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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: NORTHERN

STATION: TUFU, 1966-1967

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Kokoda, volume 33.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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5-5/68.

PATROL REPORTS NORTHERN DISTRICT 1966-67

KOKODA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
3-66-67	H.L. Dreise	Hujara
5-66-67	H.L. Dreise	Biage Census Div.
<u>5-65-66</u>	Ian M. Bates	Part of Hujara Census Div

TUFI

5-66-67	J.F. Tierney	Cape Nelson & Collingwood Bay Census Div.
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. TUPI - 5 OF 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, J.F. TIERNEY

Area Patrolled CAPE NELSON AND COLLINGWOOD BAY CONSUHS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans TRAINER PATROL OFFICER, T. MADAVILA

Natives CONSTABLE K.I.A.

Duration—From 4 / 5 / 1967 to 17 / 5 / 1967

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ..... / ..... / 1967

Medical ..... / ..... / 1967

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol CAPE NELSON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL PRE-ELECTION

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67. 5. 25

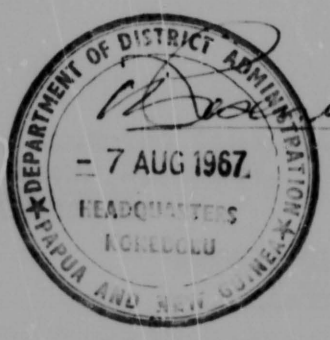
9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

3rd August, 1967.



The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 5-1966/67 TUFU

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Collingwood Bay Census Division carried out by Mr. T. Maravilla who accompanied Mr. J.F. Tierney, Assistant District Commissioner.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner

A copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's covering memorandum is also attached. I agree with Mr. Tierney's comments on construction and grammar but I would like to add that Mr. Maravilla's command of English and logic compares favourably with other Local Officers who allegedly have reached a higher educational standard. I trust that further training and guidance will improve Mr. Maravilla's understanding of the factors controlling economic development.

*H.L. Williams*  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.



67.2.1

Sub-district Office,  
TUPI, Northern District.  
22nd July, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA

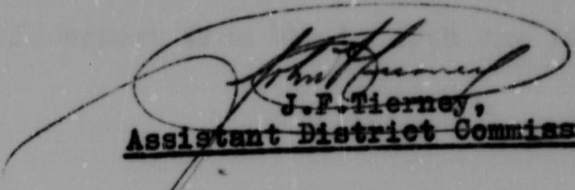
REPORT OF TUPI PATROL NO. 5 OF 1966/67  
T.MARAVILA - PATROL OFFICER

Please find attached a report of the abovementioned patrol submitted by Mr. T. Maravila, Patrol Officer. Mr. Maravila accompanied me on this patrol and compilation of this report was given to him as an exercise.

The report has been discussed with Mr. Maravila. It has been pointed out to him that his ability as an officer is largely judged on written submissions and that a Patrol Report submitted as late as this one and containing such poor construction and bad grammar does not give a good impression.

On several occasions during the patrol I had Mr. Maravila deliver addresses to the people. In each instance he became confused and was unable to complete the address. He appears to be lacking in self-confidence in this field, although I do think my presence may have been partly responsible for unnerving him. He will again be accompanying me on patrol next week, for the Council elections, where he will gain further experience which I hope will result in an improvement in his oratorical ability.

Mr. Maravila's Field Officer's Journal folios covering the period of this patrol and his claim for camping allowance were forwarded to you under cover of my Memorandum of Patrol 5/1966-67.

  
J.P. Tierney,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

country works with all its departments.

This is one of the facts that they do not bother to assist the patrols that go into their villages, trying to help them in many fields. The patrols such as ones conducted by the Departments of Health Agriculture and at the moment the Trade and Industry trying to help them with the Co-operative Societies. These patrols unless they offer the large sums of money, receive less help from these associated villages. More often the people who conducted the patrols complained that certain village people have refused to carry their equipment or refused to let them use their canoes. The reason is that because villagers have almost no ideas of government and the politic, they say these people are not the government, that wont put us in prison if we disobey them. At the moment Malaria Control Team which operates within this same area is suffering. (continued next page) ...../1

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PATROL REPORT

TUFI PATROL No. 5 OF 1966/67

Introduction

The development of Local Government Councils in the Territory depends largely upon the responsibility of the Central Government its officers, who have the abilities in managing the duties and functions of the Councils. If Councils are functioning well they give to people their affairs. The people can be encouraged to think more widely and to recognise the community problems.

The Councils accept responsibility to provide certain services from central government. Therefore to see that these services are provided, the officers are sent out to each Councils to advise and give help if they need help.

Our main purpose of conducting this patrol was Cape Nelson Local Government Council pre-election talks. This was rather an advising patrol to tell the people to consider carefully to mark the thinking people to stand as the Councillors for the next two years. In addition we told them about the work of the Local Government Council and what it does to the people who live in the villages. These talks were as follows:

" That Cape Nelson Local Government Council was established to assist you who are living in the village level and receive little help from the Central Government in supplying such needs as 'water well, Aid Post, schools, roads and many other things. That it was here so that you can learn how the central government works from understanding how the local works in your area. Moreover we told them about many things such as the political development and the House of Assembly."

The additional aspects of general administrative routine were accounted for as we went into every villages, informing the people about the pre-election. The people's complaints were meditated and settled. The villages were inspected for the cleanliness. The suitable sites for the water-wells were visited in some villages and the other village problems were discussed with the people. Above all the area into which we conducted patrol were observed for its potential in economic sphere. The comments are submitted here-under through my observation of the areas potentiality.

Diary ..... (See my F.O.J. report from 4th to 17th May 1967)

Comments

Political Outline

As from what I have observed the majority of the villagers have very little or practically no knowledge of the political situation and operation of government. They have scarce ideas of the stages and even the whole functions of any government. The fact that these people have little understanding, they do not how the government of this country works with all its departments.

This is one of the facts that they do not bother to assist the patrols that go into their villages, trying to help them in many fields. The patrols such as ones conducted by the Departments of Health Agriculture and at the moment the Trade and Industry trying to help them with the Co-operative Societies. These patrols unless they offer the large sums of money, receive less help from these associated villages. More often the people who conducted the patrols complained that certain village people have refused to carry their equipment or refused to let them use their canoes. The reason is that because villagers have almost no ideas of government and the politic, they say these people are not the government, that wont put us in prison if we disobey them. At the moment Malaria Control Team which operates within this same area is suffering. (continued next page) ...../1



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Political Outline (continued)

The only people that these villagers get frightened of are the 'kiaps and police'. These people are aware that the kiaps and police have jurisdictions and they can easily put them in prison if they disobey. They believe that the kiaps and police are the government. If they do not do as they are told they may go to prison. Therefore they give every assistance as they possibly could in every patrol conducted by the departments concerned, who have the magisterial powers. For most of the time they are paid the correct amount of money for their work in assisting the patrols. However there is no one who can resist this amount, because they are not the ordinary people who pay this amount. If however anyone from another department, the people usually ask for more. Sometimes the people conducting the patrol have to carry their equipment by themselves.

I think the Administration should compile a course and each time the patrol must go out and teach people who are living in the village levels about the work of the administration and how it functions with the departments which look after each section of the work. At the moment the people have vague ideas of the work of the government and its present development. This does not mean that these people are primitive and have little contact with the administration. It is same as anywhere in Papua and New Guinea that the great majority of the people are illiterate and have no ideas of whatsoever. Their minds can be developed if they are informed every now and then.

This area however is gradually learning as the Council is operating. They are learning the work of the government from how the council does all its work in establishing the Aid Posts, (schools not really), water-wells and as it is working they are learning from their councillors discussing the village matters on behalf of their villages. That is the people are understanding the political situation as the councillors were the Members of the House of Assembly. The members of the house talk for on the behalf of the people in their electorates as the councillors do for their villages. Thus this is teaching everybody the work of the Central Government and other types of government.

Agriculture

The Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay natives have adequate supply of subsistence foods, namely taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, yams and some other subsistence crops. They usually have surplus of these foods, which they wish to sell for money somewhere. The Collingwood Bay natives are living far away from Tufi and they could not sell these surplus of food, if they attempt to sell these they usually never sell them all because Cape Nelson people are always here. One other thing is that Tufi market is not big enough, because there are not many people staying in the station.

Cash crops are not bearing in great quantities at the moment, these crops are new to the area. Such crops as coffee and cocoa have been introduced to these people and some men are planting the crops on their own plots. None of these farms is not on large scale, and operating efficiently. Not many people are planting these crops because there is nowhere to sell these crops. Those who have planted these crops and now producing seeds complained that they could not sell, because they have no market. It is not necessary to foster the villagers to plant cash crops unless there is market made available. The transports are also very scarce in the area. There are frequent visiting of coastal ships which even makes it more difficult for the people. That is the cash crops would go bad if they are awaiting ships. I am referring this to Collingwood Bay area. The land there is very suitable for the agricultural crops than here in Cape Nelson area. Here is mostly rocky and if any attempt be made to extend this area produce would not be in large scale. This area do have subsistence crops which the produce enough to enable them to circulate whole through the year in case of drought. At the moment there are few people practising the cash crops on their parcels of land which they find necessary for cocoa and coffee to grow.

(5)

Livestock

Livestock plays a minor role in these areas, particularly village pigs as the main game. At present there is no cattle or beef being raised anywhere in this sub-district. Most places have suitable natural grass patterns, which could be used for the initial grazing of livestock if these game be introduced. I did not know whether the cattle was introduced before or not. If not why should the grazing animals be introduced.

Forest

During the patrol there was no specific time taken to investigate the forests. This information was gathered as we went through. These were mainly through my observation of the forests.

Throughout the entire region I would take Collingwood Bay as an area where the extension of forests can be found. The varieties of woods found are of the species that are capable of milling. The quality of trees are similar to those being harvested anywhere in the Territory.

If these forests are investigated to determine the timber stands of economic importance and preparation of detailed working plans, this area would perhaps represent one of the sub-district's development in natural resources. The area such as Wanigela would establish into a milling centre and even supply the local demands.

In some forests areas there are difficulties in which to utilize the timber stands because of physical environment. In Cape Nelson particularly the physical feature of the country is very rugged. The timber stands are also not of the species necessary for milling. There are patterns of forests, but over-all surrounding is covered with natural grass.

Commerce and Industry

So far there is nothing being practised apart from small village trade stores. These trade stores are owned and run by individuals and families or even in village groups. These stores however are not well organised. Most of them even go bankrupt because of no stock for the rest of the periods. Some of these trade stores depend upon the large stores as Mr. Cridland, Mr. Siebel and Mr. Milne (the Tufi Enterprises) for their cargoes. They could not order cargoes on their own because of no knowledge of running the stores. The only efficient running trade stores are from the above mentioned people.

The fact that some of these stores go bankrupt is that the transports are very scarce. In particular Collingwood Bay usually go without transport for long time. That is the coastal ships call in very frequently. The frequent visiting of ships prevent the people from shipping the copra for sale. At the far end of Collingwood Bay the people complained that the ships never call in there to collect copra. Although the people can easily earn more money, but the transport stops them from living in the monetary sector of the community. This does not mean that they have no money. They should earn enough so that the people can be more advance. The people around Tufi do not bother about transport but their lack of skills prevent from enlarging the trade stores.

In the field of industry there is nothing at the moment. There is no one attempting to utilise any industry in these sub-district I do not know whether any industry can be established here in future or not. The resource such as timber could be an industry which may be an initial one in future.



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Land

Land is without doubt the most valuable and important of any indigene's possessions. It is the basic asset in an agricultural economy. As it is the basic asset the dealing of the rights and obligations of the individuals and groups in any society in respect of land are distributed, practised and transferred. Such system also applied in this sub-district.

The conflicts for the land are not the problem to these people. During the patrol there were no complaints especially for the land. There was however, one village in which the people informed us that they were planting the coconuts on the crow land. This was even not the dispute about the land.

The fact that these people ~~don't~~ not have disputes ~~is~~ that they are subsistent people who do not need much land to plant their crops. In subsistent community the people do not need much land to extend their gardens. They usually produce enough food on a small plot of land to enable them to live before they shift the gardens to the fresh plots. Sometimes some people never bother to make gardens so live on relatives.

In the community where the people practise cash crop gardens, the people usually want to extend their gardens and therefore need more land. Sometimes they claim land which belong to somebody. This usually constitute land disputes which sometimes involve the whole community. Therefore the people come to complain such disputes. The majority of these people are not bothering to plant their land with the cash crops. The land lies uncultivated.

If no unproductive right holders should be allowed to hold land, the people can live as the monetary sector of the community. By holding and not using land the standards of living are held at a low level. It is very difficult to get the public to accept the fact that if they are not using the land in a productive fashion in order to increase village output and better standards of living. It is necessary to relinquish these rights and allow someone else to use the land instead. The fact that the people retaining the land under the customary tenure prevents the limited development.

Complaints and Courts

There were minor complaints made, but none of them was serious enough for the strong action. These complaints were even the civil ones. When were at Ailala the fellow just got up and said that there were village people stealing his coconuts, this was however not an admissible and we just advised him to look for the robbers. There were such minor complaints from where we started till we finished. There was no court action taken for these complaints. As I have said already these were all civil cases.

Rest Houses

Nearly every village that we went in has rest house built to accommodate any government patrol. Apparently some associated villages have not built the rest houses because they were closed to the bigger villages who have the rest houses. The villagers usually come together to build these houses. That included those villages who have no rest houses. The villages where the rest houses can be found are - Kewansasap, Lako, Ailala, Sinapa, Ganjiga, Uiauai, Komabun, Uwe, Marasa, Sinipara, Jobo, and Tainabuna. Those villages who are around about Tufi have no rest houses. Most of these rest houses ~~are~~ well maintained. Apparently some are exposed in the wind.



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Health

Through my observation the people in the villages are free from infectious diseases, otherwise there are minor skin diseases and sores. The fact that they are free from serious sicknesses are that they have adequate supply of various kinds of foods. There is also got plentiful in this surrounding waters and this enable them to have proportion of protein. The vegetable food are plentiful.

The government Aid posts are found everywhere looking after every three or four villages. The villagers usually come regularly to treat their sores or whatever sickness they get. These aid posts are ran by the aid post orderlies who were formerly employed by the Administration. These orderlies are now employed by the Cape Nelson Local Government Council. The Council is even now supporting the drugs for the existing aid posts.

At Wanigela the Anglican Mission hospital cares for the health of the people living around. In fact it is very helpful there as there are many women come to the hospital with their babies. This hospital even take in inpatients and support their lives too. The over-all population has aid post just near by their villages. The villages near by Tufi have no trouble of coming to the native hospital. The hospital here supplies wards for the patients. Apart from the Aid posts and the hospitals the medical patrol goes out regularly to check the health of the people living in this sub-district.

Education

Nearly most villages have their own schools. These schools are staffed by the Anglican Mission. This is the only mission who cares for the schools in this sub-district, although the S.D.A. mission looks after some villages. Wanigela seemed to me is the central school and as the children complete their preparatory they are sent to Wanigela. The school at Wanigela teaches up to standard six and the students are sent to high school then.

In the same way as schools in the villages around Tufi send the children to government primary school, which sends them to high school if they complete their standard six. Practically none of these villages are just lying without schools.

Roads and Bridges

The roads are almost nothing within this sub-district. There is about one mile road found at Wanigela. This road leads from the beach to the airstrip. But the roads can not be found anywhere in the sub-district. In the same way as the bridges. At the moment there is no bridges. The bridges can be built if the area develops. The are minor streams can be crossed by beams of bridges.

Mission

The only mission operating in the area patrolled is the Anglican Mission. It has been in the area for many years. From this mission the schools have been established to provide the education for the children. The people are well influenced by this mission as it is working with the people. The mission builds churches in each village and the people are religious. I do not know whether S.D.A. mission is also in this sub-district but the only mission ~~exists~~ exists in the area that we patrolled is the described one.

Labour

The fact that this sub-district has the limited development the labour trends are also limited. The abled-bodied men living at the village levels are capable of working in any industry if the subdistrict develops. At the moment there is nowhere that they can go and work. The most men live in the villages do not bother to go out employ somewhere. There are at the moment some men who employ as the casual labourers for the Tufi Enterprises and Mr. Cridland and Mr. Siebel at Wanigela. There is no one working on the contract basis. There are also no out side district people employ by labour Department to work in the sub-district.

Anthropological

There was no anthropological specimens collected during the patrol. The area has been visited a long time before. The traditional equipment found are those similar to ones been gathered by former patrols.

Geography/Topography

There was no specimens gathered for this information, otherwise it is same as those been gathered by the former patrols of the area. Mostly the area lies unchanged. The features of the country is the same. The Cape Nelson is very rugged and rocky while the Collingwood Bay area is the coastal strip gulfed by Cape Nelson and Cape Vogel.

Conclusion

The purpose of conducting this patrol was for the Cape Nelson Local Government Council pre-election talks. The election is due in July and we went out to tell the people that they have to think about carefully to elect the people who shall carry out the duties of the council on behalf of them. Every village was informed of these talks. The additional aspects of the work of council were also given during these talks.

The above discussed subjects were gathered through my observation of the advantage and disadvantage of the area concerned. As I have mentioned in the discussing of the political situation that the majority of the people has no or little idea of the government and the politics. This does not only apply in this sub-district, but as I am an indigenous officer, I know my people well of their understanding of the government. If the people who have no magisterial powers they believed that they are not the government. They know who are the government, these are 'Patrol Officers and District Officers. They have the strong feeling of these people as the government because the people were been treated by these government for many years and they still retained the feeling.

The following subjects were discussed in the same way as there were no specific time taken for the careful planing and the detailed report of the area. The above mentioned subjects were even not finalised. As I have observed the area's potentiality in economic so I discussed each topic according to how this area should develop. In the field of agriculture some areas are now cultivating the cash crops. Wanigela is one of the areas which is likely to develop economically in future. Uiake is also coming up gradually. There are individuals and communities clearing the land for planting cash crops. There are however still many people not bothering about planting cash crops. Such people as the Cape Nelson should move down and take up the blocks at Wanigela. These people however do not want to move down to Wanigela. They had the feeling of hatred with Wanigela natives. The overall sub-district can develop economically not by many people setting industries but it can stand on its own feet by agricultural produces.

*T. Maravila*

(T. Maravila)

Trainee Patrol Officer

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