and discussed local matters including the feelings towards co-operatives and the forthcoming council elections. Due to lack of good rest house moved on to Wagara. Slept Wagara.

Completed census at Wagara as all people were waiting. Also held discussions with the people.

Friday 1st. May.

0800 to Gomwabila. Arrived 1000. Waited for Mission sister from Salamo to complete infant welfare and then (1230) conducted census. Meeting to discuss local problems, council elections and co-operatives. Completed 1715. Slept Gomwabila.

Saturday 2nd. May.

Inspected housing and aid post 0800. Thence to Salamo inspecting road site enroute. Arrived Salamo 1200.

Conducted census Salamo village. Discussed council elections and co-operatives with all people present. Slept Salamo.

Diary of Patrol (cont'd).

Sunday 3rd. May.

Sunday Observed Salamo.

Monday 4th. May.

Village inspection Salamo. (0800) Thence to Gomwa village. Arrived 1000. Census conducted and general discussions, co-operative societies and council elections. Village inspection. Village in a filthy condition and most housing in need of repair. 9 GNM cases heard re housing. Finished for day 1830. Slept Gomwa.

Tuesday 5th. May.

0800 to Salamo mission for talks with sister Buchanan re infant deaths in area. Thence (1000) to Si'ilugu village arriving 1200. Conducted census and held lively discussion with people on roads, co-operatives, and council elections. People very keen on co-operatives. Discussions concluded 1630. Inspection all housing in village. Slept Si'ilugu.

Wednesday 6th. May.

0800 to Nade village arriving 1000. Census conducted by 1300. Had brief look at Gama trading store's books as complaint received. Mr. Avosa (ASSIST. P. O.) held discussions on co-operatives and council elections. Slept Nade.

Thursday 7th. May.

Spent all day compiling books and census statistics whilst waiting for a boat which didnot arrive. Slept Nade.

Friday 8th. May.

Departed Nade 0800 per canoe for Esa'ala. Arrived Esa'ala 1300 after hazardous trip. Returned to Esa'ala as supplies had been exhausted. Slept Esa'ala.

Saturday 9th and Sunday 10th. May.

At Esa'ala.

Monday 11th. May.

To Io'o village. Departed Esa'alal 0800 arrived Io'o 1200. Conducted census and held general talkover roads, co-operatives and council elections. completed for the day 1700.

Tuesday 12th May.

0800 to Koruwea village arriving 0930. Conducted census and held meeting re council election propoganda. No complaints. 1500 departed for Bwakera - arrived 1800. Slept Bwakera.

Wednesday 13th. May.

0800 purchased land area 'Wapumo'. 0900 Conducted census. 1200 held meeting to discuss local matters and elections. Departed for Maiabari 1330 arriving 1600. Slept Maiabari.

Thursday 14th. May.

0800 conducted census Maiabari. 0900 meeting re council elections and local matters. No complaints. 1200 departed for Darubia over inland track. Arrived Darubia 1630. Slept Darubia.

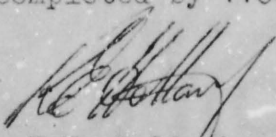
Friday 15th. May.

0800 conducted census Darubia. 0930 meeting re council elections and co-operatives and local matters. Dispute over ownership of 50 coconuts settled amicably. 1230 moved to Miadeba. Arrived 1600 to find all people waiting for census. Conducted census, 1800. Slept Miadeba.

Saturday 16th. May.

Meeting to discuss local matters, council elections and co-operative societies attitude in area was completed by 1100. Returned to Esa'ala per M.V. Zircon.

Patrol Completed.


K.E. Hollamby
Patrol Officer.

Co-operative Societies.

1. As instructed I questioned the people as to their interests and desires for the formation of Co-operative Societies. Most villages inquired further into the functions of these but only in two areas did they show any keen interest. This was at Si'ilugu/Nade and Sisiana/Darubia.
2. At Si'ilugu and Nade the people instigated the discussion on co-operatives. These people are very keen to see a Co-operative started which would include the people of Faiaiana (a village not in the council area but around the point from Nade), Nade and Si'ilugu. The area is not developed economically to its full extent but has sufficient cash crops to support a Co-operative Society. In discussion the people asked for further information as to the workings of a society. I told them that I would pass on their request for further information to the Co-operative Officer and ask him to go to Nade and explain further.
3. The only other place that the desire is strong enough for a Co-operative Society to have any success is the Sisiana Miadeba and Darubia area. Here the people asked for further information regarding societies and it was suggested that the Co-operative Officer be asked to visit that area and explain them further.
4. In all areas I explained as well as I was able the functions and reasons for co-operative societies. Only in the two areas mentioned was there any response to this except for Dobu Island people. At Dobu the people made no hesitation in expressing their opposition to co-operatives. The reason given was that it would put the 'traders' out of business. These 'traders' buy tobacco and with this purchase mature coconuts. They then make these coconuts into copra which they sell. Co-operatives, they said would ruin this business.
5. In the light of the above I suggest that the Co-operatives Officer be approached to commence a survey in the two mentioned areas.



R.E. Hollamby
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 1. Patrol Report No. 3-63/64

Coconut census.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Mature Nuts.</u>	<u>Immature.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Taulu	422	1472	1894
Sisiana	139	1979	2118
Dobu	6191	3530	9721
Numanuma	165	2326	2491
Sawaedi	29	672	701
Bwalo	147	1927	2074
Deidei	100	504	604
Daguiara	358	1626	1984
Du'una	323	1578	1901
Wagara	152	1832	1984
Gomwabila	738	5511	6249
Salamo (Geusana)	116	1241	1357
Gomwa	796	1376	2172
Si'ilugu	242	720	962
Nude	217	1868	2085
Io'o	626	2056	2682
Koluwea	481	2213	2694
Bwakera	2619	7059	9678
Maiabari	381	708	1089
Darubia	436	3414	3850
Miadeba	660	1624	2284
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>15338</u>	<u>45236</u>	<u>60574</u>

Cocoa and Coffee.

	<u>Cocoa</u>	<u>coffee</u>
Taulu		127
Sisiana		388
Du'una	236	
Gomabila		253
Si'ilugu		2553
Salamo		97
Io'o		350
Bwakera		756
Maiabari		848
Darubai		62
Miadeba		354
<u>Totals</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>6074</u>

APPENDIX 11. Patrol Report No. 3-63/64

Ratio Coconut palms : adult males.

Taulu	32 : 1	
Sisiana	70 : 1	
Dobu	50 : 1	
Numanuma	13 : 1	
Sawaedi	7 : 1	
Bwaio	22 : 1	
Deidei	15 : 1	
Tanamadai (Daguiara)	70 : 1	
Du'una	40 : 1	
Wagara	60 : 1	
Gomwabila	70 : 1	
Salamo	47 : 1	
Gomwa	44 : 1	
Si'ilugu	17 : 1	(coffee 43 : 1)
Nade	20 : 1	
Io'o	67 : 1	
Koruwea	52 : 1	
Bwakera	73 : 1	
Maiabari	27 : 1	
Darubia	55 : 1	
Mladeba	46 : 1	

Over-all ratio 46 : 1

Appendix 111.

Accompanying personnel.

A. R.P. & H.G.C. Member 913 Constable 1/c BOM-ABEA.

Constable Bom is an elderly man who has a good command but is becoming too old for patrol work. He cannot keep the pace as a younger man does. Bom should be confined to station duties.


R.P. & N.G.C. R.S. Form 1 completed.

B. Interpreter Ruben MORIOGA.

In the other extreme to Constable BOM, Ruben is a young lad who is an energetic worker. His knowledge of the English language is good and handles interpretation to the Dobu language with apparent ease. However he tends to jump ahead if repetition is used. Ruben will be an excellent interpreter when he matures.

C. Jame Avosa Siaca Assistant Patrol Officer.

Avosa is a young man who understands patrol procedure extensively. He can be relied upon to carry on duties when left to himself. An asset to any patrol.


K.E. Hollamby
Patrol Officer.

A hand-drawn map of Normanby Island, oriented vertically. The map shows the island's coastline with various bays and points labeled. At the top left is 'Sulu Bay'. Along the left side are 'Kugera', 'Sutuna', 'Bagnara', 'Medulla', 'Salome', 'Gylog', 'Nads.', and 'Dawson Strait'. On the right side are 'Munabadi', 'Seblogomus', 'Taitu', 'Kerukra', 'Sisano', 'Madeha', 'Bwakera', 'Munabasi', 'Sewm Bay', and 'Xanlask Bay'. A dashed line indicates the 'Boundary' between 'Normanby Island' and another area. Other labels include '10°', '180°', 'Mission Station', 'Village Rook house', and 'Shipping Points'. A compass rose at the bottom left shows North (N) pointing towards the top-left.

Debu NLGC area

Patrol No 3-63/64.

Scale 4 miles to 1 inch

Council Boundary

Suggested Reads

Shipping Points

(Egala, Sebligomwa, Salame).

M. 330.1.115
S. 1014.715

Village Deet house



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Milne Bay - EsaSala Report No. 4-63/64

Patrol Conducted by K.E. Hollamby Patrol Officer Gr. 1

Area Patrolled Dobu Native Local Government Council

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.D. Hawke Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives Interpreter Ruben Morioag

Duration—From 4/6/1964 to 19/4/1964

Number of Days 17 days 8 days camped out.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/1964

Medical/19.....

Map Reference Milne Bay Fourmil series

Objects of Patrol Council Elections only.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

LONGED-AB

Forwarded, please.

27/8/1964

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Po

15

Dept. of Native Affairs,
Konedobu. Papua.

67-4-17

9th September, 1964.

District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-63/64 - REA'ADA


Receipt of the abovementioned report and
covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I have some reservations as to the depth
of understanding the people have of "the mode of
elections and their achievements".

It should be impressed upon the people
that Councils are a means of training in democratic
procedures and in self-reliance.

I am pleased that women were prepared to
stand as candidates.

An informative report.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

DISTROFF
13
67-1-3



B.K. LEEN/bs.

67. 4. 17
Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th August, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA.

PATROL REPORT : ESA'ALA NO.4/63-1964
DOBU L.G. COUNCIL ELECTIONS. 1964.


Receipt of the abovementioned report together with your covering memorandum 67-3-1/40-1-4 of 23rd August, 1964., is acknowledged.

The statistical aspect of the report is quite good; however, for a period of some 17 days, and in view of your covering remarks I consider Mr. Hollamby's report rather brief - I trust he was a little more communicative with the people: has Mr. Hawke submitted any report as an exercise?

Two aspects will have to receive future attention, (1) the participation of women, and (2) the creation of interest and incentive for more men to take office.

I consider your approach to these two problems quite sound and on arrival of the duplicator it should, as you say, be most valuable as an aid in disseminating information on Council affairs.

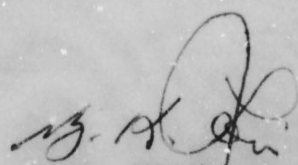
I understand Mr. Lepani Watson, M.H.A. will be visiting this area in the near future, opportunity should be taken by having discussions with him on creating more interest among the people, of this Council area.


(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.

Minute to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU ... PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.


(B.K. LEEN)
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Field Office,
Esa'ala,
MILNE BAY.

17th. June 1964

Assistant District Officer,
Esa'ala,
MILNE BAY.

PATROL REPORT No. 4-63/64.

DCBU N.L.G.C. ELECTIONS 1964.

The Dobu Native Local Government Council elections for 1964 were commenced on the 5th June at Bwakera and were completed at Darubia/Miadeba on the 16th. June 1964.

TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Patrol No. 3-63/64 was conducted by this officer to give election propaganda talks and prior to this the House of Assembly patrols for propaganda and the actual elections were conducted by different Officers. The former was conducted from the 4th. April to the 16th. May 1964 and one of the main objects were to give propaganda talks. The House of Assembly propaganda patrols were conducted up to the 15th. February. All the people in the Council area had a thorough understanding of the mode of elections and their achievements.

MODE OF THE ELECTIONS.

All councillors were given a date on which the elections were to be held in their area at a council meeting on the 26th. May this year. Every attempt was made to be camped in the area the night before the elections. If this was not possible the people were advised by runner that the elections would be held. In all cases the people had 24 hours notice of the intended election besides the dates set at the council meeting on the 26th.

Prior to all elections a brief talk was given either by myself or Mr. Hawke C.F.C. who was accompanying. During this talk the need for an independent vote and secrecy of that vote was stressed. It was also stressed that because a man had been nominated he was not obligated to stand for election but could decline to do so if he so desired. This was done after the first election at Bwakera where one man (Thomas) was announced (wrongly) as the winner and he objected to being elected.

The voting was done by the "whispering ballot" and done on a preferential system. The preferential count caused some confusion to myself when the first election votes were counted which resulted in announcing the wrong person as winner. The voting was very close and the 5th. preference had to be taken into account to find the two winners. This will be explained to the people in detail ~~when~~ on an excursion to the area this week to advise the people of the situation.

Sixtyfive candidates were nominated for the seventeen seats. Of these 65 there were 17 who declined to stand for election. 8 of these 17 were from Dobu Island. Of the 48 who accepted the nominations most entered or thought of the elections as a popularity contest. In 4 of the seats (Bwakera, Made, Dagulara, and Darubia)

2/ (17)
when the successful candidate was named he objected strongly to being elected even though prior to the election each candidate was asked if he was willing to stand or if he wished to decline. It was explained to these people that they were the choice of all the people in their area and should make an effort to live up to that choice. All said that they would attend the council meetings and think the matter over.

In the other cases the successful candidates appeared pleased of their win and in their speeches thanking the people for voting for them they said that they would make a genuine attempt to be a successful councillor.

GENERAL INTEREST.

Generally the women appeared interested in the elections but did not play a major part in it. There were few women on the roll, in any place and a number of places had none. Two women were nominated but neither was successful - both would have made good councillors had they won. On two occasions women nominated male candidates both of whom were unsuccessful.

However with the women's clubs in the area and other minor activities by the women I feel that it would not be difficult to foster their interest in the council to a greater extent.


INCIDENTS.

There were no incidents to report. The patrol was conducted in a quiet manner with the minimum of trouble. Times and dates were set and adhered to except for the election at Miadeba/Darubia area where bad weather forced my return to Esa'ala when I attempted to go to Darubia on the 15th June. However the people had heard of my attempt and were all congregated at Miadeba the following day and ready for the election.

SUMMARY.

In my report of patrol No. 3-63/64 I mentioned that most of the councillors were not outstanding leaders and that difficulty in finding men to accept the position would become more and more apparent. This was brought home on this, the election patrol. When a person declined to stand he usually said that the work of a councillor was too hard for him. Generally this could be put down to the fact that many people have realized that a councillor is used by the people to take the brunt of reproach on the villagers from visiting officers. The position of a councillor was explained to all the people at some considerable length especially where it was obvious they were looking for such a candidate. The work of a councillor was also explained in these areas.

I am hoping to conduct another patrol in the whole council area in the near future to bolster the standing of the councillors, particularly the new ones. I will also make an attempt to create more interest in the council as a whole. This lack of interest is more predominant in the areas which have had a weak councillor who has not carried out his job as well as might be expected.


K.E. Hollamby
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

Date Elections Due: May, 1964.
Date Elections Held: June, 1964.

Date Elections Due: May, 1964.

Date Elections Held: June, 1964.

Note: † Informal Votes.

Appendix "A2"

ABSENTEES.

CENSUS GROUP.	FAILED TO VOTE.			UNABLE TO ATTEND THROUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN.									TOTAL ABSENTEES.		
	M.	F.	T.	Working.			Sickness, old age, etc.			Education.			M.	F.	T.
BWAKERA)															
MAIABARI(39	8	47	52	3	55	38	3	41	5	-	5	134	14	148
KORUWEA)															
IO'O)	19	7	26	36	5	41	20	8	28	9	-	9	84	20	104
NADE)	-	-	-	51	-	51	17	-	17	17	-	17	85	-	85
SI'ILUGU)	6	-	6	4	-	4	7	-	7	8	-	8	25	-	25
SALAMO)	2	-	2	5	-	5	5	-	5	2	-	2	14	-	14
GOMWABILA)	1	-	1	-	-	0	8	-	8	14	-	14	23	-	23
GOMWA)	5	1	6	45	-	45	11	-	11	11	-	11	72	1	73
WAGARA)															
DAGUIARA)															
DU'DNA)	24	-	24	46	-	46	25	-	25	5	-	5	100	-	100
BWAIOA)															
DEIDEI)	5	2	7	80	-	80	16	-	16	18	-	18	119	2	121
SAWA'EDI)	5	-	5	85	-	85	7	-	7	21	-	21	118	-	118
NUMANUMA)	6	-	6	73	-	73	24	-	24	28	-	28	131	-	131
DOBU)	40	2	42	131	2	133	20	-	20	36	-	36	227	4	231
TAGLU)															
SISIANA)	24	2	26	47	-	47	20	1	21	10	-	10	101	3	104
DARUBUA)															
MIADEBA)	10	6	16	25	2	27	18	3	21	12	1	13	65	12	77
TOTALS:	186	28	214	680	12	692	236	15	251	196	1	197	1298	56	1354.

Absentees who failed to vote from areas, there was little enthusiasm shown towards the Council by the People. Those who failed to attend the elections were mainly young men 18 to 25. Where possible people working near the place of election were allowed to attend by the employer.

Appendix "A1"

DOBU NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.Elections: 4/6/64 to 16/6/64.

CENSUS GROUP.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	NO. OF SEATS.	FINAL COUNT.						SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.	
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
BWAKERA	Pudina Galegu	2	19	20	20	22				
	Penosi Taweoko		11	12	14	-				
	Petelo Diamo		8	8	-	-				
	Kateiapu Nekapiteni		28	28	31	46			Kateiapu Nekapiteni	
	Anitoki		2	-	-	-				
	Kapilesi Kigolena		18	19	20	30			Kapilesi Kigolena.	
	Thomas Bukamani		13	13	14	-			Total Voters 99.	
IO'O	Nelson Kainamale	1	47						Nelson Kainamale.	
	Maksima Beniamiwa		14						Total Voters 61.	
NADE	Tokina Tomono	1	33	35	43	-			Tokina Tomono.	
	Pigito Diwilai		17	19	23					
	Peter Todina		5	-	-					
	Ismael Aisaki		14	15	-					
	Kenoli Dpsi		Declined to stand.							Total Voters 69.
SI'ILUGU	Francisco Kalada	1	53						Francisco Kalada.	
	Nido Thomas		Declined to stand.							
	Doei'ia Guleota		Declined to stand.							Total Voters 53.
SALAMO	Deleiu Iawetau	1	13						Deleiu Iawetau	
	Boi'ia Bosimaju		2							
	Ielu Iawetau		2							
	Doiasei Kwarera		Declined to stand.							
										Total Voters 18.(1 informal)

Continued 2/.

Sheet 2/

CENSUS GROUP.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	NO. OF SEATS.	FINAL COUNT.						SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
MGOMWABILA	ANSI Tamariko	1	66						Ansi Tamariko.	
	Mapeli Sikiaulu		13							
	Moabi Demes		4							
	Amule Segilo		3							
	Aganon Arcia		Declined to stand.							Total Voters 86.
GOMWA	Eddie Madino	1	Declined to stand.						Jak Tolobe.	
	Keni Lottia		23							
	Jak Tolobe		30							
	Christopher Magulesi		Declined to stand.							Total Voters 53.
DAGUTARA DU'UNA WAGARA	Adama Kanadegu	1	39						Adama Kanadegu	
	Simi Delemaia		8							
	Wangia Genaia		8							
	Norman Wadino		Declined to stand.							Total Voters 55.
BWAIOA DEIDEI	Boitau Sumali	1	78						Boitau Sumali	
	Didiwaia Diuwela		10							
	Diana Didiwai (f)		7							Total Voters 95.
SAWA'EDI	Norman Gunewaido	1	Declined to stand.						Soikila Nagaleta	
	Sam Duigu		13							
	Soikila Nagaleta		31							Total Voters 44.
NUMANUMA	Edolina Maimai	2	32	32	36	56			Edolina Maimai.	
	Emalina Taiawa (f)		3	4	-	-				
	Austin Biua		19	19	20	-				
	Leisep Giomuku		2	-	-	-				
	Peter Sepolu		20	20	21	41				Peter Sepolu.
	Kiora Boiodi		3	4	-	-				
	Masimakala Nikoli		0	-	-	-				Total Voters 97.

Sheet 3/

CENSUS GROUP.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	NO. OF SEATS.	FINAL COUNT.						Successful Candidate
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
DOBU	Lakatani Alisania	2	74						Lakatani Alisania.
	Benami Mailowau		Declined to stand.						
	Gogonole Didigau		47						Gogonole Didigau.
	Aristako Mataioni		Declined to stand.						
	Wasaro Saimolele		Declined to stand.						
	Teidi Gabugabutau		Declined to stand.						
	Setepano Iakabo		Declined to stand.						
	Wilson Gelenaua		Declined to stand.						
TAULU SISIANA	Kema Bodigai	1	Declined to stand.						
	Welesi Iakabo		Declined to stand.						
									Total Voters 121.
TAULU SISIANA	Eddie Eluaka	1	27						Eddie Eluaka.
	Kenesi Sainamani		16						
	Sabwaleta Ninibuia		4						Total Voters 47.
DARUBIA MIADEBA	Dumara Semulu	1	19						
	Dumelai Deasara		0						
	Newaima Semudu		Declined to stand.						
	Iogai Kadiata		42						Iogai Kadiata.
	Laruki Masulei		3						Total Voters 64.

Nominated Candidates - Dobu Council Elections.

Consus Group.	Nominated Candidates.	Sex.	Proposer.
akera iabari	1. Penosi Taweoko 2. Petelo Diambu 3. Kateiapu Nekapiteni 4. Anitoki 5. Kapilesi Kigolena 6. Pudina Galegu 7. Thomas Bukamani	M M M M M M M	Selupi Kigolena Idiponi Petelo Agunil Inopisa Pudina
o ruwea	1. Nelson Kainamale 2. Maksima Beniamiwa	M M	Viakelu Wautadi Tokuwailu Gomotutu
ie	1. Tokina Tomono 2. Bigito Diwilai 3. Peter Todiwai 4. Ismael Aisaki 5. Kenoli Dosi	M M M M M	Matawapu Tudiwai Tomowo Loite Mainua Aupasi Kewoli Dosi Waleaba Tomono
ilugu	1. Francisco Kalada 2. Nido Thomas 3. Dogemao Guleota	M M M	Willie Nipunesi Dogeiao Guleota Albert Tabenaia
lamo	1. Doiasei Kwarasa 2. Delaiu Iawetau 3. Boi'ia Bosimaiu 4. Ielufa Iawetau	M M M M	Mwemwedi Diasara Gowledi Deilala Gowledi Deilala Esilioni Loni
mwabila	1. Ansi Tamariko 2. Mapeli Sikiaulu 3. Moabe Demes 4. Amula Segilo 5. Aganori Aroia	M M M M M	Leidimo Sineidoiara Dailedi Sali Henry Leidimo Liwina Aroia Moabe Demes.
mwawa	1. Eddie Madino 2. Keni Lottia 3. Jak Tolobe 4. Christopher Magulosi	M M M M	Keni Lottia Ron Taulu Tobela Tadibo Jak Tolobe
magiara una gara	1. Adama Kanadegu 2. Simi Delamaia 3. Wangia Genaia 4. Norman Wadino	M M M M	Silawaia Delamaia Viaowara Mori Adama Kanadegu Wasilian Monulei
aia idei	1. Boitau Sumali 2. Didiwaia Diwewela 3. Diana Didiwai	M M F	Antonio Gelewau'a Diana Didiwai (f) Tailuma Bawaiba
wa'edi	1. Norman Gunewaida 2. Sam Duigu 3. Siokila Nagaleta	M M M	Kainutu Sibitoga Senua Sigimole Modalabuna Tauwosanai
umaruma	1. Edolina Maimai 2. Emalina Taiawa 3. Austin Biua 4. Leisep Giomuku 5. Peter Sepolu 6. Kiora Boiodi 7. Masimakala Nikoli	M M M M M M M	Peter Sepolu Gomasiai Siwakara Libe Gomaliaba Emalina Taiana (f) Austin Biua Edolina Maimai Bonawila Moigina

Continued 2/.

Census Group.	Nominated Candidates.	Sex.	Proposer.
Dobu	1. Lakatani Alisania	M	Wasairo Saimolele
	2. Benami Mailowau	M	Kuianci Tolabamai
	3. Gogonole Didilua	M	Onesimo Andrew
	4. Aristako Mataioni	M	Meliadi Klau
	5. Wasiro Saimolele	M	Aristako Maitaioni
	6. Teidi Gubugubutau	M	Bebeleko Willi (f)
	7. Wilesi Iakabo	M	Leatani Baloilci
	8. Setepano Iakabo	M	Bodiebu Dorubowa
	9. Wilson Gelewaua	M	Setapani Iakabo
	10. Kema Bodigai	M	Biabia Gwedilo
Taulu Sisiana	1. Eddie Elnaka	M	Kenesi Sainamami
	2. Kenesi Sainamane	M	Maksinedi Kamiero
	3. Sabwaleta Ninivaia	M	Giasala Kaninielo
Darubia Miadeba	1. Dumara Semulu	M	Nebololo Madoleta
	2. Dumelai Deasara	M	Towaule Mialani
	3. Newaima Semudu	M	Bogoigei Taudies
	4. Biogai Kadiata	M	Wadiwo Tolitolisora
	5. Lamuki Masulei	M	Sinedoka Iolebu (f)

(4)

Appendix "B".

COMMENTS ON NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS.

KATEIAPU NEKAPITENI of Bwakera Village. Resident Maiabari Village. Aged about 48 years. Is an ex-MOM teacher and is literate in English as well as Dobuan. Believed to have one minor conviction. Good bearing.

KAPILESI KIGOLENA of Bwakera Village. Observer who went to Popondetta at outset of Dobu Council. Ex-Powerhouse Operator at Esa'ala. No formal schooling. No known convictions. Resides Bwakera.

TOKINA TOLONC of Nade Village. M.O.M. Teacher at Nade. Educated to Standard 5. Literate in English and Dobuan. Was one who was reluctant to accept position after winning. No known convictions. Resides Nade.

DELAIU GOWLEDI of Salamo Village. Resides at Salamo. Nothing known about this man. Apparently has never been away from village. Has no known convictions. No formal schooling. Not of outstanding appearance.

ADAMA KANADEGU of Daguiara. Resides at Du'una. Ex-Council Constable but left because no co-operation from people. No formal schooling. No known convictions.

PETER SEPOLU of Numanuma. Resides at Numanuma. Has had no formal schooling and no known convictions. Is ex-Council Constable.

GOGNOLE DIDIGUA of Dobu. Present Council Constable Dobu. No formal schooling. No known convictions. Appears aged to be in either job but may be good Councillor.

EDDIE ELUAKA of Sisiana/Taulu. Resides at Sisiana. Young man who replaces an aged man. No known convictions. No formal schooling.

H. B. Williams

CONFIRMATION OF MEMBERS.

Dobu Native Local Government Council.

I, BRENDAN KERRY LEEN, District Officer of the Milne Bay District, in accordance with the powers vested in me by Regulation 4 of the Native Local Government Councils Regulations, hereby confirm the following members of the Dobu Native Local Government Council.

Name.

Kateiapu Nekapiteni
Kapilesi Kigolena
Nelson Kainamale
Tokina Tomono
Francisco Kalada
Deleiu Iawetau
Ansi Tamariko
Jak Tolobe
Adama Kanadegu
Boitau Sumali
Soikila Nagaleta
Edolina Maimai
Peter Sepolu
Lakatani Alisania
Gognole Didigau
Eddie Eluaka
Icgai Kadatu

Village Group.

Iwakera - Maiabari
Iwakera - Maiabari
Io'o - Koruwea
Nado
Si'ilugu
Salamo
Gomwabila
Gomwa
Daguiara-Du'una-Wagara
Bwaioa - Deidei
Sawa'edi
Numanuma
Numanuma
Dobu
Dobu
Taulu - Sisiana
Darubia - Miadeba

Given at this day of ,1964.

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(B.K.LEEN)
District Officer.

(8)

APPENDIX "C".

DIARY OF PATROL.

- June 3rd. Departed Esa'ala for Bwakera 1445. Darkness overtook us at 1800 near Ubuia and so slept Koruwea.
- June 4th. Departed 0805 for Bwakera. Arrived 0930. Inspected school building and talked with teachers and pupils. At 1200 commenced pre-election talks. 1240 commenced elections and completed by 1430. Announced the two winners and at 1610 returned to Koruwea. Slept Koruwea.
- June 5th. Rain from 0750 to 0930 prevented any work. Pre-election talks and elections were finished by 1050. 1105 departed for Nade and arrived 1400. Commenced on statistics to date which were completed by 1600. Arranged for next day's election. Slept Nade.
- June 6th. 0600 commenced on pre-election talks and at 0835 started the voting. Completed by 0950. Announced winners and departed for Si'ilugu 1015. Arrived Si'ilugu 1055. Commenced pre-election talks 1115. Voting commenced for the one candidate and finished by 1200. Departed for Gomwa 1225. Arrived 1315 - sent notice to Salamo and Gomwabila that the elections would take place on Monday the 8th. Thence to Esa'ala to discuss the patrol with the A.D.O. Arrived Esa'ala 1420 - brief discussion with A.D.O. Slept Esa'ala.
- June 7th. Sunday - Discussion with A.D.O. and then returned to Gomwa. Slept Gomwa.
- June 8th. 0800 Departed for Salamo. Arrived 0915. Held elections and completed all business by 1000. Thence to Gomwabila. arriving 1115. Pre-election talks and elections conducted. All business completed by 1300. Rain to 1425. Returned to Salamo. Due heavy rain we moved as may have been cut off by the Salamo river flooding. Arrived Gomwa rest house 1700. Slept Gomwa.
- June 9th. Started pre-election talks 0900 as awaited sawmill workers. Commenced voting 0930 completed by 1045. Winner announced and talk on his duties given due to backwardness of development in this village. Departed Gomwa 1130. Thence to Daguiara. Arrived ~~121~~ 1245. Commenced elections etc 1300. completed by 1355. Departed for Bwaioa arriving 1730. Slept Bwaioa.
- June 10th. 0800 commenced pre election talks. Voting 0830. to 1045. All business completed 1115. Walked to Sawaedi arriving 1240. Commenced pre election talks 1315 and voting commenced 1330. Concluded by 1420. All business completed by 1430. Moved to Numanuma arriving 1510. Slept Numanuma.
- June 11th. 0800 commenced pre-election talks. Voting started 0835 and concluded by 1115. Announced winners and then broke camp. Thence to Dobu to inform the people that the elections were to be held the next day. After which we moved to Sisiana to tell the people that the elections for their candidate were to be held at Esa'ala on Saturday 13th. Returned to Esa'ala due lack of suitable housing at Dobu. Arrived Esa'ala 1450. Discussed the patrol with A.D.O. Slept Esa'ala.

DAIRY OF PATROL (cont'd).

June 12th. Departed Esa'ala for Dobu 0810. Arrived 0840. No-one was present for the elections and so waited until 1105. pre-election talks commenced to a dull and seemingly uninterested crowd. Started elections 1130 and completed by 1300. Announced winners one of whom expressed the opinion that he was not satisfied with the interest shown by the people in a lengthy address to the people.

Thence to Buddiya as Mrs. Hollamby required medical attention. On arrival Father Moore showed me a note he had received asking for him to go to Nade with a Patrol Officers "trouble was close". Left Buddiya 1600 on M.V. St. Paul (a mission boat) for Nade. Arrived Nade 1800. Saw mission teacher Vincent who had written note and discussed the trouble. Took some witnesses and others to Esa'ala. Departed Nade 1850 and arrived Esa'ala 2010. Slept Esa'ala.

June 13th. 0800 Held C.N.M. case ~~whilst~~ whilst awaiting arrival of people for Sisiana and Taulu. 1100 commenced elections and voting was completed all business for the day.

June 14th. Sunday - observed.

June 15th. Made an attempt to proceed to Miadeba for elections but was forced to return due to heavy seas.

June 16th. Departed for Miadeba 0600 and arrived 0730 and found all people waiting for elections. All elections and business concluded by 0930. Returned to Esa'ala via Council House.

June 17th. At Esa'ala.

June 18th. Proceeded per M.V. Sans to Bwakera, arriving at 1450. Inspected School and took note of additional materials required for completion of project. Overnight at Bwakera.

June 19th. Meeting convened of Miadeba Maiabari and Bwakera people. Discussed mistake made in L.G. electoral count. Returned Esa'ala 1645.