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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: SEHULEA, 1972-1973

Original documents bound with reports
for: Esa'ala, volume 26.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: ESA'ALA
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 26 : 1972/73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT.

REPORT NO ESA'ALA	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1] 1 OF 1972/73	1-5	R.W. EDGAR	SANAKCA X AMPHLETT ISLAND		21.8.72 - 25.8.72
2] 2 OF 1972/73	1-24	R. HEADW P.O	NORTH NORMANBY X EAST FERGUSON CENSUS DIVISION		16.10.72 - 30.11.72
3] 3 OF 1972/73	1-3	R.W. EDGAR	SANAKCA, SEBUTUIA, BASIMH		22.1.73 - 24.1.73
SEHULEA					
4] 1 OF 1972/73	1-3	R. BUCKNELL A.P.O	PART DUMBA COUNCIL AREA		13.9.72 - 30.9.72
5] 1A OF 1972/73	1-54	P. D. BUCKNELL P.O	SOUTH NORMANBY CENSUS DIVISION		13.9.72 - 29.11.72
6] 2 OF 1972/73	1-2	P. D. BUCKNELL P.O	PART SOUTH NORMANBY ISLAND		5.1.73 - 13.1.73
7] 3 OF 1972/73	1-3	P. D. BUCKNELL P.O	SOUTH NORMANBY		7.3.73 - 9.3.73
1A YALELE					
8] 1 OF 1972/73	1-2	J. A. STANDING P.O	WEST FERGUSON		20.2.73 - 22.2.73
9] 2 OF 1972/73	1-3	J. A. STANDING P.O	WEST FERGUSON		12.3.73 - 6.4.73
10] 3 OF 1972/73	1-2	J. A. STANDING P.O	PART WEST FERGUSON		27.4.73 - 10.5.73
BOWLEOKU					
11] 1 OF 1972/73	1-4	D. J. BRECKELTON A.P.O	WEST X INLAND FERGUSON		2.8.72 - 1.9.72
12] 2 OF 1972/73	1-3	A. D. STEYENS A.P.O	GOODENOUGH ISLAND		13.10.72 - 16.11.72
13] 3A OF 1972/73	1-4	D. J. BRECKELTON P.O	GOODENOUGH ISLAND		13.10.72 - 5.11.72
14] 3 OF 1972/73	1-2	K. J. KALIDINDYH P.O	UFAMPA		30.11.72 - 22.12.72
15] 4 OF 1972/73	1-3	D. M. JUSTIN T.P.O	GOODENOUGH ISLAND		1.5.73 - 25.5.73
BWAGADIA					
1] 2 OF 1972/73	1-11	A. J. POTTER P.O	WEST CALVADOS CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	N.A.

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF
MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATION
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PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

ESA'ALA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	R. W. EDGAR	SANAROA & AMPHLETT IS.
2-72-73	R. T. HEADLY	North NORMANBY & East FERGUSON C/D
3-72-73	R. W. EDGAR	SANAROA, SEBUTUIA, BASIMA
<u>SEHULEA</u>		
1-72-73	P. BUCKNELL	Part DUAU COUNCIL AREA
1A-72-73	P. D. BUCKNELL	South NORMANBY C/D
2-72-73	P. D. BUCKNELL	Part South NORMANBY Is. - jacket
3-72-73	P. D. BUCKNELL	South NORMANBY
<u>IAMALELE</u>		
1-72-73	J. A. STANDING	West FERGUSON - jacket
2-72-73	J. A. STANDING	West FERGUSON - jacket
3-72-73	J. A. STANDING	Part West FERGUSON-jacke
<u>BOLUBOLU</u>		
1-72-73	D. J. FRECKELTON	West & Inland FERGUSON
2-72-73	A. D. STEVENS D. J. FRECKELTON	GOODENOUGH Island
2A-72-73	D. J. FRECKELTON	GOODENOUGH Island
3-72-73	K. J. KAIADAYA	UFAUFA - jacket
4-72-73	D. M. JUSTIN	GOODENOUGH Island

(2)

BWAGAOIA

1-72-73	Missing	
2-72-73	A. J. POTTER	West CALVADOS C/D
3-72-73	R. C. MUMME	ROSSEL Island
4-72-73	R. J. WALLENT	West CALVADOS CHAIN
5-72-73	R. C. MUMME	MISIMA Island Census Div.
6-72-73	R. J. WALLENT	East CALVADOS CHAIN - jacket
7-72-73	O. H. RHEENY	ROSSEL Island

MISSIMA

1-72-73	R. C. MUMME	SUDEST Island C/D
2-72-73	R. C. MUMME	East CALVADOS CHAIN C/D
3-72-73	R. C. MUMME	SUDEST Island Census Div.
4-72-73	R. C. MUMME	ROSSEL Island C/D-jacket

HQ

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 1972/73
 District: MILNE BAY
 Patrol conducted by: P. BUCKNELL
 Area patrolled: part DUAA COUNCIL AREA
 Duration of patrol: 13-9-72 to 30-9-72
 Last D.D.A. patrol:
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: FOURMIL: FERGUSSON and SAMARAI
 MILINCH: (?)

Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY REVISION
 POLITICAL EDUCATION
 Station: SEHULEA
 Subdistrict: ESA'ALA
 Designation:
 Personnel accompanying: DJ FRECKELTON A.P.O
 Number of days: 16
 Total population of area:
 Council area: DUAA LGC
 House of Assembly Electorate: ESA'ALA OPEN

The District Commissioner,
 MILNE BAY District,
 ALOTAU

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

DATE: 19/10/72

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study ()
 - Updating of area study ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1-3 (✓)
 - ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 28/10/72

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

67-11-9

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-4-9

8th January, 1973

The District Commissioner
Milne Bay District
ALOTAU

SEHULEA PATROL NO.1 -1972/73

Reference your Minute of the 28th October, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of part of the South Normanby Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. D.J. Freckelton, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Mr. Freckelton's Sitrep on clan groupings is interesting and could have been more so with further detailed information on the current state of the KULA trading cycle.

Please forward Mr. Bucknell's Area Study when received.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary



L24 67-11-9
→ 67-4-70 ①

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephones
Our Reference 67-11-9
If calling ask for
Mr. ESS/el.

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Division of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
Milne Bay District,
ALOTAU.



24th October, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONE DOBU.

SEHULEA PATROL NO.1/72-73

Enclosed are Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising from the above patrol, these being submitted by D.J. Freckelton, A.P.O.

2/ P.O. Bucknell was conducting the patrol, and his Area Study revision will be forwarded when it comes to hand.

W.J.G. Lambden
(W.J.G. LAMB DEN)
s/District Commissioner.

AREA STUDY

ORIGINAL - H.Q. COPY

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 ^A 72/73

District: MILNE BAY

Patrol conducted by: P.D. BUCKNELL P.O.

Area patrolled: STH. NORMANBY C.D.

Duration of patrol: 13/9/72 - 29/11/72 (broken)

Last D.D.A. patrol: 30/6/72

Last O.L.G. patrol: 30/4/72

Map reference: FOURMIL FERUSSEN

Objects of patrol:
 1. CENSUS REVISION
 2. AREA STUDY COMPILATION
 3. POLITICAL EDUCATION

Station: SEHULEA

Subdistrict: ESA'ALA

Designation: PATROL OFFICER.

Personnel accompanying: D. FRECKELTON APO. (Patrol)

Number of days: 33 Patrol days + 6 Field Days

Total population of area: 9003

Council area: DUAN L.G.C.

House of Assembly Electorate: ESA'ALA OTEN

The District Commissioner,

District,

ALOTAU

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal folios 7 To 21, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, (X)

The Report and my comments, (✓) X

Area study, & My COMMENTS (✓)

Updating of area study, (X)

Situation Reports No's 1- No. 1. already forwarded. (-)

Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 28/12/1972.

J. A. ...
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, (✓)

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1- ()

()

()

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

Date: / /19

A. V. ...
District Commissioner

67-11-10

19/12

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sept & Oct. 72										
2/10	BARABARA	58	57	92	74	-	-	22	5	308
11/10	BIAUWA	92	71	134	130	1	2	14	5	449
3/10	BUNAMA	95	86	107	101	3	-	14	4	410
29/9	BWASIAIAI	47	27	53	59	3	2	22	5	218
13/9	DAWADA	36	31	50	49	-	-	3	-	169
5/10	GUDUMULI	75	76	126	114	1	3	20	6	421
9&10/10	GULEGULEU	128	147	199	223	8	1	62	10	778
27/9	ISUMAIMALAU	81	81	96	103	-	-	20	4	385
6/10	KASIKASI	129	110	150	139	4	3	33	7	575
16/9	KERCROGEA	96	77	113	110	2	1	21	6	426
7/10	KUMWARAU	21	16	36	42	-	-	8	-	123
30/9	KURADA	91	91	101	100	-	-	38	13	434
16/10	KWANAULA	62	51	77	75	2	-	9	2	278
17/10	LOBODA	50	41	91	79	1	-	12	5	279
29/11	LOMITAWA	69	60	95	99	-	-	16	2	341
22/11	MEUDANA	103	98	140	127	-	-	11	1	480
13/10	MWALUKWASIA	23	29	46	44	2	1	6	-	151
19/9	MWATEBU	37	32	45	46	-	-	5	1	166
23/9	FWANAPWANA	43	56	69	69	-	-	-	-	237
18/9	SAWATUPWA	78	61	97	92	-	-	3	1	332
21/9	SEWATAITAI	38	35	65	51	-	-	5	-	194
18/10	STAUSI	55	42	71	59	-	-	3	-	230
25/9	SIBONAI	63	48	82	90	3	3	14	4	307
19/10	SIGASIGA	96	89	123	119	-	-	10	-	437
14/9	SIPUFU	95	81	111	106	1	1	15	5	415
12/10	SOMVADINA	50	40	78	69	3	1	7	2	250
15/9	WEIOKO	39	50	61	51	1	-	X6	2	210
								<u>TOTAL =</u>		9003

JAW:LM

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-4-26

20th February, 1973

The District Commissioner
District Office
P.O. Box 35
ALOTAU
Milne Bay District

ESA'ALA PATROL NO.1A - 1972/73

Reference your Minute 67-11-10 of the 7th February, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the notification of the above patrol of the SOUTH NORMANBY Census Division, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by MR. P.D. BUCKNELL, Patrol Officer.

Your remarks concerning the delay in submission of the report is noted. I have commented similarly on delays from ESA'ALA in my Memorander 67-4-26 and 67-4-27 of todays date.

The extensive comments by the Assistant District Commissioner on the Area Study are helpful and provide further explanation of many points made in the Study.

If Savings Bank book balances are difficult to obtain then this should not be persued. A calculated estimate could be given in lieu if need be.

I am surprised that after a 33 days patrol there were no Situation Reports compiled.

The Area Study by MR. BUCKNELL is a comprehensive and interesting document; a credit to him.

V.G. LITTLER
s/Secretary

67-4-26

(61)

67-11-10

WJGL/kv



P.O. Box 35,
Alotau.

7th February, 1973.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Bua.~~

SEHULEA PATROL NO. 1/72-73.

Thank you for the above report submitted by Mr. Bucknell, together with your comprehensive comments.

Although you state that the late submission is excusable, I fail to understand the six weeks delay between the completion of the report and your submission to me. Mr. Bucknell's covering memo is dated 18th December, 1972, yet your covering memo is dated 31st January, 1973. While I realise mail services between Sehulea and Bua are infrequent, six weeks seems far too long.

It is pleasing to note the upsurge of interest in the Local Government Council and it is to be hoped that the people continue their support.

Situation Report No.1 concerning the Gulegule School has been received but as the situation has been solved no further action is required.

I do not appear to have received a Situation Report concerning Mr. Wilkinson (refer page 14).

I have passed a copy of the comments concerning Radio Milne Bay to the Manager of the Radio Station.

Mr. Bucknell has submitted an interesting and comprehensive study of the Bua and is to be congratulated on his effort.

A.K. Jackson
KINGSLEY JACKSON
District Commissioner.

→ c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
HONEDOBU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-5
If calling ask for
Mr. JA/SA

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator.

Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA,

Milne Bay District,
31st. January, 1973.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
ALOTAU.



SEHULEA PATROL REPORT AND AREA STUDY 1/72-73.

Further to my memo 67-3-5 of 20th December, 1972 and attachments.

Attached please find a copy of memo 67-1-1 of 18th December, 1972, from the Officer in Charge, Sehulea together with the original and two copies of the Area Study carried out by Mr. P.D. Bucknell during Sehulea Patrol No. 1/72-73. No Patrol Report was submitted, neither have I received a claim for camping allowance. The P.O.J. folios referred to will be forwarded under separate cover. Only one Situation Report was submitted to me and this has been forwarded to you under cover of my memo 67-3-5 of 20th December, 1972.

I feel that the late submission of this report is excusable due to its comprehensive coverage and bulky nature. Mr. Bucknell has had to carry out his normal duties while compiling the report.

My comments are as follows:-

Vide page 3 paragraph 3. This problem of "get rich quick" schemes occur all over the Territory; I feel that it is not so much the easy going nature of the people which allows these "con Men" to operate but the fear of missing out if the scheme does happen to come good, time and education through experience may cure the people's eagerness to part with their money.

Vide page 3, paragraph 4. Adultery is also one of the most common offences committed, it becomes serious if the offender is caught.

Vide para 5 same page. I feel that the nebulous projects mentioned by Mr. Bucknell in para 3 have something of a cargo cult flavour. In other areas this form of project has replaced the traditional form of cargo cult.

Vide page 8, para 6. This is an interesting observation by Mr. Bucknell and possibly indicates the acceptance (or partial acceptance) into village life of the Local Government system.

Vide page 9 para (d), second sentence. Perhaps the opening of an airstrip at Sehulea will equal the balance somewhat.

Vide the same paragraph, the section on tax payment by the Kerorogea Ward. It will be made clear to the Kerorogea people that it

67-11-10

is not their right to refuse to pay a given tax rate. It is the Councils right to impose whatever tax rate it wishes. Mr. P. Sommers the Officer in Charge, Office of Local Government at Esa'ala will accompany the taxpayers meeting patrol and has advised me that he will ensure this message gets across.

The list of leaders and opinion leaders on pages 11 and 12 may be of assistance to the District Government Liason Officer in planning courses and seminars for Political Education.

Vide page 13, paragraph 4 and 5 and page 14 paragraph 1. This is a matter which has concerned me for some time. I have had discussions with the resident Rural Development Officer on the subject and we resolved that where possible an Assistant Field Officer (Lands) or other suitable Officer will assist him and his staff in drawing up clan land agreements in an endeavour to avoid future trouble. The agreement referred to by Mr. Bucknell in the last sentence of paragraph 1 on page 14 has been used extensively by the Department of Agriculture, Stocks and Fisheries and have in part been successful, however disputes have arisen on several occasions when some members of the clan claim that they were not consulted when such agreements were drawn up. The Development Bank usually requires an agreement of this type when considering an application for an agricultural loan. The assistance of an A.F.O. may avoid this problem when future agreements are drawn up.

Another possibility is that all of these blocks of land could be put up for Land Tenure Conversion and Transfer of Title from the clan to the individual owners.

Vide page 14 paragraph 5. The dispute at Guleguleu was covered by Interim Situation Report submitted to you under cover of my 67-3-5 of the 20th December, 1972. This matter has now been resolved.

Vide paragraph 6, same page. The Land Titles Commission hearing at Sewa Bay over Yuyai Plantation was a complete waste of time. The claim was submitted by the previous Officer in Charge, Sehulea and was in fact the same land on which a previous hearing had been held at the request of the Administration in order that ownership could be established and the land purchased. The owners claimed that they had not been paid for the land. They were quite correct in this claim; they had not been paid because the instruction for the investigation was only received shortly before the second hearing. The investigation has now been completed and forwarded for action. I have not requested Mr. Bucknell to submit a Situation Report on this matter.

Vide page 18 and 19, section (b). Could the paragraphs concerning Radio Milne Bay please be passed on. I feel that they will be of valuable assistance to programmers there.

The matter of a Dobu News Sheet will be taken up with the Officer in Charge, Office of Local Government, Esa'ala. This is something which could be produced by his office with a minimum of trouble.

Vide page 20, para 2. The formation of sanitation committees by the people of their own volition is a good thing to see, it is hoped that they will become a lasting institution.

Vide pages 24 and 25, para 5 under section (a). It is interesting to note the Council re-action to pressure from the missions. The Roman Catholic Priest from Kurada is particularly active in his endeavour to influence Council activities. He often attends meetings of the Council and lobbies the various Councillors who are members of his congregation.

Vide page 30, section (a) (i). The main job required to complete

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the Bunama-Sibonai Road is the blasting of some coral outcrops between Wakaiuna and Sibonai. As stated by Mr. Bucknell, the completion of this road will provide us with a road from Esa'ala to Bunama, a distance of approximately 51 miles.

Vide section (a) (ii). Moves are afoot by P.W.D. to spend approximately \$20,000 on the upgrading of the section of the road between Miadeba and Sewa Bay which is, as stated by Mr. Bucknell, only a bulldozer track at present. This is a section of 5 miles, and due to heavy rains recently is almost untrafficable at present.

The plans by the Duau Council for road construction in their area are foresighted and admirable. If the Council can sustain its efforts it will produce a road system which will have a great effect on the economic growth of Southern Normanby.

Vide page 34, section (k). The situation described here by Mr. Bucknell is, unfortunately, the same as that existing in many rural districts in the Territory. It would appear that to attract these skilled men from the towns the Council and like organisations would have to offer high wages similar or better than those available in the main centres.

Vide section (l), page 35. The picture painted by Mr. Bucknell of the Duau Local Government Council is a very promising one for the Duau area generally, it is encouraging to see persons other than "front men" being elected as Councillors.

Vide page 37, section (e). Mr. Bucknell appears to have conducted a most successful Political Education campaign in his area. Could his comments under this heading please be passed to the District Government Liaison Officer.

The attitude exhibited by the major Missions in the area, particularly the United Church, towards the Councils is not good. A further investigation of the case at Bunama (vide para 3, section (i)) will be carried out. If the land is freehold then there is little we can do, if however it is leased we may be able to have the lease revoked and granted to the Council instead.

Vide page 39, section (d), last sentence in paragraph 1. The purchase of \$500 worth of yams and taro for Goodenough Island did not eventuate as Mr. Bucknell recommended that no food be purchased from the Duau area because, although they were not short, supplies were not as abundant as usual.

Vide page 43, section (h) paragraph 4. I will request the Officer in Charge, Schulea to advise me of the particular instances referred to by him and shall ask you, at a later date, to take the matter up with the N.S.W. Bank, Samarai. Perhaps a mass closure of accounts accompanied by a mass opening of Commonwealth Bank Savings Accounts could be organised.

Vide page 44, section (k), paragraph 2. I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Bucknell on this point, roads are most definitely the key to Economic Development in the area.

Vide paragraph 5 under section (K) pages 44 and 45. I feel that the District Council Conference and the District Co-ordinating Committee should be extremely careful in changing priorities or projects submitted by Councils. The Council is after all the authority on the area and has duly considered what is required for the area before

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submitting its applications for grants. I feel that if Council priorities are changed or reversed a full letter of explanation should be sent to the Council from the District Co-ordinating Committee, otherwise the future enthusiasm of the Council in question could well be placed in jeopardy.

Vide pages 46-49, Possibilities of Economic Expansion. Improved communications both water (wharves) and land (roads) are very necessary as a spur to economic development.

Vide page 51, paragraph 2. None of the Councils in the Sub-District has had any difficulty in tax collections this year. The Dobu Council has passed its estimated revenue from current tax and is far past its estimated revenue for back tax, similar characteristics though less pronounced were evident with the Goodenough Island Council. The West Fergusson Council, although dragging the chain, was still satisfactory.

The total number of tax defaulters prosecuted in the Sub-District this year was 241. This figure does not include Duau which decided not to prosecute defaulters.

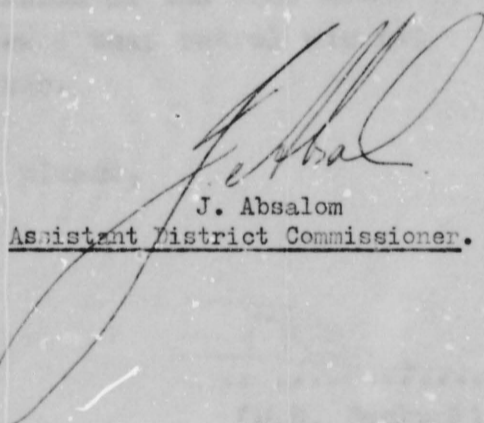
I had put this resurgence of interest in Councils down to the well publicised all out push for Rural Development Funds carried out by the four Councils this year, (\$89,000 in grants was applied for), but another contributing factor could be the point mentioned by Mr. Bucknell on page 37, section (e), paragraph 2 of his study.

Vide page 52, section (p), para 1. Situation Report No. 3 has not been received.

Mr. Bucknell neglected to sign his Area Study.

This Area Study has been well prepared and presented by Mr. Bucknell and, apart from a few minor errors which I have commented on, gives a very clear and concise picture of the Southern Normanby Census Division (Duau Council Area).

Mr. Bucknell has carried out a worthwhile patrol and presented a worthwhile area study as a result of that patrol.



J. Absalom
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. P. Bucknell,
Patrol Post,
SEMULEA,
Via Esa'ala.

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~~48~~

67-1-1

PDB/as

Patrol Post,
SEHULEA.

18th December, 1972

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ESA'ALA.

AREA STUDY - SEHULEA PATROL No.1 of 72/73

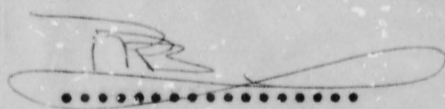
Please find enclosed the following.

1. Population Register
2. Area Study
3. F.O.J. Folios 7 - 21 (Sept, Oct & Nov)
4. Please note that the three maps are included in the original of the report only and copies could be done in Alotau.

Situation Report No.1 has already been forwarded. It was not thought necessary to proceed with the report on the Land Title Commission Hearing at Sewa Bay, however on my proposed visit to the area early in January I will do a Situation Report on the people's reactions to the hearing if you consider it necessary.

The delay in submission of the Area Study is regretted but as you are aware the patrol was not completed until 29th November.

For your comments, please,



.....
(P.D. Bucknell)
Officer-in-Charge

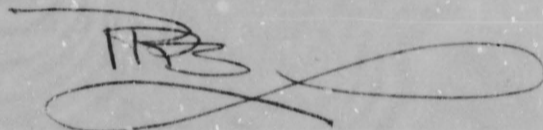
7
B

AREA STUDY

of
the

SOUTH NORMANBY CENSUS DIVISION

by



P.D. Bucknell Patrol Officer

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(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The South Normanby Census Division corresponds with the Duau Local Government Council area, and comprises the southern two-thirds of Normanby Island. It has an area of approximately 200 square miles.

A fertile coastal plain runs from Sewataitai to Kerorogea in the north, and from Sewa Bay to Bunama on the south coast. These plains are separated by a mountain range with an average height of 2200 feet.

The south-eastern section - or "foot" - of the Island features five parallel ridges running roughly north-east, and having an average height of 3000 feet. The eastern coastal plain is bounded by the eastern-most of these ridges and is only about one mile wide at its widest point.

Slow flowing rivers are a feature of the north coastal plain, while the narrower south coast plain has numerous fast flowing streams. The four rivers contained by the five ridges in the east are the longest in the Sub-District with an average length of 13 miles.

The annual rainfall at Senulea Patrol Post ranges between 130 and 160 inches, while on the wetter south coast, Sewa Bay records an annual average of 200 inches.

The North-West season last from November to April and is the driest time of the year. The South-East season from May to October brings noticeably cooler weather and approximately 75% of the annual rainfall.

Areas of grassy plain are to be found on the north coast between Sewataitai and Mwatebu, and the rest of the Island is covered by mid-mountain forest giving away to tropical rain forest above 2000 feet. In areas of habitation secondary vegetation growth indicates old garden sites.

All but four of the twenty-seven villages in the area are situated on the coast, and the four which are not, are only a few miles inland. As a result, considerable areas of virgin forest exist in the uninhabited central part of the "foot". Villagers maintain that large areas of high plateau are present in this eastern mountain section, but that

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the lack of population pressure and absence of land shortage on the coast have discouraged exploration and exploitation of this apparently rich fertile land. This area appears to have an economic potential for such highland crops as tea, coffee, peanuts and even cattle. It is hoped that time will permit a patrol to investigate this uninhabited inland area in the near future.

(b) Sehulea Patrol Post which is the Administrative centre of the area is situated centrally on the north coast. It is 29 miles from Sub-District Headquarters at Esa'ala, and 57 miles from Alotau District Headquarters.

Access to the area in the past has been by aircraft to Meadeba Airstrip (15 miles from Sehulea by sea) thence by vehicle to Esa'ala, followed by a 3½ hour trawler trip to Sehulea. Although this is still the most often used means of visiting the Patrol Post, there now exists a road link from Meadeba to Sewa Bay (part of this administrative area). There remains a stretch of ~~five~~ ^{four} miles of uncompleted road between Sewa Bay and Bwasiaiai which when finished will provide access by road from Esa'ala to Bunama on the south coast. This road will pass through the most economically developed part of South Normanby linking eight villages which comprise 30% of the population.

No road links exist on the north and east coasts although these roads are included as part of the Duau Council's three year Rural Development Plan, as is the airstrip which is under construction at Sehulea.

A fortnightly trip by the Sub-District trawler provides the only regular contact between Sehulea and the rest of the Sub-District. Commercial vessels from Samarai call at South Normanby ports to collect copra at two to three weekly intervals.

Wharves exist at Sewataitai (private), Bunama (Council), and Sewa Bay (private), and the Duau Council intends to build wharves at Kerorogea and Sehulea as part of its development plan.

(c) Sehulea Patrol Post was first opened in 1948

(5)

but was closed shortly afterwards and not re-opened until 1963. During this time administration was carried out from Esa'ala. Since 1963 Sehulea has been permanently open as a Patrol Post. Administration contact has been existent since the early 1900's and major crime is all but unknown in the area. The majority of disputes concern land, pigs, sorcery and adultery, while modern means of transport tends to somewhat disrupt the traditional "Kula" trade, causing numerous minor complaints concerning traditional debts.

Sorcery is a part of the everyday life of these people, and their highly developed belief in it is shown in the high degree of influence that the older generation has. Sorcery is mainly concerned with gardening, fishing, hunting and courting, and rarely does so-called "evil" sorcery rear its head sufficiently high to make legal action necessary.

There is an overwhelming tendency among the people to pool resources for such nebulous projects as ward development, boat funds, communal trade stores and unofficial co-operatives. As a result of this have sprung up a few unscrupulous characters with a modicum of education, who literally rob the people blind with promises of cooperatives, boats etc. It is indicative of the easy-going nature of the Duau people that they will willingly give their all to a known "con-man" and still believe that they will see their money again. It is extremely difficult to curtail the activities of these "con-men", as people are reluctant to press charges against them for fear that they will miss out on what was originally promised. They would rather live in hope than have their money back.

Adultery is still regarded as one of the most serious offences that a person is capable of committing, although traditional morality among the unmarried is very permissive.

No cargo cult movements are known to exist in the Duau area.

Map # 2.

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SOUTH NORMANBY CENSUS DIVISION.

DUAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

SEHULEA PATROL NO 1. OF 1974/75

MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

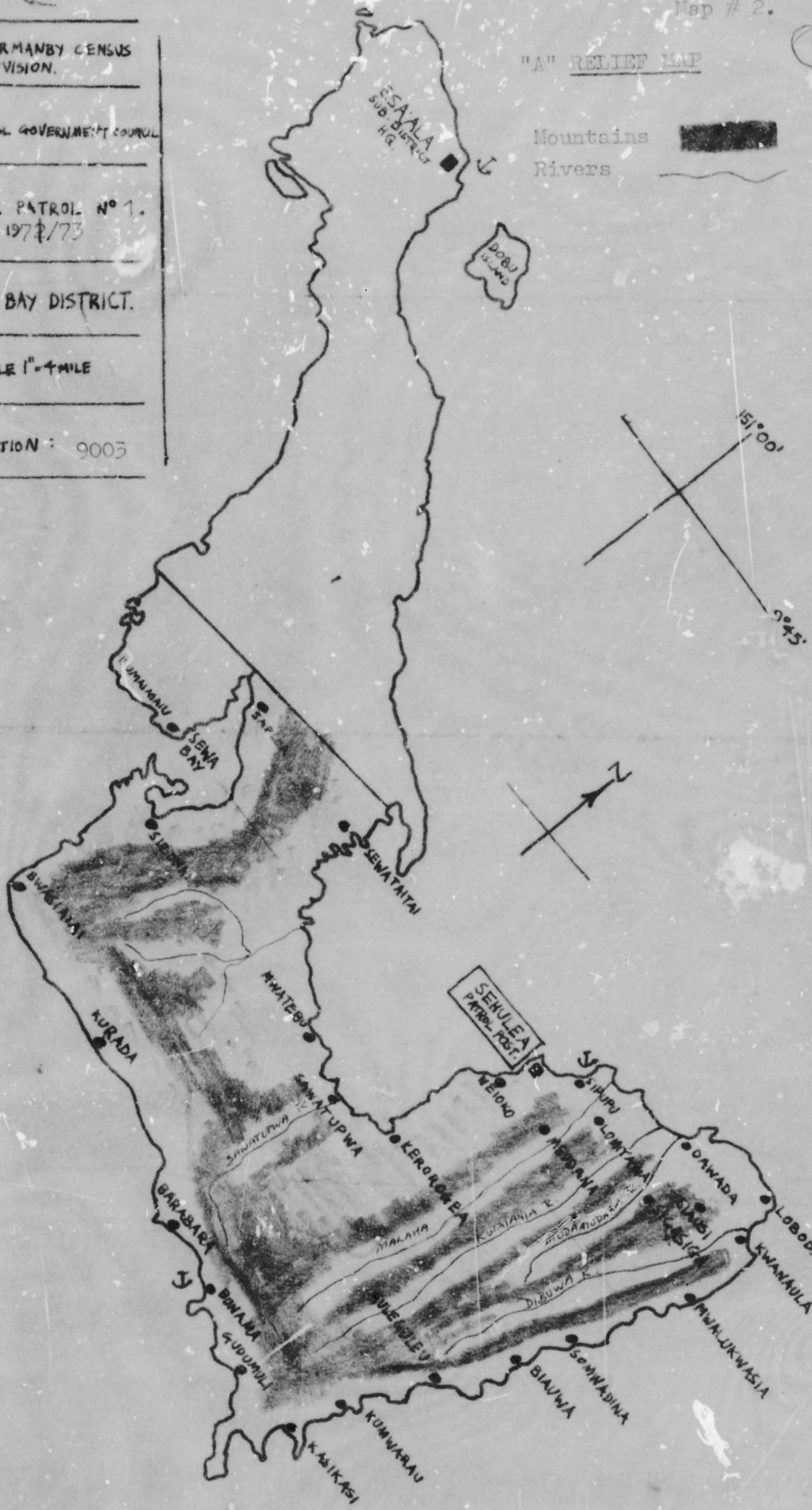
SCALE 1"=4 MILE

POPULATION : 9005

"A" RELIEF MAP

Mountains

Rivers



(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Census was conducted on this patrol, and a Village Population Register is attached. Although the new format of the Register does not provide for the calculation of birth, death and neonatal mortality rates, the following figures were calculated roughly from the census books themselves.

Birth Rate per 100 =	3.1%
Death Rate per 100 =	.9%
Natural Increase =	2.2%

This natural increase is fairly consistent with the previous census conducted in 1940.

The neonatal mortality rate is very low, and indicates a generally good state of health in the area. The majority of deaths recorded since last census were due to old age, with a few deaths by accident such as drowning.

As stated before, 95% of the people live on the coast. With the steady population growth there will in future be a greater tendency for gardening to be carried out further inland, but it is not envisaged that there will be any significant migration of people to the inland areas for many years.

(b) The Bunana-Sibonai road links all the villages of the south coast, and traverses flat land for its full length. Good walking tracks link all other villages around the coast. The walking tracks to the inland villages of Lomitawa, Meudana, and Sigasiga are subject to slides and flooding during wet spells. There is another track which crosses the Island from Sawatupwa to Kurada, but this is seldom used by either Administration patrols or the village people. The upgrading of this track however, could provide the necessary link between Sehulea and the south coast road.

A map showing all roads and tracks is attached.

(c) The outward flow of skilled and semi-skilled

workers from this area is a cause of great concern to the Duau Council. There are very few tradesmen living in the Duau, and this makes it necessary for the Council to seek outside contracts for all of its building projects. Salamo Mission is the main contractor, and can virtually ask what they like for a job. They have always been reasonable however where prices are concerned, but where time factors are concerned the Council is entirely dependant upon them. (ie. when they have time they do the job) This has occasioned numerous uncompleted projects on the Council's yearly works programmes.

The only other major reason given for absenteeism from ~~XXXXXX~~ census was traditional trading trips to the Engineer Group of Islands.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There are thirteen (13) clan groups scattered throughout the Duau area. Each clan has a bird as its totem and although each clan has a name, the people of a clan are usually identified with the name of their bird. A table of these clans and how they are distributed among the various villages is shown in Appendix C.

These clans are the most significant social groupings as each clan has its own land on which no other clan is allowed to live and garden, unless permission is first sought from and granted by the elders of the land owning clan. The whole social structure and its stability depends upon the continuance of the customary methods of inheritance of land according to clan groupings. This most important factor will be discussed more fully in Section "E" - Land Tenure and Use.

(b) The clans in fact are extended families which usually live in their own hamlets surrounding a common Government barrack or census point. Each village has an average of four hamlets (clans) who share a common census point. Ties between people of the same clan, but from different wards are not strong.

Many years of Mission influence have successfully eliminated traditional sanctions against a man marrying a woman of his own clan. The only remaining restrictions are aimed at preventing a man from marrying a woman of his own clan and his own hamlet, which is in effect merely preventing an incestuous relationship, as people of the one hamlet are blood kin anyway.

(c) The "sixteen social groups based on dialect variations" mentioned in the 1968 Area Study are of little or no consequence.

The twenty-seven Wards of the Duau Council appear to be becoming more and more significant with people beginning to consider themselves as belonging to "this Ward" instead of "this clan" or "that hamlet"

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"Duau" is the common language of these people and as it is merely a dialect of "Dobu", all people speak Dobu also. The only other significantly large language group is "Hobia" which is spoken exclusively by the people of the Bwasiaiai-Kurada area. It takes its name from a mountain which is situated to the north of these villages.

The "women's language" of Meudana is now all but extinct.

(d) Relationships between the various Council Wards are good. There is a tendency however for the people of the more developed south coast to look down their noses at the people of the other less developed Wards. This though, is by no means a problem and in fact proves to be an added incentive for these other Wards to develop. One Ward - Kerorogea - is universally looked down upon. This is because of their apathy towards the Duau Council. The people of this ward refused to pay the same tax rate as the rest of the Council area and are considered by the others as being plain lazy. No open hostility exists however, and the Council is embarking on a programme to rejuvenate Kerorogea's interest, by commencing 50% self-help projects in their area.

(e) Relationships between the Duau and the adjacent Dobu people are good, with Dobu appearing to hold a "father" image; Duau's clans came from Dobu originally so the legend goes.

The Duau people are respected highly for the quantity and quality of the garden foods they can produce. This food they trade with the people of all surrounding areas from Dobu to Milne Bay, East Cape, Samarai and the Engineer Group. Traditional trading of "Kula" is carried on with the people of Woodlark and the Engineers, which helps to strengthen these outside ties.

APPENDIX "C"

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CLANS AND TOTEMS

<u>CLAN</u>	<u>TOTEM</u>
1. Magisubu	hawk (small eagle)
2. Gewala	red parrot
3. Wakeke	white cocatoo
4. Bwaiobwaio	black crow
5. Bunebune	pigeon
6. Boi	Stalk (heron type)
7. Keiagwa	small pigeon
8. Binama	Hornbill
9. Ilaila	green parrot
10. Dawata	Albatross (petrel)
11. Lilio	red and green parrot
12. Kanagala	big green parrot
13. Kekesio	wag-tail

* Note :- name given above is birds name - most commonly used.

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(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) & (b) The following people are sufficiently influential to be regarded as leaders who have acquired their influence by dint of their success in business and their generally greater knowledge of Western ways.

(i) MAKIDONIA KALEGO of Kurada is an ex-Vice President of the Duau Council. This man is still regarded by the people as one of the most influential men on the south coast. He is approximately 55 years of age and now runs a moderately successful trestore and plantation. He has had one conviction for playing cards.

(ii) LUTAU BAKILA of Sipupu is the current President of the Council, and operates a successful trading and planting venture. His influence extends throughout the Island but is strongest on the north coast between Dawada and Kerorogea.

(iii) BAIEI SIYEBUNE of Dawada is the Council's Vice President, and his influence is mainly centred in the north-east coast. He worked for many years as a storeman with Co-operatives and now runs his own business. His fortunate marriage into a well landed family has increased his influence.

(iv) ALAN MANUHIRI of Kurada is a well educated and quietly spoken man who through hard work and business sense has gained the respect of the people between Bwasiaiai and Bunama by making a success of the Kurada Co-operatives Society. He is about 45 years of age and quickly gains the confidence and respect of all who have dealings with him.

(v) LASAM KELEBI of Sipupu is an ex-Councillor and now teaches at Bwaruada Primary School. He has been the main force behind the proposed establishment of the new north coast Co-operatives. His influence is mainly in the Dawada to Kerorogea area where he has worked hard for the co-operatives. The 1968 report pointed to him as a possible future leader. His continued influence, it is felt, will hinge upon the success of the new co-operatives. Lasam is 29 years of age.

(vi) ALAN LUAKA of Sewataitai who is about 25 years of age is the only indigenous owner of cattle in the Duau. He also runs a successful trade store, and is undoubtedly one of the up and coming leaders in the area. At present his influence extends only in the Sewataitai - Mwatebu region.

The following people are respected because they are traditional leaders.

(i) LIBITIE of Somwadina is the richest Kula trader in the Duau area. His knowledge and skill in this traditional form of trade as well as his inherited leadership of a large clan have gained him respect along the whole east coast. Few people in either Duau or Dobu have not heard of Libitie.

(ii) GIMADAWA of Kwanaula who is also a clan leader is well known for his refusal to associate himself with Westernized clothes, food etc. As clan leader, he controls an extraordinarily large portion of land in the Kwanaula-Loboda area. He also trades Kula and is reputed to be a sorcerer although he has never been charged or convicted of sorcery. He is about 65 years of age and at one time worked at Misima's gold fields.

(iii) KEKENAI of Sewa Bay has control over a large portion of land in the Sewa Bay area in which his influence extends. Unlike GIMADAWA, he has mixed old customs with new and has come out ahead. He has currently got a Development Bank loan, and is engaged in an apparently never-ending land feud with Mr. J. D. Wilkinson of Yuyai Plantation.

All of the above-mentioned leaders are pro-Administration and have a forward-looking outlook. GIMADAWA of Kwanaula is the only exception in that he refuses to give up his totally traditional way of life. This however is only a personal idiosyncrasy and he does not try to influence others to do as he does. In fact he has provided well for the education of his children and does not object to their wearing western clothes or eating western foods.

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership has apparently undergone considerable change during the past four years. Clan leaders and village elders still carry a great deal of weight where day to day life in the village is concerned. However, the last Council election showed clearly the peoples tendency to look towards younger and better educated leaders in fields such as Local Government and economic development.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Inheritance of land in the Duau area is matrilineal. A man exercises usufructory rights over his mother's and wife's land during his lifetime, but has no right to pass land on to his children. Children inherit their land (as well as their clan) from their mother.

Traditionally however there is provision for a man whose special wish it is to reward a particular person for services rendered, to leave a certain amount of land to him. He does this by expressly letting his wish become public knowledge and by defining accurately the portion of land involved. This course of action is not popular and only occurs in exceptional circumstances, and then usually with his wife's or mother's approval. Another factor which determines how much opposition there will be to such a decision, is the man's power and standing in the community. A certain amount of sorcery is probably involved in this, as people fear the consequences of going against the "death-wish" of a man who was a powerful leader while alive.

With the increased emphasis on cash crop production, there is a tendency for a man to break away from the traditional system of inheritance, but in spite of the gradually increasing dissatisfaction, no major disputes have arisen as a result.

Individual Development Bank loans stretch the clan ownership and inheritance structures almost to breaking point. Two land disputes have been brought forward in the past month concerning land for which the Development Bank has approved agricultural loans. The first, in the Sewa Bay area, was settled by arbitration. The second, at Guleguleu on the east coast, was not. An attempt at arbitration will be made in the near future, but until the matter is amicably resolved, the DASF representative has decided to withhold the actual cash grant. (the loan has been approved only)

In cases such as this, two types of dispute can occur. The first, and usually the easiest to settle, is an outright dispute between different clans as to the ownership of the land involved. This was the case at Sewa Bay. The other more difficult type is where the clan group refuses

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to see why an individual member should be allowed to work on, and make a profit from land which is owned by the whole clan.

It is felt that the only means of overcoming future disputes of this nature is for a full land Investigation Report to be done in each case of an individual applying for a loan. An alternative to this, involving less work would be for the members of the land owning clan to sign an agreement stating that they are willing to allow the individual to use the land for a specified length of time.

(b) Only two indigenes hold land on lease from the Administration. These are MAURICE BAGITEA who holds SOEIA Plantation, 30 acres near Kerorogea, and ALAN MANUHINI who holds approximately 20 acres near Kurada.

People generally feel that customary land tenure is far preferable to this "Government way". As both of the above lessees are men from other parts of the District the people tend to regard them in much the same light as they do the European Planters who hold leased land.

The only people who could consider this form of tenure as an improvement could be those men who would like to pass their land and efforts on to their sons. No such sentiments were expressed however.

The Duau Local Government Council has experienced no difficulty in obtaining the land necessary for its various Aid Posts. At present there is a dispute over the land on which the Guleguleu Primary School (Council built & Council leased) is situated. This dispute may require Lands Titles Commission action. It is the subject of a separate Situation Report.

On 26th September, 1972, during this patrol, a Lands Titles Commission hearing was held at Sewa Bay. The dispute was over part of Yuyai Plantation whose lessee is Mr. J.D. Wilkinson. A separate Situation Report is also tendered for this. Suffice it to say here that the applicants - local people of the Pwanapwana area - lost their case, and appear to have been disputing a different piece of land for which they have not as yet received payment.

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(c) In the 1920's a Mr. Vivian encouraged (if not forced) every village in the Duau area to plant a communal stand of coconuts. This definitely assisted in boosting the economy of the area, and encouraged others to plant their own nuts.

Each village though, is made up of a number of hamlets (clan groups) each of which has its own land. The communal plantings therefore violated the customary boundaries of clan land, and necessitated men of one clan planting economic trees on, and thereby raising the value of another clan's land.

The back-lash of this rather short-sighted enterprise is being felt today, now that the advantages of having cash crops can be clearly seen by the villagers.

Numerous minor complaints arise from clans on whose land communal plantations were made that others should not be allowed on their land. From the other side comes "our fathers, mothers etc., planted those trees so they belong to us by inheritance." Arbitration settles these disputes but there always seems to be someone who will bring the matter up at a later date in an endeavour get a better deal. Arbitration is a time consuming business.

Other cash crop plantings are usually carried out on a clan (family) basis, with workload and profits shared by members of the family. Individuals also operate on their part of their clans land, but even in these cases, profits are generally distributed among the family.

(F) LITERACY

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(a) There are ten Primary Schools in the Duau area. These are supplemented by small village schools which operate in nearly all villages and teach prep classes only. These prep schools are usually taught by the United Church pastor in each village or else by young girls who have only reached Standard 4 or 5 themselves.

The 10 Primary Schools, their staff, standards taught, and number of pupils are as follows.

<u>School</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Stds</u>	<u>Pupils</u>		<u>Total</u>
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Bwaruada	U/C	6	1 to 6	123	79	202
Meudana	R/C	2	1,2&3	36	27	63
Kerorogea	R/C	3	1,3 & 4	48	25	73
Pwanapwana	U/C	2	1,3 & 5	51	37	78
Isumaimaiiau	R/C	2	1,2 & 4	35	29	64
Kurada	R/C	5	1 to 6	84	58	142
Barabara	R/C	2	1,2 & 3	34	32	66
Bunama	U/C	?	1 to 6	unavailable		unavailable
Kasikasi	U/C	1	2 & 3	unavailable		unavailable
Guleguleu	Ad- min	4	1 to 6	unavailable		unavailable

All of the above schools teach in the English language.

Children with outstanding passes in Standard 6 at Catholic run Primary Schools go on to High School at Margita or Vocational School at Kwiaro, while those from United Church agency schools go to Salamo High or to Salamo Technical School. An infrequently used alternative High School is Cameron High at Alotau.

Nineteen students from Bwaruada Primary School qualified to go on to Salamo High last year and a further seven qualified this year. Figures are not available for primary students at Catholic High Schools.

In addition to these schools there is a United Church Theological College at Bwaruada which trains adult males to become village pastors and ministers. This year twenty-nine men sat for their final examinations at this College. Twenty-two of these came from other parts of the District and will return to their own areas to become pastors.

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(b) In each village a direct inquiry was made regarding languages spoken, written and read by adults. The results were as follows :-

(i) English :-, 27% all adults spoken to could understand simple English. This may appear rather high but when compared to the results of the last area study, it only represents an increase of 5% since 1968. The majority of these English speakers were men.

(ii) Dobu :- All people spoken to could speak Dobu, and a surprisingly large percentage could read and write in the language.

(iii) Motu :- 44% of all people spoken to said that they could speak Motu. In actual fact it is believed that a more accurate figure would probably be around 60% but for some reason people appeared reluctant to display their knowledge. Of this 44%, only about 6% were women. The reason for this is suspected to be because a large majority of men have at one time or another worked in other parts of the District, particularly around Samarai where they would come in contact with Motu speakers. Women tend to be less widely travelled.

(iv) Pidgin :- Very few people could speak Pidgin apart from the New Guinea workers brought in to work at Salibolia Sawmill. I am unable to reconcile the high percentage of Pidgin speakers stated in the 1968 report. Possibly that authors version of Pidgin co-incides with my version of simple English.

(v) Mirima :- A few speakers.

(vi) Suau :- A large number of people could speak this language. Again these were mainly men and could be a result of working in Samarai. Also the Dobu and Suau languages reputed to be fairly similar.

(vii) Milne Bay :- Quite a few people could speak the various languages of the Milne Bay area including those of the Engineer Group. This has undoubtedly come about as a result of traditional trading links with these areas.

(c) & (d) There are numerous children from the Duau area who have received what might be termed as a higher education. All of these however are working in other parts of the country.

There are currently two young Duau men known to be studying for degrees at the University of Papua and New

Guinea. They are

1. JOHN KENNADI of Kurada who is believed to be studying Arts. and
2. GEORGE MALESA of Kasikasi who is studying Arts.

A young Kurada man named JOHN ANTHONY served a short term in the Navy and is now being trained to take over the Kurada Co-operative Society.

(e) There are 191 privately owned radio receivers in Duau villages which is an average of between six and seven per village. In addition to these the Council has supplied one good quality radio for each village.

The stations listened to in order of preference are Radio Milne Bay, A.B.C and Radio Daru. Radio Milne Bay's recent shift to Alotau and a more powerful transmitter has been greeted enthusiastically. Previously it was difficult for villagers to pick up Radio Milne Bay's weak signal.

The most popular programmes by far are those in the Dobu language but as can be seen from part (b) the Duau people are to a certain extent multi-lingual. They enjoy news, musical and agricultural programmes, and they have apparently not taken much interest in the political education programmes broadcast by the D.P.E.O. (now D.G.L.O)

Many people followed with interest the programmes concerning the last D.C.C meeting and a surprising number heard and enjoyed the short interview of the A.D.C., Esa'ala concerning development in the Esa'ala Sub-District. The people strongly supported the idea that a type of current events programme on each Sub-District should be introduced to the Radio Milne Bay programme.

It was most pleasing to see that a certain amount of tense expectation was apparent among the people (Councillors in particular) while awaiting the announcements of allocations and priorities for 1973/74 Rural Development Funds.

Radio is a medium which greatly appeals to these people and with judicious programming Radio Milne Bay will undoubtedly assist in developing the people politically and socially.

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Many people thought that a fortnightly or monthly news sheet in the Dobu language would be a good idea. They thought that it would be a good means of propagating the type of information discussed in the ADC's interview. They showed interest in what was happening in other Council areas but particularly in their own Sub-District.

Such a newsheet could be produced with a minimum of expense if all of the four Councils in the Sub-District participated and sent news items.. A simple roneoed sheet would be all that is required. Dobu is spoken by over 24,000 people and is read by possibly 50% of these.

Prior to this patrol, official statements on self government and Independence were translated into Dobu and roneoed. 200 copies of this were greedily seized by the people.

South Pacific Posts and other news letters are bought and distributed by the Council. Unfortunately not a great amount of enthusiasm is shown for these - mainly because they are in English.

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(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The standard of housing in all villages is fairly high, and it is possible to see that the people of the Duau take a certain amount of pride in their villages and hamlets. Nearly all villages have communal toilets, usually the "over-the-water" type, which are situated a safe distance from areas which are likely to be used for swimming or bathing. Household refuse is invariably fed to the pigs, and in a lot of cases inorganic wastes are carried out to sea by canoe and dumped.

The people of Biauwa Ward have appointed a sanitation committee made up of young men and women who are responsible for seeing that the village is kept clean, that houses are kept in good repair, and that water supplies are kept clean and free from contamination. They have done an outstanding job on the water supply by damming channeling and ponding the small stream. Kurada Village has a similar committee which is yet in its infancy. The formation of these committees was entirely the peoples' own idea and the results, at Biauwa at least, are astounding. The work of these two existing committees and the growth of new ones will be encouraged.

The Duau Council has a pig fencing Rule which, although blatantly broken by some people in nearly all villages, manages to ^{keep} garden damage and disease due to pigs to a minimum. This is all the rule can and should ever hope to achieve. Many villages have now built large communal pig pens.

European style clothing has been adopted by all but a few men, and also by most women in the coastal villages. The four inland villages tend to use more traditional dress.

Knives, forks, plates and other European artifacts are found in almost all houses, and few men could boast of not owning a bushknife or axe.

(b) The staple food is yam. Yams are grown in enormous quantity and are traded for cooking pots, pigs etc., with people from other parts of the District. See "M" & "N".

Taro is also grown as are bananas, kegalu (a very tasty wild cabbage) and boboiwa (a small type of pumpkin). Protein comes in the form of fish mainly, but also eaten are domestic and bush fowls, pigeon, parrot, and pig. Quite a few people own domestic fowls, and eggs are in high demand.

Tinned meat and fish are still considered somewhat of a luxury, and the average family would probably partake of them once a month at most. Tobacco, sugar, soap and tea are the fastest selling lines at all retail stores in the area.

(c) There are no community centres as such in the Duau area. However, there are nine active Women's Clubs which use the Government Rest Houses as their Headquarters. A list of these Clubs and their respective memberships which total 237, is given in Appendix "G". As well as these nine, there are a further eight with a total membership of 312, which operate sporadically. The active Clubs engage in such activities as sewing, cooking, basket and mat making.

It has become a matter of custom and courtesy for D.D.A. Officers on patrol to leave themselves, their cooking, washing etc., in the capable hands of the village Women's Club. It has also become customary for the Officer to leave a small monetary donation for the Club, which is used to replenish depleted stocks of sugar, tea, flour and so on. The usual Women's Club meal is made up of tea, scones, cakes, tinned meat, yams, kegalu, boboiwa, and occasionally fresh meat such as fowl or pork, fresh fruit, pineapple, bush-apple, mango, and sipora juice.

The membership of these clubs usually requires the collection of a specified number of coconuts which are made into copra, sold, and the money therefrom placed in a passbook to be used towards the purchase of material, cotton etc. Quite often these clubs only operate when a patrol visits. In villages where no club exists, the Councillor's wife often provides the above services.

Nowhere in the Duau, apart from the Schools,

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is organized sport played on a regular basis. Soccer and basket ball are played in the villages when sporting equipment is available. The people though, are very quick to form teams for the various sports when there is a competition in the offering. A total of seven soccer and eight basket-ball teams took part in the National Day celebrations at Sehulea, and a like number participated in celebrations at Sewa Bay.

There has been some interest shown in forming a Social and Sports Club at Sehulea, but no action has been taken as yet.

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APPENDIX "G"

WOMEN'S CLUBS

<u>CLUB</u>	<u>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>
1. Bunana	26
2. Loboda	17
3. Kurada	32
4. Barabara	30
5. Guleguleu (3)	53
6. Sibonai	18
7. Sipupu	22
8. Meudana	13
9. Biauwa	21

* Note :- above are active clubs only.

TOTAL = 237

(H) MISSIONS

(a) There are three Christian Missions operative in the Dual area. They are the United Church, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist Missions. Their respective followings are approximately 75%, 24% and 1%, of the total population.

The United Church has churches staffed by local pastors in every village, and in nineteen of the twenty-seven villages there are only United Church followers. Six villages have a mixture of both United Church and Catholic adherents, and two have a mixture of United Church and S.D.A.

The Catholic Mission has its headquarters at Kurada on the south coast. The United Church has the area divided into two circuits, ~~with~~ with a Minister in charge of each. The headquarters of the north coast circuit is Bwaruada (near Sehulea), and the south and east coast villages from Sewa Bay to Mwakukwasia fall within the Bunama Circuit.

The S.D.A. Mission has a small congregation at Sewataitai and one at Sewa Bay (Sibonai).

Relationships between the various Missions appear to be good. A complaint was received on this patrol from the local SDA Missionary at Sewataitai, that United Church supporters were attempting to lure away some of his converts. Prior to the patrol, the United Church Minister at Bwaruada (Tongar) enquired as to the legal right of the SDA Mission to dispense medical aid in the Sewataitai area. Both the Catholic and United Church Missions receive a certain amount of financial assistance from the Council at various times for construction or improvement of classrooms, medical centres etc. A rather competitive spirit becomes manifest between these two Missions especially around "Estimates" time at the Council. Undoubtedly pressure is brought to bear on individual Councillors by their Missions at these times. Fortunately rather than disrupt the Council, this tends to provoke more discussion and consideration of projects by the Council as a whole which to date has not succumb to these pressures to any great extent. The majority of Councillors by far,

realize and are proud of the fact that the Council is an autonomous, non-denominational body, and strive to keep it that way.

(b) The services provided by the Catholic Mission are as follows.

1. Mission Headquarters at Kurada with a Papua New Guinean born Chinese Priest in charge.

2. Churches at Kerorogea, Barabara, Bwasiaiai, and Isumaimai^{MEUDANA}.

3. Rural Health Centre (Council subsidized) at Kurada and staffed by one European nurse and three trainee local nurses.

4. Monthly maternal and child health patrols from Sewa Bay to Barabara.

5. First Aid station at Kerorogea (usually unmanned)

6. Trade stores at Kurada, Isumaimai and Kerorogea.

7. Trading vessel "Hobia" of 36ft, which freights village copra at \$1.00 per bag to Samarai, and is also available for charter.

8. Primary Schools - as in 2.

The services provided by the United Church are

1. Mission headquarters at Bwaruada and Bunama in the charge of a Tongan and Papuan Minister respectively.

2. Churches in all villages staffed by local pastors.

3. Theological College at Bwaruada which trains Pastors, and Ministers.

4. Hospital at Bwaruada staffed by one general nurse, one Maternal and Child Health nurse, two Infant Welfare nurses and two trainee nurses.

5. Hospital at Bunama staffed by one general nurse, one Maternal and Child Health Nurse, and one trainee nurse.

6. Medical patrols monthly throughout the whole area.

7. Primary schools at Bwaruada, Bunama, Pwana-pwana and Kasikasi.

8. Trade stores at Bwaruada and Bunama.

9. Access to numerous small boats for hire.

The S.D.A. Mission provides the following services.

1. Churches at Sewataitai and Sibonai, each in the charge of a local minister.
2. Unregistered Prep Schools at Sibonai and Sewataitai
3. Medical Aid Post at Sibonai.
4. Medical patrols to Sewataitai
5. Medical services for the labour force of the Salibolia Sawmill.

(c) The United Church is by far the most influential in the Duau area. It has been established in the area since the turn of the century.

The people of the Duau could be classified as religiously devout, but still tend to disregard edicts which go contrary to their traditional ideas on such things as feasting, dancing, and courtship. Polygamous marriage has, however, been all but stamped out. The missions are also responsible for the extensive use of European-style clothing.

The Catholic Mission has established strong followings at Kurada, Meudana, Kerorogea, Barabara, Isumaimai and Bwasiaiai, but their teachings do not appear to be spreading to any great extent, into other wards.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission does not have a large following and only has small congregations at Sewa Bay and Sewataitai. The adherents to this mission appear to waver between it and the United Church.

These small congregations appear miraculously to enlarge when there is a suggestion of work to be done on a Saturday.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) + (b) The following is a list of all non-indigenous owned and operated business establishments in the Duau area.

(i) Sewataitai Plantation Owned by Mr.G.Wood, this plantation has a total acreage of 1403, 425 acres of which are under coconuts. Mr.Wood who borrowed heavily from the Development Bank to purchase the plantation (and another in the Esa'ala area), is financially unable to employ enough labour to effect full production. In spite of this, the plantation provides work for 34 labourers and is the largest copra producer in the area. No figures for production are available. (Also see special note in Section "N" - Possibilities of Expanding the Economy)

(ii) Dawada Plantation This 113 acre plantation is owned by Mr.J.S.Rae, and produces solely copra. Mr.Rae gave up cocoa production after experiencing difficulties with pests. He also runs a herd of 18 cattle which he kills occasionally for private consumption. A trade store operates at the plantation and has two branches, one at Tukawa (near Sehulea) and the other at Sawatowa. The total number of workers employed by Mr.Rae is 15, all local. Mr.Rae also has a 35ft workboat which he uses to transfer goods from store to store.

(iii) Mwalukwasia Trade Store The original owner of this establishment, Mr.J.Bird, died in December, 1971, and since that date the trade store has ceased to operate. The property and its assets were held in trust by Burns Philp N.G.Ltd., until recently when Mr.J.Rae of Dawada was granted permission to manage it. Mr.Rae hopes to open the tradestore in the near future, and this should provide employment for one or two local people.

(iv) Bunama Trade Store Mr.L.Wilkinson has a business lease at Bunama, on which he has a tradestore. This store operates sporadically and is often unstocked. Mr.Wilkinson lives at Loani near Samarai, and seldom visits. He has a local storeman in charge when the store is operating.

(v) Wakaiuna Plantation This plantation is owned by an elderly woman named Izod. The plantation has an area of 178 acres of which about 100 acres are planted with coconuts. The plantation however is not producing. Mrs. Izod lives a hermit's existence in the run-down plantation house and refuses to leave or sell the property. She employs one or two labourers on occasions merely to clear the bush back from the house. Father Chow of the Catholic Mission at Kurada has broached her on the subject of leaving the property, or selling it, many times, but she is adamant that she will remain there until her death. Father Chow wishes to use the property as a self-supporting Agricultural Training College, and agrees that his only hope of achieving this aim is for the old woman to leave the plantation to the Catholic mission in her will. If the plantation were in production, it could support a manager and a labour force of about 10. Production would be about 50 bags of copra per month.

(vi) Salibolia Sawmill The mill is situated at Sewa Bay, and is owned by Stewardson Brothers of Alotau. It is managed by Mr.P.Dulhunty. The mill has a timber lease over some 2530HA between Sewa Bay and Awarai Bay. It mills hard and soft wood, mainly for the use of the building branch of its own company. The mill itself employs 42 workers when in full timber production. Road-making machinery is also owned by the mill, and recently Mr.R.Gatford - part owner of the mill - has been concentrating on road making rather than timber. The company has gained a contract to maintain the Esa'ala Meadeba road, and in order to get its machinery across to the north coast, has bulldozed a rough road from Sewa Bay to Meadeba. Timber production is likely to decline even further if a contract to up-grade this road is granted.

*** Since the patrol, the Sawmill has been granted a contract to do swamp reclamation at Esa'ala, and has ceased timber production entirely.

(vii) Yuyai Plantation This plantation is owned by Mr.J.D.Wilkinson. Its area is 110 acres and it produces copra and a small quantity of cocoa. The usual labour force is 9, and production figures are not available.

(viii) M.V."Hobia" & Kurada Mission This vessel is owned by Father Chow of the Kurada R.C.Mission.

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It is of steel construction and is 36½ feet in length. It started operating in September, 1972, and carries a full load of 70 to 80 bags of copra. It calls at all villages on the south coast and occasionally those on the east and north coasts collecting village peoples copra, which it ships to Sawral for \$1 per bag freight. This freight seems reasonable considering the out-of-the-way places the vessel goes. The total crew is three (all local Normanby men)

Kurada Mission itself has 9½ acres of coconuts planted and production is due to commence in late 1973. The plantation was planted mainly by the Kurada Parents and Citizens Association.

(c) All of the above-listed plantations provide an outlet for village produced copra. Although the copra is not usually bought by the plantation owners, the fact that commercial vessels call at these places provides the villagers with a regular shipping service. Masters of commercial vessels are loath to calling at ports where they can expect only one or two bags of copra, especially if the port does not have a good anchorage.

Until recently, the villagers in the Mwalukwasia area complained bitterly that since Mr. Bird's death, vessels refused to call there, and they had no one to sell their copra to. (Mr. Bird was solely a trader) A call to B.P.'s rectified this situation, and now that it appears that the store will be opened again by Mr. Rae, the peoples worries should be over.

(d) Relationships between Mr. J. Wilkinson and the local people of Sewa Bay are rather strained. This has been the subject of a previous report.

All other non-indi³²gines in the area are well liked by the people.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS :- The only existing roads in the Duau area are the following.

(i) Bunama to Sibonai Road

This road is being constructed as a Rural Development project by the Duau L.G. Council. To date a total of \$6400 has been received in grants from the Central Government. A total of \$10,940 has been spent by the Council in cash and kind on the project. The project is now about 90% complete with only a three mile section between Wakaiuna and Sibonai to be completed.

The road links all of the south coast villages (approx 30% of the population), and provides easy access to Bunama which is the only safe anchorage on the south coast - apart from Sewa Bay. The total length of this road when completed will be some 19 miles and it will link with

(ii) Sewa Bay to Meadeba Road

Trafficable road runs from Sibonai on the southern shores of Sewa Bay, through Salibolia Sawmill, Yuyai Plantation to Pwanapwana village. From here it climbs to the summit of the central mountain range where it turns into a bulldozed track which terminates at Meadeba Airstrip. From the Airstrip, 13 miles of good road extends to Esa'ala.

Next financial year the Council will receive a further grant of \$2000 to spend on completing the Bunama-Sibonai link and upgrading the Sewa-Meadeba section.

By June 1973 at the latest it should be possible to drive from Esa'ala to Bunama by Toyota. The economic and administrative potential of this road is staggering.

No feeder roads exist, or indeed are necessary as yet because all villages are situated along the coast and are linked by the above roads.

There are no roads on the north and east coasts which makes the Patrol Post and Council Headquarters isolated from the rest of the area. The Duau Council applied for and was disallowed Rural Development Funds for

roads from Sehulea to Sewataitsai and from Sehulea to Bunama. These two roads are part of the Council's 3 Year Rural Development Plan, and aim eventually at having a road right around the Council area. Despite the cat-back with RDF, the Council will commence these two roads next year using its own money and self-help, and will try again for RDF the following year and be in a better bargaining position.

When these roads are under way it will remain only to build four short feeder roads to link all 27 villages in the Council area. (see attached map for details of existing and planned roads)

The Sehulea-Bunama ^{Road} is the greatest economic necessity. Rough seas make sea transport hazardous and slow the shipment of cash crops from the east coast. This road would provide access to the safe anchorages at Bunama and Dawada.

There is also a need for a shorter link between Sehulea and the south coast. The upgrading of the walking track from Sawatupwa to Kurada is a good possibility for providing this link. The matter is being debated by the Council at the moment, as this project was not included on the 3 Year R.D. Plan as drafted originally.

All villages are linked by walking tracks as has been discussed in Section B(b).

(b) SEA :- The following table illustrates the current situation regarding anchorages, wharfs and possible wharf sites and includes comments thereon.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Possibility</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sewataitsai	Jetty	Wharf	unnecessary
Mwatebu	Anchorage	"	"
Sawatupwa	"	"	"
Kerorogea	"	Wharf	on Council plan (73/74 RD project)
Sehulea	"	"	on Council plan
Dawada	"	"	see below***
Mwalukwasia	"	Artificial Harbour	see below**
Kasikasi	"	nil	bad in S.E.
Bunama	Wharf	-	Council built
Sewa Bay	Private wharves and good anchorage already.		

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***When the east coast road is constructed it will become feasible to construct a wharf at Dawada to handle the increased volume of produce being shipped.

**Mwakukwasia which is situated fairly centrally in the major east coast copra producing area lies on the shores of an unusually circular shaped bay. The bay's entrance is exposed in the South East season which means that for 9 months of the year it is a bad anchorage. In the mouth of the bay however, large volcanic boulders stand some twenty feet out of the water. It would appear to be a relatively simple task to construct a stone causeway from the south side of the bay to the boulders, thereby closing off half of the entrance and providing a sheltered anchorage all year round. This possibility deserve further consideration.

Commercial vessels call at all of the above ports roughly once per month.

(c) AIR :- There are no airstrips in the Duau area as yet, the closest being Meadeba Strip which is now accessible from the south coast.

The Duau Council at present is constructing a 2500ft, two-way, class Y airstrip at Sehulea. The strip will accommodate up to Category "B" aircraft.

Overwhelming support by the local people has got the project off to a flying start having provided nearly 1000 man days labour free of charge so far. It is estimated that the Strip will be opened some time between August and October, 1973. This is another of the Council's Rural Development projects for which it has gained R.D.Funds in the 1973/74 financial year.

It is expected that when the strip is completed, the weekly Macair charter which operates to Meadeba will call here.

(d) NAVIGABLE RIVERS :- The only rivers worth mentioning are the following, which are shown on the relief map in Appendix A.

(1) Sawatupwa River :- length approximately 7 miles - navigable for a distance of about two miles by canoe or dinghy and outboard with draught less than 2 feet - shifting sandbars at the mouth - flooding during wet season - danger to outboard operation due to floating debris, logs, weeds etc.

(2) Malaha River :- one of four rivers flowing to north-east coast - fifteen miles in length - navigable by canoe and other small draught craft for five to seven miles - sandbars crisscross the mouth - rapids at frequent intervals - always danger of floating logs.

(3) Kwaiahia River :- as above - length about 13 miles but only approx. 2 miles navigable by canoe.

(4) Dibuwa River :- about 12 miles in length - approx. 2 miles navigable by canoe.

(5) Mudumuduru River :- length about 10 miles - navigable by canoe and outboard for about 3 miles before reaching rapids.

These rivers which are the longest in the Sub-District are of little or no significance as far as navigation is concerned. Variation in depth between wet and dry seasons is extreme, and a regular feature of these rivers is snap flooding.

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(K) TECHNICAL SKILLS

There are very few technically and no clerically skilled people in the Duau area who are not already taking advantage of their acquired skills.

There are no carpenters, painters, plumbers and mechanics apart from those employed by the Salibolia Sawmill. Three elderly village men claimed to know how to drive a vehicle, the skill having been learned during the second World War. One young man at Sibonai is an ex-Sawmill bulldozer driver who was sacked for negligence. One man from each Bunama and Barabara know how to drive a tractor.

There are numerous storemen with very little clerical experience operating tradestores. An ex-coop storeman at Guleguleu conducts his own tradestore moderately successfully while another, the Councillor from Dawada has also started his own business.

One ex-plumber's labourer (PWL) does the occasional job for the Council, but his skills are very limited. Two young men from Kerorogea have done a training course in brick-making, but there is little scope for people with their training to work in this area.

There are four men who have worked at one time or another at Sidea and Kwato as assistants to shipwrights. One of these is building his own cutter at Isumaimaiu, the work progressing as money becomes available.

Two ex-boatscrew from Commonwealth lighthouse vessels live in the Sibonai area. One of these was chief cook and the other an assistant to the Engineer on the large vessel "Noel Buxton". Both state that they have retired from the sea for good.

Quite a large number of men have worked at one time or another on STC and BP trading vessels as crew, but none were doing anything more than stevedoring.

The lack of technically skilled people, especially carpenters and plumbers, is a constant source of concern to the Council. See Section B(c).

Inevitably Duau people with higher education and technical skills leave the area to find work. This is only to be expected, as even if the Council could obtain the services of a good carpenter, there would be a limit to the number of jobs available for him to do.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

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(a) Local Government :- The Duau people are quite conversant with the activities of the Local Government Council which was established in 1963. Their attitude towards it until recently was one of docile acceptance. Since its inauguration, each general election appears to produce a younger and better educated selection of Councillors, and the recent sixth General Election found 18 out of 28 Councillors defeated. The Councillors who replaced them have an average age of approximately 30-35 years.

This it is felt, indicates the people's growing awareness that the Council is a body which is capable of producing a change for the better. Recent active support for the Council, in the form of self-help participation in Council projects also indicates this.

The Duau Council's new Three Year Rural Development Plan has captured the interest of the Councillors and people alike. Details of this plan are given in Section (O).

(b) Local Government Councillors :- The new Councillors who, as stated above, appear to have been more carefully chosen by their people, have great influence within their wards. This can be seen from the Ward by Ward response to the Council's request for labour - both paid and free.

Councillors know that they will be smartly deposed if they do not do their jobs properly, and most hold meetings within their Wards prior to and just after Council meetings.

The people are now using the Council as a means of bringing their grievances to the attention of the Administration, and quite often, matters which are discussed at the meetings are referred on to the OIC.

Councillors are a little reluctant to bring to justice those who break Council Rules such as the Pig Fencing Rule and the Road Maintenance Rule.

After the April election, the two most vocal Councillors - the ex-President and the ex-Finance Committee member who went to Australia - refused to be nominated as Office-bearers. This caused some consternation on the part of the Adviser and Clerk initially, as these two men's assistance in financial

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matters would have been invaluable. However, the new Officers are now capable of performing their duties satisfactorily, after a certain amount of in-service training. In time these new Office-bearers will have their jobs completely mastered, and all are keen to learn more. At a recent General Meeting the Council resolved that the term of office of Councillors should be increased to three years, and it is felt that the extra year will improve the knowledge of the Office-bearers and consequently this will improve the efficiency of the Council. Only one Councillor opposed this ~~the~~ decision.

Only one Councillor - NEBETI SITALEKI of KASIKASI - has visited Australia. He spent a few months at ASOPA, and visited ~~the~~ Urban and Shire Councils. On his return in May 1972, he patrolled the area telling what he had seen. He is by far the most vocal member of the Council, but many of the other Councillors and even people within his own Ward consider him to be a "small boy". He is about 23 years old. He is however the Council's delegate to the D.C.C. and performs well in this capacity. Given more maturity, he will emerge as the strongest Member of the Council in a few years.

(c) House of Assembly :- Knowledge of the House, its purpose, plans and personalities has increased enormously in the past nine months. People now answer more confidently when asked questions such as - "What is the job of the Speaker?", "Who is the Chief Minister?", "What will Selfgovernment mean?", and "What is Independence?"

(d) M.H.A's and Parties :- The Duau people are more inclined to think in terms of personalities rather than parties and policies. Although Tim Ward MHA campaigned as a United Party candidate, it is felt that his personality and the people's prior acquaintance with him won him the vote of this area. Mr.J.D.Wilkinson of Sewa Bay who ran as an independent is not well liked in his area, and therefore lost many of the votes which normally would be considered certainties. Mr.J.Rae who also ran as an independent candidate from the Duau area is not well known by the people outside the immediate vicinity of his plantation. It is felt that because Mr.Rae is trusted by the people, he would have

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collected a great majority of the Duau votes, if he had campaigned more vigorously.

The people understand the principle of party politics, and it appeals to them greatly, but the next House of Assembly election will still see the Duau vote going to the man who is known and trusted.

(e) Political Education :- Political Education has been a continuing process for many years, but it has not been until recently that the Duau people have taken an active interest. The 1972 House of Assembly election and the rapid changes since its first sitting have made the people aware that they are part of an emerging nation.

The common misconceptions regarding Selfgovernment have all but disappeared, and the target date of December 1973 has been accepted with little vocal opposition. The people realize that they are unable to change this even if they wanted to, and appear now to be attempting to progress economically, and socially in preparation for it. The above facts could account for the resurgence of interest in and support for the Local government Council, which is trying its hardest to accelerate rural development by building roads, wharves and an airstrip in the area.

Now the people comprehend Selfgovernment, their main fear (which has been expressed on a number of occasions) is that Independence will follow in rapid succession (too soon in their opinion)

Political education talks were held in all villages on this patrol, and slides were shown at nights. The slides in particular were received with enthusiasm, being those showing other parts of the country and the House of Assembly in action.

Council meetings have provided an ideal time for informal political education discussions, and a certain amount of what is discussed filters back to the villages.

(f) Preferential Voting :- I am unable to gauge accurately the extent of the peoples comprehension of preferential voting, except to say that the April Council election produced a total informal vote of 6.9%.

(g) Individual Political Activities :- No Party Branches have been established within this area. Also no individuals have attempted to sway the general populace towards any of the established P.N.G. parties. The people do have a reasonable knowledge of what the main parties stand for.

(h) Degree of political commitment :- The only institution to which the Duau people are thoroughly committed is the Duau Council. Their interest and support grows stronger by the day. The people see the Council as the best means of preparing their area to be on an equal footing with the rest of Papua New Guinea when Self government materializes.

(i) Missions :- Both major Missions receive assistance for various projects from the Council, and it is a case of the more they get, the more they want. They do not exert themselves to cooperate in return however.

Fr. Chow of the B.C.Mission tried to become an ex-officio member of the Finance Executive recently. The Council, however showed little interest in this idea, and the nomination stage was not even reached. The Council realizes that such a move would tend to give the Council the air of a denominational body, and fortunately they realize the draw-backs of such a situation.

The United Church Mission has thwarted Council plans for the building of a storeage shed opposite the Bunama Wharf site by refusing to allow its land to be used. The block which is most suited is not used by the Mission.

In all, the Missions do not have much sway over the people, and will find shortly that the Council will cut off various donations if their uncooperative attitude continues.

(j) Causes of resentment :- There are no live causes of resentment directed against either Central or Local Government.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

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(a) The number of economic trees in the area are as follows. Figures were supplied by DASF, Esa'ala.

<u>Coconuts</u>	(i) mature	-	47,500
	(ii) immature	-	82,500
<u>Coffee</u>	(i) mature	-	25,000
	(ii) immature	-	10,000

Chillies no count by DASF

(b) & (c) The Copra Marketing Board would not provide a figure for actual production in the area although they have agreed to make their records available for perusal in Samarai. As this is impractical an attempt to obtain an actual production figure will be made through the Local Government Council in the near future, and the information obtained will be supplied in an updating of this report.

The DASF representative would expect the figure to be in the vicinity of 150 tons for 1971/72, and states that the maximum possible production from the above number of mature trees would be about 300 tons - this being valued at roughly \$30,000 at the present prices.

The actual yield of coffee for 1971/72 was 2800 lbs - a total value of a mere \$320. Maximum possible production would be about 4000 lbs. Coffee production however is not being encouraged because of the current low price.

The actual yield of chillies was 3900 lbs, this being worth \$900, and as no count of chilly trees is conducted, a maximum possible production figure is unobtainable.

(d) Market gardening as such is not carried out to any great extent in the area. People do however, sell food (yams, taro etc) in Samarai and Alotau whenever they can get transport to these places. The Duau area is noted for its abundant food crops and much food is traded in the traditional way with people of neighbouring islands. Some food is also sold by the people to PHD who buy it for patients at Alotau Hospital. Recently \$500 worth of yams and taro was purchased from the Sewa Bay area to feed famine victims on Goodenough Island.

Small markets operate ~~usually~~ usually fortnightly, at Salibolia Sawmill and Sewataitai Plantation where people sell food to labourers. The foods sold include yams, taro, pumpkins, pineapples, tomatoes, bush cabbages, fish and eggs. As these markets are not officially controlled it is almost impossible to ascertain the value of produce sold, but a rough estimate would indicate that about \$2000 changed hands during 1971/72.

(e) Cash earnings by wage labour has been calculated at approximately \$47000 per annum. This is broken up as follows for 1971/72.

Plantation labourers (all)	14700
Sawmill labourers (all)	5500
Council employees & Councillors	6700
BDA labour	500
Storemen (all)	2500
Village Constables	400
Aid Post Orderlies	2,800
Nurses	2,200
Teachers (all)	12,000
	<u>\$47,000</u>

This accounts for wage earners who are residents or are likely to stay within the area, and does not include outside workers.

Income derived from other sources would be as follows.

Copra	-	\$15000
Coffee	-	\$ 320
Chillies	-	\$ 900
Other Investments	-	\$ 180
		<u>\$16,400</u>

Total income therefore would be approximately \$63,000 which when worked out as an average annual per capita income is \$24. This figure is based upon the male adult population and does not count women and children as economic units.

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This figure also, it is felt, is far more realistic than that obtained in the last Area Study (\$44,000), in which it believed that copra production was far over-rated. This can be substantiated by the fact that the value of the maximum possible yield of copra is only \$30,000 whereas the figure for copra sales used in the 1968 report was \$53,000.

(f) There are two co-operatives operating in the area. Both of these appear to be functioning smoothly and efficiently. These co-operatives are;

- (i) Tupaboboli Co-operative Ltd. - at Kasikali
- and (ii) Kurada Co-operative Ltd. - at Kurada.

The people in villages surrounding these Co-operatives are quite enthusiastic about them as they appear to partially fulfil the people's desire to pool their resources. They also provide an easier access to markets.

There will be three new Co-operatives starting up in about March next year on the north coast of the island. The Co-operative Officer at Esa'ala is hopeful of raising between \$2000 and \$2500 to initiate these societies. A Co-operatives Officer will be posted to Sehulea early in 1973 to assist in the commencement of the new Co-operatives.

Tupaboboli Co-operative Ltd has a total membership of 410 and a total share capital of \$5970, while Kurada has 263 members and a share capital of \$221.56. The Co-operative Officer at Esa'ala could not divulge the 1971/72 profits for these societies but stated that the Tupaboboli will be paying a small dividend. The information on profits can probably be obtained from Departmental Headquarters.

(3) There are a number of local entrepreneurs who could be classified as outstanding. All of these men use their families as the labour force although occasionally some of them employ local labour for arduous tasks such as clearing plantations.

It is well to note here that 25 indigenous males in the Duau area have received loans from the Development Bank. All but one of these loans have been granted for the purpose of increasing plantings of coconuts or improving smoke houses. The average size of a loan in the Duau area is \$450 which means that the Development Bank has infused approximately \$11,500 into primary production in the Duau in the last three years.

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More of those holding loans complained of being unable to meet their repayment commitments, and all initially used their families and clans as security.

Those people with Development Bank Loans are listed on an attachment in the appendix.

The most outstanding entrepreneurs are as follows.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Activity</u>
*** (1) K. Tuginutu	Gudumuli ***	Planter and Trader whose influence extends from Gudumuli to Barabara. Has D/B loan.
(2) M. Waioanea	Barabara	Has 26ft cutter and trade store and D/B loan.
*** (3) A. Deilala	Guleguleu ***	Trader and planter at present being charged with theft of 4's copra.
(4) G. Lazarus	Loboda	Trader who runs successful unofficial co-operative. Well liked and well educated. Most outstanding entrepreneur and bound to succeed.
*** (5) M. Sufan	Bunama ***	Trader and planter.
(6) L. Bakila	Sipupu	Trader and planter and Council President. Has D/B loan.
(7) M. Bagitaea	Soea	Has plantation and D/B loan.
(8) S. Doiabei	Sipupu	Has trade store, plantation and D/B loan. Also has shares in Sydney Permanent Building Society.
(9) Kekenai	Sewa Bay	Has large plantation and D/B loan.
(10) L. Kelebi	Sipupu	Has plantation and trading interests, D/B loan and was initiator of new north coast Co-operatives. Teaches at Bwaruada P.T.S also.
(11) A. Luaka	Sewataitai **	Has trade store and bought cattle with D/B loan. See special note below.

These are numerous other planters and traders but the above are by far the most successful.

*** The men shown by the asterisks are a few of those mentioned in Section A(c) who have been labelled as "con-men". Their usual method of operation is to accept copra from village people who have got no CRM, STC or BP accounts of their own. They then ship this and have the proceeds of sales credited to their own accounts. This is followed by their revelation to the villagers concerned that the copra was rejected and therefore they either pay the villagers at a reduced rate or occasionally don't pay at all. The people are slowly becoming aware that they are being taken for a ride but the difficulties in bringing these characters to book are increased by the long delays between commission of the offence and the laying of a complaint.

(11) 43

++ Allan Luaka of Sewataitai is the only indigenous owner of cattle in the Duau area. His herd of 4 bulls and 14 heifers was bought with a Development Bank loan. The herd has increased since the loan was granted and one beast was recently butchered and sold in Esa'ala for a ~~£~~ handsome profit. Allan who is well young man is probably the wealthiest in the Duau area and is bound to go on to bigger things.

(h) An attempt to obtain the number of savings accounts in each village during the patrol but this proved an impossibility. There are well over 200 accounts with various banks and people were most unco-operative (or at least forgetful) during village inspections. As a result of this letters were written to the two major banks (NSW, Samarai and CSB, Port Moresby) asking that the total figures for the area be divulged on a confidential basis. Each request was accompanied by a list of villages concerned.

To date no reply has been received from the Commonwealth Savings Bank Port Moresby.

A reply was received from the Bank of N.S.W, Samarai which stated that the Bank could be of no assistance. This is rather typical of the unco-operative and inefficient attitude of the Bank of N.S.W Samarai. This statement can be adequately substantiated by considering their poor services to Local Government Councils in the District, their infrequent replies to queries on individual accounts and their almost regular loss of passbooks sent for deposit, withdrawal or interest.

A number of NSW agencies used to operate in the Duau area, all but one of which has now closed. This has created extreme difficulty with hundreds of villagers stuck with passbooks which they cannot use except by going to Samarai. As Officer-in-Charge at the Patrol Post, I am inundated with requests from villagers that I help them by mailing their passbooks to Samarai for closure. The number of times passbooks have been either misplaced or lost by the bank when this is done makes me reluctant to oblige the villagers.

No figures on savings account balances are therefore available.

(i) There is no difficulty apparent in the people's ability to meet their Council Tax obligations. The tax rate which was lowered this year throughout the area is well within the means of the taxpayer. There is a certain reluctance

(70) 4

however on the part of the people of the Kerorogea area to pay their tax. This is pointed out and expanded in Section C(d) - Social Groupings and Section O - Attitude Towards Local Government.

(j) The per capita income as calculated in part (e) is \$21 per annum for each male adult.

As stated before, this figure appears to be generally realistic as it is doubtful that the average villager has much more than \$15 per annum to spend after meeting his council tax obligation which is the biggest incentive for a man to earn money.

If there is actually a distinction, the people of the south coast, between Sewa Bay and Bunama, would be slightly wealthier than those in other areas while those from Sehulea to Sewataitai on the north coast would be the poorest. This however, is not due to the unavailability of land or inacceptability, but can be accredited to the more easy-going and sometimes lethargic attitude of these people.

As can be seen from the list of entrepreneurs and the list of those who have received Development Bank loans, they are fairly evenly spread throughout the area.

(k) As indicated in Section I and J, the Duau area is adequately endowed with anchorages on all but the east and south-east coast. Shipping services are reasonably regular but vessels tend to shy away from all but major ports of call. Long distances separate most villages and add to the difficulties of the primary producer in getting his crop to market.

Roads are the key to economic development in this area; Roads which link villages to safe anchorages.

The Duau Council 3 year plan includes roads to link all villages. If the proceeds as anticipated there will be no difficulty in producers marketing their produce.

The south and south-east coast people will have easy access to the Bunama Wharf, the east and north-east people will be connected to the safe anchorage at Dawada, and the north coast people will be linked by trafficable road to wharves at Kerorogea and Sewataitai.

Of the eight projects on the three year plan both of the major new road projects were rejected in the allocation of 1973/74 rural development funds.

(9)

These road projects which were high priorities on the Council plan were relegated lower priority by the District Council Conference and the District Co-ordinating Committee while lower Duau priorities were raised.

It would appear that these outside bodies consider themselves to have greater knowledge of the needs of the Duau people than the people themselves, the Council and the men on the spot.

Communication is the problem and the construction of roads is the key!

8/06

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) & (d) The Duau area is roughly 200 square miles in area. Of this approximately 160 square miles could be classed as arable. A rough estimation would indicate that at present only about 25% of this land is being used for food gardens and cash crop plantings. Most of this land which is being used is around the narrow coastal fringe.

Only the people of Guleguleu and Bunama penetrate to any extent into the interior, along with the people of the three major inland villages. (ie. Meudana, Lomitawa and Sigasiga.) These people however have made very little impression on the vast unpopulated centre which supports tropical rain forest.

There is therefore, wide scope for increased plantings of cash crops, particularly those more suited to cooler climates and hilly ground between 200 and 1500 feet.

A recent discussion with the OIC, DASF, Esa'ala indicated that there is not a very large range of new cash crops that would be suitable for the Duau area unless this central upland section is opened up.

The following is a brief resume of existing and possible cash crops.

(i) Copra :- Although there has been a decline in the price of copra in recent months, this is still the most reliable money-earner for the people, and will continue as such for a long time to come. Quite a bit of the fertile coastal land is not yet under this crop. Disputes over land ownership will undoubtedly continue to hold up the granting of Development Bank loans for coconuts plantations. Plantings are increasing however as is betokened by the 24 Bank loans for this purpose mentioned in Section M (g).

(ii) Coffee:- Enormous quantities of land suitable for coffee growing are available. Unfortunately the DASF representative at Esa'ala has been instructed to discontinue the purchase of coffee and to discourage further plantings. This is due to the over-production in other parts of the country and the world. He has negotiated with his Headquarters to continue purchases for the time being, gradually tapering off to a standstill within the next two years. There are going to be some irate coffee growers in the Duau when this occurs.

②

(iii) Chillies :- This rather new crop has been widely accepted in parts of the Duau area as a reasonable alternative to coffee. First year production figures as shown in Section M(a) show that this crop has already replaced coffee as the second most economically worthwhile enterprise. Plantings are the on the increase although figures are not available.

(iv) Cocoa :- Quite a few villagers have shown an interest in obtaining seedlings of cocoa. DASF has forestalled its promotion until such time as enough people are interested. This is because it is economically unfeasible for an individual villager to outlay enough money for building a fermentary when impossible for him to produce enough cocoa to keep it operating efficiently. When more people are interested it will be possible for a number of planters to build a central co-operative fermentary.

It is felt however that more would be done to spur the peoples interest.

Most of the European planters have ceased their production, mainly because of the high operating costs, but also because of a disease (name unknown to me) which attacks the tree's leaves. They feel that it would be too expensive and time consuming to eradicate the disease. This may have arrested the local people's interest in the crop, when they see that even the Europeans have given it up.

(v) Peanuts :- Peanuts for planting have been issued to villagers by DASF in the past. The people however usually eat all they produce. Planting of this crop could be increased but a reliable market would have to be found.

(vi) Tea :- The large areas of unexplored higher land in the centre of the foot of the Island could be suitable for growing tea. Much expense however would be involved in opening up this land which is all but inaccessible at the moment.

(vii) Oil Palm :- Not enough suitable land is available for the introduction of this crop.

(viii) Vanilla and other spices:- Quite a deal of interest has been shown by some of the more enterprising villagers towards the possible introduction of vanilla. DASF however considers that high labour costs and the high degree of skill

required in polination and fermentation would put this crop out of the reach of most villagers. Another problem would be breaking into the strong and stable market at present controlled by the West Indies and Indonesia.

(ix) Cattle :- There is a great scope for the introduction of cattle. Indeed, the already mentioned "foot" of the Island would most likely be excellent cattle country.

Allan Luaka (see Section M(g)) is meeting with considerable success with his cattle project on the undulating uplands behind Sewataitai. DASF is keen to assist interested village people in this field, and it is felt that within the next two years there will be at least five more cattle owners in the Duau area.

(x) Timber :- The recent closing down of Salibolia Sawmill could precipitate a decline of interest in planting timber. As mentioned before some villagers have planted teak trees for their long range value. The interior of the Island appears to contain large stands of hard wood trees and clearing the hill slopes and replanting them with trees such as teak and klinky pine could be a good means by which villagers could assist future generations economically.

The inaccessibility of the area again thwarts commencement of such a project.

(xi) Fishing:- The waters surrounding the Island abound with fish as do most of the waters of the Milne Bay District. A recent pole bait survey which was planned for the Sewa Bay area by a Japanese company was called off for reasons unknown.

Fishing as always is a good possibility for expanding the economy but the initial costs of a reasonably sized project has deterred potential starters.

(b) Market gardening could be increased quite markedly if communications and transport were improved. At the moment poor access to market centres such as Esa'ala, Alotau and Samarai make the expansion of market gardening impractical.

(c) All labour establishments use local labour and cash earnings as a result will not increase to any extent in the near future.

Mr. G. Woods of Sewataitai Plantation had ideas regarding the sub-division

(5)

regarding the sub-division of his property which were rejected by the Development Bank. (see Section I) His plan was to divide his very large plantation into blocks capable of supporting a man and his family and letting these blocks to selected locals who after working them for a certain amount of time would be able to pay them off and own them.

The Development Bank maintained that the coconut trees on the plantation have only a further ten ~~years~~ years of economic use and that such a scheme would be doomed to failure as a result.

Mr. Wood is now investigating the possibility of interplanting Malayan Dwarf Hybrids and increasing cocoa plantings. If this is unfeasible he intends to run cattle on his plantation.

(d) (See (a))

(4)

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In the past the attitude of the people in general towards Local Government has been one of tollerant indifference, however a rather dramatic change has occured since the General Election in April this year.

In this election, 65% of Councillors were deposed, and those taking their places appear to be considerably younger and better educated. In June, the Council embarked upon the Duau Three Year Rural Development Plan (herein-after called RDF).

This plan includes eight essential projects all of which it is hoped will be completed by June 1975 with the aid of RDF grants.

The projects are as follows, in order of priority.

1. Punama - Sibonai Road
2. Sewa - Meadeba Road
3. Sehulea Airstrip
4. Maintenance Bunama Wharf
5. Sehulea Wharf
6. Sehulea - Sewataitai Road
7. Sehulea - Bunama Road
8. Kerorogea Wharf

Applications for 1973/74 RDF for all projects were submitted with the intention of re-applying in following years for those projects whose submissions were unsuccessful.

The Council has been notified that five of these submissions have been successful meaning that approximately \$7000 will be made available to the Council in the next financial year.

This great initial success has added to the Councillors already enthusiastic support of the R.D.P., and has boosted the Council's image considerably in the eyes of the people.

The people have already proved that they are more than willing to participate in self-help projects (\$1017.36 worth of free labour was provided by villagers to get the Sehulea Airstrip project underway) The D.L.G.O at a recent Council Inspection stated that the Duau Council is one of the few in the District which has no difficulty in meeting its self-help commitment where R.D.F. is concerned.

Council meetings since the election have been much more lively than in the past, although only about 40% of Councillors take a regular active part in discussions in the open meeting. This statement is rather deceptive, as it is a fact that the majority of discussion takes place in the Council dormitory in informal debate prior to the meeting. A consensus therefore is invariably reached on all matters, and no motion to my knowledge has ever been defeated. On only one occasion have I seen a member vote against a motion.

The tax rate for the Council area was lowered this year, however an all out drive to collect back tax has been made. To date the Council has reached its targets for both current and back tax and expects to exceed these considerably with half of the financial year still remaining.

This it is felt indicates the growing awareness of the people to the growing importance of the Council. This financial year will be by far the most successful the Council has ever had and with the large influx of RDF grants next financial year will prove beyond doubt that the Duau Council is emerging as the strongest, most progressive and most unifying force in the area.

The Councillors are generally recognised as leaders with their wards and there is an increasing tendency for the people to use the Council as a forum for their bringing their personal grievances to the notice of the Administration.

One ward - Kerorogea - is the exception which proves the rule where Council support is concerned (see Section C (d)). Two of the R.D.P projects have been calculated to include these people in Council activities. It is hoped that these projects will help to stir them from their lethargy.

(2) 8

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Situation Report N6.3 - 11/72 fully covers the attitude of the Duau people towards the Central Government. Very little change in attitude was discernable, although knowledge of the Central Government, its personalities and its plans has increased gradually.

The apprehensions of the people regarding the National Coalition have all but disappeared and the people could now be regarded as "pro-Somare" rather than "pro-National Coalition" because the people are more concerned with personalities than with parties and policies.

Many of the misconceptions concerning self-government have been eradicated, this situation being the end product of intensified political education. A group of Salamo High School students toured the area during their school holidays and conducted political education talks, and a marked increase in general political knowledge was found by the current patrol.

Many of the attitudes towards Central Government have already been expressed in Section L - Stage of Political Development.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) Housing :- Sehulea Patrol Post possesses two high covenant houses and ten IMQ's. There is a bush materials transit house on the station as well as a boat shed.

The Duau Local Government Council has its Council Headquarters, two permanent materials staff houses, one bush materials staff house and a large dormitory. The dormitory is open for use by people passing through the station.

(b) Guest Houses, Hotels etc :- nil

(c) Hospitals and Aid Posts :- There are well stocked and staffed hospitals at Bwaruada, Bunama and Kurada, while Council-built and PHD staffed Aid Posts are situated at Kerorogea, Dawada, Mwalukwasia, Guleguleu, Kasikasi, Barabara and Pwanapwana.

(d) Schools :- Primary T Schools are situated at Bwaruada, Meudana, Guleguleu, Kasikasi, Bunama, Barabara, Kurada, Isumaimaiiau, Pwanapwana and Kerorogea.

(1)

(e) Stores :- Well stocked trade stores operate at the following places:- Dawada, Bwaruada, Tukawa(Sehulea), Kerorogea, Sewataitai, Sewa Bay, Kurada, Bunama, Sawatupwa and Kasikasi.

Indigenous owned trade stores - usually poorly stocked - are situated in nearly all villages.

(f) Work Shops :- Salibolia Sawmill has a very well equipped work shop which from time to time does odd jobs for outsiders such as welding and latheing. It is the only workshop of any consequence in the area and is employed almost full time on repairing its own machinery.

(g) Equipment :- The Council owns and operates a Massey Ferguson tractor which is worked full time on the Bunama Wharf and Bunama-Sibonai Road projects.

The Salibolia Sawmill owns and operates a bulldozer and grader and various other road building machinery.

Mr. J.D.Wilkinson of Sewa Bay owns a Land rover and Mr. G.Wood of Sewataitai a Massey Ferguson tractor.

(h) Transport :- Numerous small vessels are available for hire from Salamo U.C. Mission whose agent in the Duau area is Bwaruada Mission.

Private vessels are owned by Fr.Chow of R.C. Mission, Kurada, J.D.Wilkinson of Sewa Bay, and J.S.Rae of Dawada. These vessels are available for charter, as are a number of privately owned dinghies with outboards.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 - 72/73	Objects of patrol: Tax Payers Meetings
District: Milne Bay	Station: SEHULEA
Patrol conducted by: P.D. Bucknell (P.O)	Subdistrict: Esa'ala
Area patrolled: part Sth. Normanby Island	Designation: Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 5/1/73 - 13/1/73	Personnel accompanying: P.J. SOMERS P.O. *
Last D.D.A. patrol: 29/11/72	Number of days: 5 patrol days, 2 field days
Last O.L.G. patrol: 29/11/72	Total population of area: 9003
Map reference: Fourmil Fergusson	Council area: DUAU
	House of Assembly Electorate: Esa'ala Open

The District Commissioner,
District,

- * G. BANASI T.P.O.
- * T. KABATYA T.L.G.O.
- * K. BAIBUNI L.G.A.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 26 To 30, <i>relevant are Folios 27 & 28</i>	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1—	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 19/13/1973.

Kingsley Jackson
District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Milne Bay District
P.O. Box 35
ALOTAU

18th June, 1973.
67-4-35
P. Donaldson
Senior Projects
Officer

SERULEA PATROL NO. 2-1972/73

Reference your minute of 19th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of part of Southern Normanby Island, as submitted by Mr. P.D. BUCKNELL, Patrol Officer.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDn 67. 4. 36

PATROL REPORT

Report number: SEHULEA 3/72-73	Objects of patrol: INVESTIGATE ASSOCIATION
District: MILNE BAY	Station: SEHULEA
Patrol conducted by: P.D. BUCKNELL	Subdistrict: ESA'ALA
Area patrolled: SOUTH NORMANBY	Designation: PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 7-9/3-73	Personnel accompanying: G. BANASI TPO
Last D.D.A. patrol: NOVEMBER 1972	Number of days: 3
Last O.L.G. patrol: -	Total population of area: APPROX. 2,000.
Map reference:	Council area: DUAU
	House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
District,
ALOTAU

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: / / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~

Average

~~Below average~~

Date: / / 19 .

(KINGSLEY JACKSON)
District Commissioner



The District Commissioner
Milne Bay District
P.O.Box 35
ALOTAU

18th June, 1973
67-4-36
P. Donaldson
Senior Projects
Officer.

SEHULEA PATROL NO. 3/ 72-73.

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No.3 arising out of the above patrol of South Normanby Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.D. Bucknell, Patrol Officer.

I concur with your comments contained in the Situation Report. Every effort should be made to keep a close watch on the situation, by means of more regular visits to the area in question.

The activities of John Kanadi in Port Moresby, and the alleged intention that he is about to leave University will be checked out.

The Situation Report has been referred to the Commissioner for Local Government for his information.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

At the moment the situation is good and there is no reason to believe that the Council will suffer if the Association is started. Those in attendance at the meeting, at least, agreed that continued support for the Council is necessary for steady development.

The situation will have to be watched carefully however and another visit is planned by myself on or about 27th March, 1973.



(P.D. Bucknell)
Officer-in-Charge

14th. March, 1973