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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: MAPAMOIWA, 1959 - 1960

Original documents bound with reports
for: Esa'ala, volume 14.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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VOL, NO: 14 : 1959/60

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7..

[illegible]

PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1959/60

ESA 'ALA

MAPAMUWA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Esa.2-59/60	A.Macintosh	Eastern Fergusson Island
" 4-59/60	G.H.Harris	South Normandy Island
" 7-59/60	G.W.Harris	Part East Fergusson Island
Map.1-59/60	G.D.Pike	Waigifa Is.Goodenough Cens Div & Kalokalo - Fergusson Is.
" 2-59/60	G.D.Pike	Goodenough Is. Census Div.
" 3-59/60	G.D.Pike	Western and Inland Fergusson Census Division
" 4-59/60	G.D.Pike	Goodenough Island Cens.Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY Report No. MAP - NO. 1 of 1959/60 ✓

Patrol Conducted by G.D. PIKE P/C and R.I. BARCLAY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WAIGIWA IS. - GOODENOUGH CENSUS DIV. & KALOKALO - FERGUSON IS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO.

Natives 4 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 8/7/1959 to 14/7/1959 - 24/7/59 to 26/7/59.

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/4/1959

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Investigation of outbreak of cargo movement.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-4-1

10th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SANARAI.

HAPAMOIWA PATROL No. 1/59-60

Wherever there is a dual society, one superior to the other, the inferior will exhibit cult tendencies to a greater or less degree. The history of such movements in Western societies goes back almost as long as we have written records.

For your information, a couple of extracts from Circular Instruction No. 37/45-47 "Experience has shown that coercive action to stamp out the beliefs is wrong in principle -", also "It has been the practice in the past to arrest the ringleaders and sentence them to a term of imprisonment. This has no ultimate effect, however, as the outbreak has spread somewhere else."

Acts and criminal offences against the person or property would, of course, be treated as such.

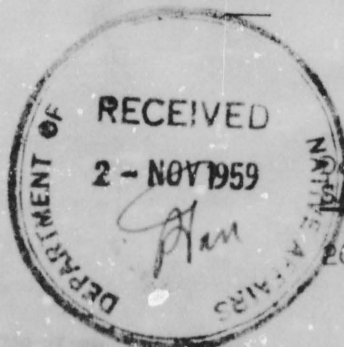
Description of the beliefs by Mr. Pike is interesting and indicates the classic type.

AAR.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

P/A 2/6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

26th October, 1959.

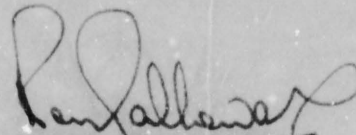
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPAMOIWA Patrol No. 1 of 59-60.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of
the above report of patrol, together with comments by
the ADO Esa'ala and myself, which are self-explanatory.

Claims for Camping Allowance lodged by
Messrs. Pike (£4/14/6) and Barclay (£3/13/6) are also
enclosed for favour of payment.

Delay in submission of this report has
been occasioned by two factors, (i) the lack of a type-
writer at Mapamoiwa and (ii) the lack of a typiste at
Samarai.


(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

Attachs.

cc ADO ESA'ALA

*Camping allow
being processed
2/5/60*

30-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

26th October, 1959.


The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPAMOIWA Patrol No. 1 of 59-60.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of the above report of patrol, together with comments by the ADO Esa'ala and myself, which are self-explanatory.

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(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

Attachs.
cc ADO ESA'ALA.

30-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

26th October, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
ESA'AIA.

MAPAMOIWA P trol No. 1 of 59/60.

Thank you for receipt of the above patrol report forwarded under cover of your 39/1 of the 16th ultimo.

2. The report, as you remark in your covering letter, is a most interesting one. Mr. Pike has given a clear picture of the cult and the manner in which it has developed. We now have a more complete story following yours and Mr. Doonan's recent visit to WAGIFA and surrounding areas to investigate reports (exaggerated) of threatened violence, etc. to Europeans on Goodenough. The prompt arrival of the patrol will do much to make the people think twice before letting their imaginations run riot again. The approach to these matters cannot be completely negative, otherwise it is conceivable that a really serious situation could develop. The action taken on Pike's and your recent patrol (in arresting and convicting natives of spreading false reports, etc.), was positive, decisive and, we trust, salutary. It was necessary and anything but negative.

3. It will be my recommendation that Goodenough Island be re-opened to recruiting soon. If we are able to control the numbers that go out (as suggested in my 37-6-5 of the 17th June, 1959 to the Director), the re-opening of the area should not be to the detriment of the population. But I am very chary of the area being re-opened in such a way that recruiters may move in, sweep the pool without restriction, the only result that the area must be re-closed - too late. I will await the conclusion of the Goodenough Is. patrol before submitting these recommendations. The figures may, of course, dictate otherwise, and I will be interested to see them and also to know your feelings on the matter.

4. With reasonable numbers at work and also remaining in the villages, there is little reason why development on Goodenough, both in subsistence agriculture and cash-cropping, should not continue and succeed. This, of course, remains one of the important tasks of the OIC, MAPAMOIWA. The cult is religious in its background, and the people cannot completely be blamed for applying literally what appears to them in scripture as literal and "gospel" truth. It is almost one of the inevitables in this day of culture contact. But, "idle hands breed mischief", and the people must be kept busy on tasks which are to their benefit. It is, I think, part of the solution to this kind of problem.

(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

30/1

Sub District Office
Esa'ala
Milne Bay District
16th September 1959

The District Officer
Milne Bay District
SAKARAI

P.R. MAPAMOTWA 1/59-60

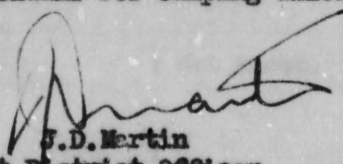
Attached find special report of a patrol to Wagifa and Kalokalo, made by Mr. Pike, in order to investigate an outbreak of religious cult.


Mr. Pike seems to have done all that could be done under the circumstances. I am personally of the opinion that these cults should be let die away naturally, providing the people do not engage in violence of any sort. Too much interference tends to give the people the impression that they may actually "have something" and the Administration is trying to take it away from them. A negative approach is I think the best.

The report is interesting and self explanatory. The situation is being watched, of course, but I believe the wagifa people at least have at last settled down.

ISEKILE, the leader of the Wagifa outbreak, was in fact suffering from a thyroid upset which may have led to his having hallucinations. This was confirmed by the District Medical Officer Samarai. He is at present in Samarai undergoing treatment.

Attached please find claims for camping allowance from Messrs Pike and Barclay.


J.D. Martin
Asst. District Officer


.....P.O.
(G.D. Pike)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

PATROLPOST, No.
MAPAMOTWA.

10th September, 1959.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER,

ESA'ALA.

PATROL REPORT MAP. - No. 1
OF 1959/60

WAKIFA IS. - GOODENOUGH CENSUS DIV.
& KALOKALO - FERGUSSON IS.

Patrol conducted by : G.D. PIKE P/O and
R.I. BARCLAY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled 1) : Waigifa Is. Goodenough
Census Division.
2) : KaloKalo - Ferguson Is.

Patrol accompanied by : 4 Members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of the patrol : From 8/7/59 to 14/7/59
& 24/7/59 to 26/7/59.

Last patrol to the area by
District Services : 2/4/49.

Last Medical patrol to the area : Not known.

Map References :

Objects of the patrol : Investigation of outbreak
of cargo movement.

.....P.O.
(G.D. Pike)

DIARY

Wed. 8th July, 1959 - Departed Mapamoiwa Patrol Post 2.50pm per M.V. Nuakata accompanied by Mr. R. BARCLAY C.P.O, for Waigifa Is. Arrived Waigifa 4.15pm. Interviewed Councillor AWAIMA and A.P.O. WAIMATE. Inspected hamlets adjoining rest house. Meeting of village people at night for prayer and hymns around cemetery attended by Police and Interpreter.

Thurs. 9th July - Inspected all hamlets on Is. in morning, including cemetery sites. Held meeting of all village people in afternoon. Const. Hove with Malarial Control Spray Unit arrived ex Goodenough 4.30 pm.

Friday 10th July. - Rained in morning. Mr. Barclay per M.V. Nuakata to Nuatutu plantation for Land Survey and further investigations. Day spent interviewing individuals re movement.

Saturday 11th July - Further interviews with villagers in morning. Went across to Goodenough in afternoon and inspected hamlets and gardens.

Sunday 12th July - OBSERVED. Mr. A. Bell, E.M.A. arrived per M.V. Hekaha on Aid Post inspection. One patient ISIKEILE-NAUDAUA, removed to MAPAMOIWA hospital for treatment.

Monday 13th July - Interviewed several of the villagers again in light of additional facts received. Inspected hamlets in afternoon and issued 18 orders under Sect. 101(9) of the N.R.O's.

Tuesday 14th July - Rained in morning. Called meeting of all village people in afternoon. Mr. Barclay returned from NUATUTU at 5pm.

Wednesday 15th July - Departed Waigifa Is. 9.00pm per NUKATA, arrived MAPAMOIWA 10.45am.

.....

Friday 24th July - Departed Mapamoiwa 0800 hours for KALOKALO per M.V. HEFAHA. Arrived KALOKALO 11.45am. Interviewed village officials re cargo rumours. Inspected various hamlets in afternoon.

Saturday 25th July - Further investigations and interviews in morning. Sent Const. Jakbengui to collect man from Goodenough in Councillor's canoe.

Sunday 26th July - OBSERVED. Const. Jakbengui returned with man TONEI'UNEI in evening.

Monday 27th July - Heard court in morning. TONEI'UNEI charged under Sect. 71(b) of N.R.O's. Departed KALOKALO by road 10.30am. Arrived Mapamoiwa 11.35pm.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the outbreak of a cargo movement on the Island of WAIGIFA, which is at the southern end of Goodenough Island in the ESA'ALA Sub District. This is not the first manifestation of such a movement among these people, as immediately prior to this outbreak, Mr. J.D. MARTIN A.D.O. was confronted with a similar situation in April of this year, and I believe that the present outbreak is largely an extension of the previous one.

Its presence was first brought to my notice through a letter received from the A.D.O. ESA'ALA, who had been informed by Mr. C. GARLICK, the Methodist Missionary from KALOKALO, Argusson Is. The letter pointed out the main trend of the movement and provided a basis for further investigations.

Accompanied by Mr. R. BARCLAY C.P.O, four members of the R.P. & N.G.C. and an interpreter, I departed Mapamciwa on the 8th July 1955 to investigate the outbreak. On the 10th July Mr. Barclay proceeded to NUATUTU Plantation for a land investigation, and to gauge the extent of spread of the movement along the East Coast of Goodenough Is. I remained at Waigifa and continued the investigation on the Island.

A further short visit was paid to KaloKalo, where there had been reports of a man spreading reports that the Administration had condoned all that was happening at WAIGIFA, and had encouraged the participants.

The offender was arrested and charged under Section 71(b) of the N.R.O's. There was no support among the villages for these rumours.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Although the purpose of this patrol was obvious to the villagers, there was no hostility or lack of co-operation as was shown when MR. GARLICK visited the island a short time previously. He stated that a meeting which he called showed a distinct hostility towards him, although individually the people were friendly. With this reaction in mind I called a village meeting for the following afternoon.

At this meeting it was explained to the people that I had received reports of some unrest amongst them, and invited any of them who wished to do so, to come forward and state their case. In this way it was hoped to obtain the basic foundations of the movement, and the Administration's attitude towards such beliefs laid down.

As was expected there was considerable reluctance to get up and plainly state the case, and at first the existence of any cargo rumours denied. Eventually however the people offered a series of statements, which I later took down in writing, and which proved in the light of subsequent investigations, to be substantially correct.

A large majority of the villagers indicated that they had some belief in the eventual fulfillment of the rumours at the meeting, although when questioned later without the majority behind them to back them up, their attitude dissolved largely into a statement that "We don't know about these things and therefore we will wait and see what happens." There were a few ardent supporters, but these were in the minority.

Before the assembled people, an attempt was made to point out the fallacy of these beliefs, but I am afraid I met with little response. Cargo beliefs are based upon a completely illogical foundation, and any attempt to apply logic to bring about their destruction, is futile. With the passage of time the people will eventually see how unreasonable the beliefs are.

The history and doctrine of the movement, as revealed by this meeting and subsequent interviews with individuals, is as outlined in the following paragraphs.

The origin of the movement apparently came about when the man ISEKEILE-NAUDAUVA claimed to have had a conversation with a spirit. The conversation was supposed to have taken place on a Sunday when ISEKEILE was returning from church. ISEKEILE says that the spirit was that of ALIPIO, a youth of ISEKEILE's hamlet who was taken by a crocodile early in 1940. ALIPIO was supposed to have said "Well ISEKEILE, all your friends don't want you. Well go back and tell them that you have seen me and tell them to read the bible".

Some time later ISEKEILE claims to have found a small paper cut to the shape of a cross in a mangrove tree close to his hamlet. Upon it was his name and village. It was at this point that he started to call the people together for meetings around the grave of ALIPIO every night. Apparently there was an initial curiosity which brought many of them along, but they were swayed by ISEKEILE's preachings and returned night after night. It seems that these preachings were purely of a religious, urging the people to give their present sinful way of life and turn to god.

When the meetings were held around the grave, ISEKEILE roped off an area for ten feet around it, outside which the people were to congregate. Inside this enclosure ISEKEILE claimed to be able to hear the voice of ALIPIO emanating from the grave, and such comments as ALIPIO made were passed on to the people by ISEKEILE. He told them about the church law and advised them to give up sorcery, and refrain from committing adultery, they would go to heaven when they died. ISEKEILE also said that he could hear the voices of certain relatives of those present. In all he claimed to have received messages from 5 of the villager's fathers and in 2 cases he actually produced written messages from the grave.

It seems that there was a great desire amongst the people to hear the "voices" of their fathers, who invariably advised them to tread the straight and narrow path. This reaction is not surprising in the light of the practice of seances in our own society, where normally level headed people become ardent followers of so-called "mediums".

ISEKEILE held two prayer meetings around a small opening in the rocks along the sea-front in the place known as GIAWAWA early in June. This was the same place from which the child GIMAULA was supposed to have heard spirits talking (Memo. Esa'ala 14/8 of 30.4.59 to D.O. Samarai and NIS 14.3.1/71 of 13.5.59 to headquarters refers) and ISEKEILE also claimed to be able to hear voices coming from it. He told the people that ABRAHAM had given St. Peter a letter called "LOVE", which he read out to ISEKEILE, and that the people were to follow the way of the bible. Nothing more was heard of this letter.

Back at the grave of ALIPIO, ISEKEILE made several more statements about information he had received from the spirits. He said that God had made a new woman out of wind, and that he had called her Elizabeth, and that she would shortly be coming down from heaven to Waigifa. It was also at this stage - approximately

June 7th, that the first mention of the cargo was made. ISEKEILE was heard to say that "the ground under Waigifa Is. is full of cargo and is just waiting to come up out of the graves of the people. The dead will rise up at the same time". He made mention of a steamer which was going to arrive. All these things were going to take place on 25th August. This information was supposed to have been passed on to him per medium of BOGALIA, an old woman dead some years, together with ALIPU. The date was originally set as the 22nd of August, but was later changed to the 25th.

After making these announcements ISEKEILE apparently had some difficulty in getting the people to come to his lectures on the bible, as they were more intent to speculate on the material side of his promises.

Some witnesses say that he then extracted his statements about the cargo arriving on the given date, and said that the cargo would be bestowed on the people when they died, providing they led blameless lives. However it seems he made no further mention of the imminence of the cargo. Indeed ISEKEILE himself when interviewed, denied that he had made any mention of the cargo, and that it was merely a distortion of certain statements he had made. It seems however that the majority of witnesses were unanimous in their agreement that ISEKEILE had said these things.

It was in the final days of June that ISEKEILE held his last meetings, as his illness, which had been with him constantly over the aforementioned period, finally overcame him and he became too ill to leave his house. The meetings however continued around the grave, but were reduced to the status of Bible meetings, during which prayers were said and hymns sung.

This was the situation upon my arrival.

CONCLUSION:

As can be seen from the preceding sections, the movement was primarily of a religious nature and there was no manifestation of Anti-European sentiment. Even the mention of the "new woman", Elizabeth, which was initially taken to be a reference to Her Majesty, was found to be merely a reference to a biblical character.

That the foundation of the movement was based upon the talk of one man, who claimed to be able to hear voices from the grave, was given a rational explanation by Dr. T. Spencer when I returned to Mapamoiva.

ISEKEILE had been removed from his village and taken to the hospital for treatment of his pneumonic condition at my request, but it also conspired that he was suffering from Thyrotoxicosis. This disease, an infection of the thyroid gland, tends to accentuate any hidden complexes which the patient may be suffering from. If, for example, the sufferer has slightly schizoid or paranoiac tendencies, these will no longer be repressed, and through the advancement of the disease, will become exaggerated. It would seem that ISEKEILE suffered from a religious mania, and that this manifested itself in the prayer meetings and religious instruction.

That this one man was able to gain such sway over the people of the island, and that his meetings were given such a receptive hearing, goes to show that the villagers are dissatisfied with their lot and are eager to embrace any form of change for the better - particularly if unaccompanied by any major exertion on their part.

These people have long been looked upon merely as a labour pool, and it is only lately that large scale efforts have been made to advance them in a manner similar to that which has been the practice in other parts of the territory. This has probably resulted in a feeling of frustration, and this has shown itself in the support of such movements as the one being described.

In my final address to the people I told them that the way to progress lay through large-scale coconut plantings. Mr. B. McBarron, Agricultural Officer had a short time previously marked out coconut groves on the island, and the people were urged to plant these out. It was pointed out that the Administration had no quarrel with their holding church meetings, but the appropriate place for them was in a church - not around a grave.

This outbreak was not a major one, and as I have said before, the cargo was believed by the instigator to be of secondary importance to the need for a resurgence of Christian principles. Although the people paid considerable attention to what was said, there was no move to follow the usual cargo cult procedure of putting food on the graves, or the killing of all the village pigs and neglecting the gardens. The latter were inspected and found to be well kept and maintained. There were also signs of new gardens under construction.

I took no action at Waigifa apart from warning the people that any person who spread the talk was liable to prosecution under the Native Regulation Ordinance. Therefore when reports that the Government had condoned the Waigifa movement began to be circulated at KALOKAIO, I visited the village and charged the offender with spreading lying reports.

It is my belief that unless something unforeseen occurs, the movement will die a natural death over the next few months.

I shall wait for this period to elapse before appointing a constable to replace the previous holder of the position, IASAIO, who is serving a prison sentence at ESA'ALA for incest.

.....P.O.
(G.D. PIKE)
O.I.C. MAPAMCIWA.

APPENDIX "A"

People Interviewed Re Cargo Movement

ISEKEILE (alias LUGA) of Gamagunabeia.

BEDENWAIA of Gamagunabeia

WAMATE (Aid Post Orderly)

WAILOU (Councillor of AFAINA)

AWATAMA " "

OHEIDI of Ageina

EDONI of Uodnoduo

GALADOANA (F) of Awatobu

KELEMA of IUBALALA

LAUASINA (Councillor) of Iamaua

BWAGOIO of Gamagunabeia

MAIANINIMA of BOLIMONAMATANA

WAGILILI of Afaina

GUYAU of Bolimonamatana

ITAWA of Iove.

lation Register

Area Patrolled.....

[illegible]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY Report No. MAP 2-59/60

Patrol Conducted by S. D. PIKE P.O. R. I. BARCLAY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled GOODENOUGH ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives TEN

Duration—From 13/9/1959 to 8/11/1959

Number of Days 56 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/4/1959

Medical 17/11/1959

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1959

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
KILIA		14	7			1	2	2	2	1		1		6	5					
LAUWELA		13	13					1	1			1	1	7	6		3			
AUNALI		7	6											5	1		3			
UTALO		8	9						1					4	7		1			
MORATAU		9	11				1	1						5	5		1			
IAUUAULA		2	2					1						2	2	1				
WAIBULA		2	1											3	1		1			
UFAUFA		11	10	1				1		1	1			3	4		1			
LOWER NATALUMA		2	1												1					
UPPER NATALUMA		4	5					3	2	2				8	8		1			
IDAKAMANAI		4	5					1						2	3	1	5			
KALIMATABUTABU		17	16											2	2					
UIGIPA		20	20			3		1	1			1	1	8	13		4			
BNAIDOGA		16	16									1		6	4		5			
FAIAVA		7	7					1						3	1		2			
UFUFU		13	11		1									5	3		3			
MATAITA		18	10	2	2	1	1	2						5	10					
BELEBELE		4	5											1	1		2			
KALAUNA		5	8											2	1		5			
ENELE		5	4					1						4	4					
VIVIGANI		5	3							1				4	3					
KONAI		7	4											1			2			
		190	174	3	3	5	4	15	7	5	1	4	2	86	85	3	33			

67-4-5.

24th March, 1960.

District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

KAPAMOIWA PATROL NO. 2/59.60.

You are no doubt aware of the sanctions on recruitment laid down regarding the conditional re-opening of Goodenough Gear Division (Gazette No.12 of 17.3.60). The discretion is yours so that it is most necessary for you to acquaint the Assistant District Officer, Esa'Ala, with your views so that you may co-ordinate both both requirements, and no jealousies are created between persons by conflict of limitations.

You and the Assistant District Officer have covered all aspects of the Report adequately and I agree with the views stated by you both. There seems to be every indication that this populous island will at last be treated as something more than a labour pool.

Please advise the Assistant District Officer, Esa'Ala, that Reg.118 and 119 are probably rescinded by implication of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1953 and it is very probable that any conviction under them would be set aside. They are specifically referred to the applicable Sections 7, 8, 11, and 12.

The people should be strongly discouraged from purchasing a boat. Invariably the project finishes up literally and/or figuratively on the rocks. I consider there is an element of cultism in the widespread desire to lose money by this means.

I agree that Aid Posts can serve a useful purpose but there is no substitute for medical patrols by qualified officers.

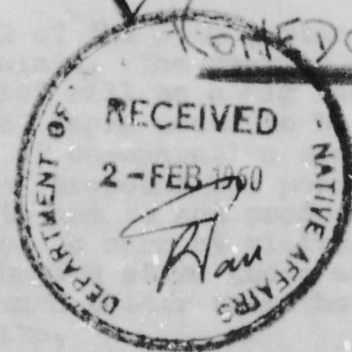
There is every indication that the shortage of trained teachers will be overcome in the near future.

Good work has been done by these two Officers and it has been reported in a clear and concise manner.

(T. S. Archison)
Acting Director

167-4-5.

Director, D.N.A.
KOROR DOBU.



30-1-2

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

27th January, 1960.

~~Assistant District Officer,~~
~~ESALA.~~

MAPAMOIWA Patrol No. 2 of 59/60 - Goodenough
Island Census Division - G.D. Pike, PO.

Thank you for the above report forwarded under cover of your memorandum 30/1 of the 5th instant. I am very pleased with this report. It is well presented and a clear picture is given of the present-day position on Goodenough. Now that Mapamoiwa is open, the era of "good old fashioned patrolling" has returned, and with you I agree that it is what the island and its people need. There could well be a real awakening of interest amongst the people once they see that the Administration, through regular patrolling, is showing a real interest in them.

2. Native Affairs. pp. 1-3. Mr. Pike's comments on cargo cult activity, together with your report of the 12th instant, give a clear picture of its development and the factors which have brought it into being. As has been mentioned before, there is no easy answer or solution to this kind of thing, but a combination of regular patrolling, re-opening of the island to controlled recruiting and a stepping up of cash cropping should do much to curb future recurrences.

3. Local Government. p.3. Mr. Pike's comments under this heading tend to confirm what I have already expressed to the Director, and with which you are in accord. It is not being unduly pessimistic or negative to acknowledge that the island is not yet ready for this type of development. Local government is still in its infancy in the Territory. There is plenty of time for development to spread and in these early years we will be wise to tread warily. The formation of a Council in the Esa'ala region will be a big step forward, and so far as Goodenough Island is concerned, we should be content to really re-establish contact with the people over the next few years by way of the "good old fashioned patrolling" you have already mentioned.

4. Agriculture and Economic Development. pp 3 & 6. The report reveals a vast improvement in gardening activity and food supplies, and to this extent the prohibition on recruiting has been fully justified. With regard to the production of copra, much remains to be done. Following discussions with Mr. Bond, Co-operative Officer, a day or so ago, it seems there may be a possibility that the "Lilivaso" could make a visit to the area once each two months on general trading and copra purchase. D.A.S.F. is sending teams back to Goodenough to give instruction to the people in the proper curing of copra, and if they are assured of being able to market their produce at a reasonable price, there could be a big revival of interest. I will discuss this further with Mr. Graham when he returns from Moresby and will let you know the outcome. If the venture has possibilities, it would modify my remarks in

my 14-6-2 of the 13th instant to the Director concerning copra buying points. The posting of an Agricultural Officer to the Subdistrict will be a big factor. Though possibly highly desirable, there seems to be little present prospect of the creation of co-operative societies in the area. But, if the "Lilivaso" proposal has possibilities, and the people are willing to set to and produce good copra in sufficient quantities to warrant visits, they will have the opportunity of both buying store goods and selling their produce at good prices, much better than the 10/- per slack bag referred to by Mr. Pike.

5. Village Officials. p.4. If not already done, would you please have the O.I.C. prepare the necessary papers regarding the new Constables for proper approval by the Director.

6. Rest Houses. p.5. The matter of more convenient locations for some of the rest houses, plus their general condition, is one for the O.I.C. to take up on his next patrol. Visits to the island having been so infrequent in the past, the people can hardly be blamed for being rather towards rest house maintenance. The fact that these buildings are now being put to regular use should give some stimulus to the people.

7. Medical and Health. p.5. The Regional Medical Officer, Dr. Symes, informs me of a stepping up of medical patrolling in the District generally and particularly at Mapamoiwa where the situation should now permit it to be done. The general idea, as I understand it, is that Medoffs. will be required to spend one month in four in the field and Madassts. one month in three.

8. Roads and Bridges. p.7. I feel that little more can be done than is being done already in respect of the roads on Goodenough. These roads are mentioned in the Development Programme for the D'Entrecasteaux, but while there are no vehicles on the island, it would be pointless to have the people expend too much time on keeping them in order for vehicular use. Those orders that Mr. Pike has given are reasonable.

9. Law and Justice. p.7. Reference is made on p. 3 of the fact that numerous planted areas of new coconuts have been burnt out because of careless use of fire. One conviction only for a breach of Regulation 91 of the NROs was recorded on the patrol. It is little use the people spending time and energy planting out new areas of coconuts if those areas are to be destroyed by careless use of fire. So far as is possible this regulation should be enforced and all Village Constables informed that it is part of their duties to police it.

10. Recruiting. p.8. I have already recommended that Goodenough Island be re-opened. See my 37-6-5 of the 15/12/59 and 14-6-2 of 13/1/60, both to the Director and copies of which went to you. I do not think that there could be any legal restriction on married men going out to work, but certainly those with heavy family commitments should be discouraged. No decision on this matter has yet been notified by the Director.

11. Tax and Census. p.8. Actually, of course, Goodenough was exempted for 1959, and a recommendation has gone to Moresby for a rate of £2 in 1960. If this rate is approved, it is still likely, in view of Mr. Pike's comments, that partial or complete exemptions will still be necessary in some cases.

(3)


I am very glad that Mr. Pike included information on the collection of tax. I would like to see a brief summary given after collections in each census division, e.g., tax rate, number of tax payers, amount collected, tax payer reaction, etc. The statistics which Mr. Pike gives in Appendix "A" are very good.

12. Education. p. 9. The D'Entrecasteaux Development Programme provided for Administration schools to be opened at Mapamoiwa, Mataita and Kilia. The school at Mapamoiwa has been closed and the chances of any new schools in the area are negligible. There will be an intake of two new Native teachers only in this District during 1960, which means that any real expansion will be impossible. The need for real schooling in the area is there and is freely acknowledged by the District Education Officer, but without an influx of new teachers he is unable to move.

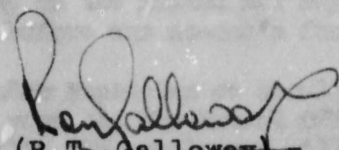
13. This is a good report of a patrol well done, for which Mr. Pike and Mr. Barclay are to be congratulated. I would like to be able to give you another Cadet to post to Mapamoiwa, but this is not possible at the present time. Our present actual strength is only 63% of establishment. But I will certainly keep this need in mind.

cc DNA HQ.

MINUTE TO:
Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.


(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

Above report forwarded herewith. There is evidence that Mr. Pike is doing a good job at Mapamoiwa.


(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

Att.

30/1

Sub District Office
Kas'ala
Mlne Bay District
5th January 1960

The District Officer
Mlne Bay District
SARAWAT

PATROL REPORT MAPAMOTIVA 2/59-60
GOODENOUGH ISLAND

Attached patrol report refers.

I feel that what Goodenough Island requires, and what it will get in the future is some good old fashioned patrolling with close attention being paid to the housing, roads, complaints etc. This can now be achieved with the opening of Mapamotiva patrol post and Mr. Pils has laid the foundations for this type of patrolling with the completion of this recent patrol. He will again be in the area probably in February this year and may spend up to three months or so on Goodenough Island.

Since 1945 there have been, according to Kas'ala records, only 11 patrols of Goodenough Island, an average of about one every 18 months. There have been other special visits for land surveys etc., but only 11 actual patrols. For the most part the staff position in the past has of course meant that Goodenough Island could get no more patrolling attention than other areas. As a result I feel that the people on Goodenough having no representative Government closer than Kas'ala, in past days, have been sadly neglected. This is not a criticism of previous officers. They did not have the time to spend on the area. As a result much of what has become normal patrolling was neglected. Not much attention was paid to the routine things of patrolling, housing etc., as the officers no doubt felt it was not much use giving rigid instructions when the next visit may not be for 18 months or so. I feel that much of the apathy on the island now may be traced to this past neglect, which as said before was no-one's fault.

With the area now coming directly under Mapamotiva we should be able to have it patrolled at least twice a year and the Patrol Officer at Mapamotiva will be in fairly close contact with the people and will be on the spot so to speak in the event of any more out activities. These things may now tend to die out once the people realize that the Administration is close handy and ready to do something about it.

Garage Out:

A full report will be submitted by me on the investigation carried out by Mr. Doolan and myself. I understand that a preliminary report was submitted but Mr. Doolan did not have time to complete the definitive report on the matter before he proceeded on leave.

Coconuts:

One of the main problems is not actual planting of crops, but harvesting of them. Many areas on the west coast in particular have good potentials in existence but the people will just not use them. It is no use having thousands of coconuts planted if they are not used to procure a cash income. This apathy is not only confined to Goodenough Is. of course but is prevalent throughout this sub district. It will have to be overcome before much headway will be made.

Medical and Health:

In my opinion the aid posts on the island are about 5% effective. There are two reasons for this. Firstly most of the aid post orderlies are not particularly interested in their work and secondly the people will not seek treatment. The past attitude has been that seeing there are an average of one aid post to every thousand people no more work need be done. When Mr. I. Morton cadet medical assistant patrolled the area in 1958 he sent in so many sick to Mapanaiwa hospital that the medical assistant there had to stop him from sending them. When I patrolled the area in April 1959 I found 7 seriously ill people in the first village visited, three of whom expired, being so ill, after I sent them to hospital. They were only about one hours walk from the aid post at FAIABA, opposite Mapanaiwa.

What is needed is less reliance on aid posts and some good solid medical patrolling.

Agriculture:

The only future for the area seems to be in coconuts and the Agricultural dept. has already done quite a bit in this line. Unfortunately the people only seem to work when an officer is on the spot. Once he leaves nothing more is done. Many thousands of nuts were planted under the direct supervision of Mr. McBarren in 1958/59 but most of them were choked out with kani grass some months later.

Missions:

The Methodist Mission at Wallagi, staffed by only two women is purely maintaining the status quo, if that. I believe that unless the M.O.M. can place a vigorous pastor in the area permanently they can only look forward to a falling off in followers.

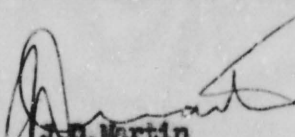
There is a Roman Catholic priest at WATALUNA on the northern side of the island. He is interested in opening up on the southern side, the Methodist area, if he can get a decent site there. This could lead to some difficulty. The cargo cult at Wagifa was 90% religious and a new Mission moving in that area may well sweep the Methodists out of the picture, as it seems as if the people thereabouts are dissatisfied with their present religious position. It might be added that the R.C. priest only has two schools both staffed by certified teachers whereas the M.O.M. schools are in charge of un-certified semi literate teachers.

Recruiting:

I believe the area could be safely opened to controlled recruiting. You already have my views on this matter and I have nothing more to add to those already forwarded. One thing it will do is to draw off the restless young men who have been the backbone of the cult movements.

Conclusions:

Both Mr. Pike and Mr. Barclay did a good job and it will be continued in the future. It would be an advantage to have a cadet again at Mapanaiwa when Mr. Barclay goes on leave. It would be a good training ground and would take some of the routine off Mr. Pike's shoulders and allow him to concentrate on patrolling.


J.D. Martin
Asst. District Officer

File 30/1
Patrol Post
MAPAMOIWA

20th November 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office
ESA'ALA

MAPAMOIWA PATROL REPORT No.2 of 59/60

Area Patrolled : Goodenough Is. D'Entrecasteaux
Group

Patrol Conducted By : G.D.Pike, Patrol Officer, and
R.I.Barclay, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied By : 1 Interpreter Gr.1
3 Agricultural Assistants
3 Members RPNGC.

Objects of Patrol : Census Revision
Tax Collection
Investigate Native Situation
To Encourage Economic Development
Throughout the Area.

Duration of Patrol : 13 - 9 - 59 to 3 - 11 - 59

Last Patrol to Area : April 1959.

D I A R Y

Sunday 13th Sept. Departed Mapamoiwa 9.00 per M.V. NUAKATA, arriving KILIA census group. Village to line on the morrow.

Monday 14th Sept. KILIA village Census commenced.

Tuesday 15th Sept. Census of village completed in morning. Tax collected in afternoon. Several minor disputes settled.

Wednesday 16th Sept. Coconut nursery established by Agric. Trainees in morning. Outlying hamlets inspected. Departed 1300 hours for LAUWELA, arriving 14.30 hours. Census commenced.

Thursday 17th Sept. Census completed and personal Tax collected in morning. Inspected hamlets and heard petty disputes in afternoon. Nursery of coconuts established by Agric. Trainees

Friday 18th Sept. Departed LAUWELA 0630 hours, arriving AUWALI 07.30. Census compiled and Tax collected. Inspected hamlets and coconut plantation. Coconut nursery established.

Saturday 19th September Departed AUWALI 0700, arrived MORATAU 08.30. Census compiled during day. Overnight at MORATAU.

Sunday 20th Sept. OBSERVED.

Monday 21st Sept. Tax collected during morning. More disputes settled during afternoon. Aid Post and hamlets inspected.

Tuesday 22nd Sept. Departed 0700 for UTALO. Day spent compiling Census and collecting Tax. No disputes. Hamlets inspected and instructions for repairs issued where necessary. Departed 1600 hours and returned to Moratau 1730. Mr Pike arrived at 1200 hrs.

Wednesday 23rd Sept. Returned to Utalo in morning for further inspections. Afternoon spent compiling backlog of statistics.

Thursday 24th Sept. Heavy rain in morning prevented travel. Left MORATAU in afternoon per MV SAMBIO for IAUIAULA, arriving 1700 hours.

Friday 25th September. Censused and Taxed IAUIAULA. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Coconut nursery established near rest house.

Saturday 26th Sept. Completed census statistics in the morning and departed IAUIAULA for WAIBULA. Inspected further hamlets on the road. Arrived WAIBULA 1,30pm. Inspected Aid Post.

Sunday 27th Sept. OBSERVED.

Monday 28th Sept. WAIBULA Census Group Taxed and Censused. Several Court Cases heard. Census figures compiled.

Tuesday 29th Sept. Inspected Hamlets in morning. Heard CNM cases in afternoon.

Diaryctd.

Wednesday 30th Sept.

Departed WAIBULAO 0900 for UFAUFA, arriving 0945. Spent day compiling Census.

Thursday 1st Oct.

Collected Tax from UFAUFA. Coconut nursery established. Compiled statistics and heard disputes.

Friday 2nd October

Examined hamlets in morning. Further Court cases in afternoon.

Saturday 3rd Oct.

Tax Collected at NUAMATA plantation. Visited Mr Leach in afternoon.

Sunday 4th Oct.

OBSERVED

Monday 5th October

Departed UFAUFA 0700 hrs, arriving at LOWER WATALUMA 0900 hrs. Tax and Census completed.

Tuesday 6th Oct.

Departed LOWER WATALUMA 0800 hrs. Arrived Upper Wataluma 0900. Census compiled. Night at UPPER WATALUMA.

Wednesday 7th Oct.

x collected at UPPER WATALUMA and hamlets inspected in morning. Departed UPPER WATALUMA for IDAKAMENAI via LOWER WATALUMA, arriving 4.30 pm. Night at IDAKAMENAI.

Thursday 8th Oct.

Compiled Census of IDAKAMENAI and Collected Tax. Statistics done in afternoon. Night at IDAKAMENAI.

Friday 9th October

Inspected Hamlets in morning. Coconut nursery established by Agric. Trainees. Heard disputes in afternoon.

Saturday 10th Oct.

Departed IDAKAMENAI 0815 for KALIMATABU-TABU. Inspected hamlets on way to Rest House. Compiled statistics in afternoon.

Sunday 11th Oct.

OBSERVED

Monday 12th October

Census of IDAKAMENAI. Coconut nursery established by Agric Trainees.

Tuesday 13th Oct.

Tax collected in afternoon. Census completed in morning. Hamlets also inspected.

Wednesday 14th Oct.

Mr Pike returned from Mapamoiwa and patrol to WAIGIFA per NUAKATA to investigate reports of renewed Cargo Outbreak, via BWAI DOGA. Night at BWAI DOGA.

Thursday 15th Oct.

Departed BWAI DOGA 0810 per MV NUAKATA for WAIGIFA, arriving 0900. Interviewed village officials re disturbances. Inspected Island. People to line for Census tomorrow morning.

Friday 16th Oct.

Diary d.

Friday 16th Oct.

Further interviews with village people in morning. MV POSEIDON arrived in afternoon with Mr J. D. Martin and Mr L. Doolan aboard, to investigate the situation. Census commenced in afternoon.

Saturday 17th Oct.

Census continued. Mr Martin and Mr Doolan interviewed further villages. Meeting held of all people in afternoon.

Sunday 18th Oct.

OBSERVED. MV POSEIDON to NUATUTU & WAILAGI.

Monday 19th Oct.

MV POSEIDON returned to WAIGIFA, en route to ESA'ALA. 11 prisoners sent to ESA'ALA. Tax conducted in morning. Hamlets on WAIGIFA Is. inspected in afternoon.

Tuesday 20th Oct.

Heard several CNM cases in morning. Went over to mainland to inspect hamlets in afternoon. Night at WAIGIFA.

Wednesday 21st Oct.

Departed WAIGIFA 8.15 per MV SAMBIO for BWAIDOGA. Commenced censusing BWAIDOGA in afternoon.

Thursday 22nd Oct.

Worked all day on finishing BWAIDOGA census. Several disputes in evening.

Friday 23rd Oct.

Taxed BWAIDOGA in morning. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Mr Barclay to WAILAGI to line Mission station staff.

Saturday 24th Oct.

Departed BWAIDOGA 9.00 pm for FAIAVA. Inspected further hamlets along road. Censused and taxed FAIAVA.

Sunday 25th Oct.

OBSERVED

Monday 26th October

To KILIA in morning to investigate Cargo outbreak influence on people there. Several courts. Returned in afternoon. Mr Barclay inspected hamlets in morning. Compiled statistics and held courts in evening.

Tuesday 27th Oct.

Departed FAIAVA for WAKONAI 10.00 am. arriving WAKONAI 5.30 pm.

Wednesday 28th Oct.

Lined Wakonai village in morning. Compiled statistics in afternoon.

Thursday 29th Oct.

Inspected hamlets of Wakonai in morning. Mr Barclay taxed and censused UFUFU. Departed WAKONAI for VIVIGANI in afternoon.

Friday 30th Oct.

Lined VIVIGANI in morning. Collected tax in afternoon. Heard some courts. Mr Barclay to MATAITA.

Saturday 31st Oct.

Inspected Vivigani hamlets in morning. Compiled statistics in afternoon. Mr Barclay censused MATAITA.

Diaryctd.

Sunday 1st November

OBSERVED

Monday 2nd Nov.

Departed VIVIGANI 0800 for EWELI, and arriving 11.00. Censused and Taxed EWELI. Heard some disputes in afternoon.

Tuesday 3rd Nov.

Inspected EWELI hamlets in morning and issued orders re housing where applicable. Mr Barclay to BELEBELE. To KALAUNA in afternoon, and commenced census.

Wednesday 4th November

Finishing KALAUNA census and Tax. Mr Barclay lined BELEBELE. CNM cases heard in afternoon.

Thursday 5th Nov.

Inspected KALAUNA hamlets in morning. To BELEBELE in afternoon, arriving 4.30 pm.

Friday 6th Nov.

Departed BELEBALE 8.30 am for BWAIDOGA, via NUATUTU. Arrived BWAIDOGA 4.30.

Saturday 7th Nov.

Heard Court cases in morning. Departed 0900 per MV SAMBIO for WAIGIFA Is. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Night at WAIGIFA.

Sunday 8th Nov.

Departed 10.00 am per MV NUAKATA for MAPAMOIWA.

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was Goodenough Island, which lies to the Northern end of the D'Entrecasteaux Group. A mountain range extending through almost the whole length of the island culminates in two rugged peaks of over 8000 feet.

The range is flanked by an extensive plain in the North and Eastern section, on which large gardens, and some plantations have been established. In the more undulating areas the hills have been cleared and terraced and planted with pams.

The population has congregated along the coast in most places but along the Eastern flanks of the range there are several villages sited on the ridges, well back from the sea. This Eastern area is the most densely populated, and it is there that there are large tracts of Kunai grass, the result of prolonged burning off, and intensive garden activity through the years by the people, which has relegated the forest to the upper regions of the mountains.

No major rivers are found in the area, although the coast is dissected with watercourses, which are subject to flash flooding during the period of heavy rains.

This was the first major patrol undertaken since my posting to the area, but in spite of having spent nearly two months on the island, there were many minor matters which time did not permit us to clear up. A further extended patrol of this area will be necessary early in the new year

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation throughout the Goodenough area presented a rather complex picture at the commencement of the patrol, although the full nature of the disturbances were not revealed until we had been in the area for some time.

Perhaps the most important occurrence was the resurgence of the WAIGIFA Cargo movement, which was dealt with in my P.R. MAP 1-59/60.

As this previous point illustrated, ISEKELE NAUDOVA, the leader of the movement, was removed from the island, suffering from Thyrotoxicosis, and was sent to Samarai to receive treatment for this condition. However he subsequently left the hospital before the treatment was completed, and made his way back to WAIGIFA, through his family connections with the crew of the MV GOVILON. He re-established himself as the leader of the movement, and once more began to hold prayer meetings, and renewed his claims that he could hear the voices of the saints. His hold over the WAIGIFA people apparently increased to such an extent that many of the people from such distant villages as KILIA and LAUWELA made the trip to hear and see what was happening for themselves. ISEKELE made further mention of the cargo, and several dates were set for the arrival, but it seems that even the non-arrival of the promised goods on these days did little to diminish the belief that the people had in his preachings. Immediately prior to the arrival of the patrol to the island, the men of the village had commenced drilling, under the tuition of one WAI'IA, the master of the MV GOVILON, who had deserted his ship at the same time that ISEKELE had returned from Samarai.

ISEKELE also took it upon himself to become a dispenser of divine justice, and several villagers who had had things stolen from them, consulted ISEKELE upon the matter. He would then take the matter to St. Peter, who conversed with him per medium of a small hole in the rocks on the sea-shore. St. Peter would tell him of the one responsible for the act, and the alleged culprit would be confronted with this evidence. In the only instance which was admitted to, the man selected, actually confessed to the action, but as he was a remote relative of ISEKELE, little credence was attached to these allegations. No action was taken against the "culprit".

As far as could be ascertained, the renewed outbreak was similar to the previous one, in that no anti-European sentiment was expressed at any time during the meetings held. However, the reports of the happenings at WAIGIFA were disseminated throughout the villages in the area, and, as is only to be expected in human society, were distorted and added to in the recounting. Even when the incidents at WAIGIFA were carried the short distance across the straight to BWAIDOGA, they had changed out of all recognition. As a result, the two Methodist Mission teachers at WAILAGI were receiving reports of threats being made against their lives, and similar fanciful reports. Naturally they viewed these stories rather gravely, and asked for them to be investigated. However, investigations revealed, ironically enough, that the main participants in the movement had been staunch followers of the Methodist Mission, and that ISEKELE himself was a lay preacher. In fact the whole movement apart from the marching, was a perversion of the Methodist religion, and its doctrine was drawn from the BUKI TABU, the Dobu translation of the Bible.

A more detailed report on the activities of the WAIGIFA cargo movement has been submitted by Mr. J.D. Martin A.D.O. and Mr. L. DOOLAN, A.D.O., who handled the main investigation of the movement, while the routine matters were handled by this patrol.

One of the important side effects of the movement was the way the people had neglected their gardens, and after Mr. Doolan and Mr. Martin had departed, the folly of this neglect was pointed out, and it was suggested that the people should depart immediately for their gardens, and commence planting. Those who had their garden sites on the mainland of GOODENOUGH were seen to have their work well under way by the time the patrol left the area.

In addition to the action taken by Mr. Martin and Mr. Doolan, the men who had spread the reports of the movement's activities to KILIA, LAUWELA and MATAITA, were discovered, and all were proceeded against under Sect. 71(c) of the Native Regulation Ordinance.

The ease with which ISEKELE was able to renew his sway over the people upon his return from SAMARAI, would seem to indicate that in spite of the measures taken in removing him, he will remain a force to be reckoned with in WAIGIFA society for some time to come. Although the people appeared contrite at their participation in the movement, I believe that there is a hard core of followers still remaining, and that some time will elapse before they relinquish their beliefs.

The other villages on Goodenough, although they were no doubt extremely interested in the activities at WAIGIFA, did very little to participate actively in the movement, although the UFUFU villagers allegedly provided food for the people of WAIGIFA when their supplies ran short and the KILIA and LAUWELA peoples were in the process of moving to WAIGIFA when the patrol arrived, upon which, they

returned to their villages. The remainder of the people were quiet, and there were no other signs of unrest noted on the island.

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One of the main tasks undertaken by the patrol was the preliminary study of the area, with the view to establishing a Native Local Government Council on Goodenough Is. The functions of a Council were explained to the people, but they were told that at their present stage of development, a council could not be supported.

Although the island does lend itself to area administration, I do not think that the time is yet ripe for the introduction of a council. The people of Goodenough Is. have accepted a tradition of going away to work, and to this end, they merely regard their villages as places to live in, between periods of work. This attitude changes when the individual marries, but the predominant desire of the single men is to go away to work. While this in itself is not a bad thing, a greater interest in the village itself would be necessary before a council could be introduced. The council itself, may of course provide this stimulus, but this cannot be relied upon, and the DASF field staff have done some good work in the area, concentrating on the planting of extensive coconut groves, which should also encourage the young men to remain in their village to exploit these commercially.

A further factor which will preclude the immediate introduction of a Local Government Council, is the inability of the people to pay the tax, as was shown on this patrol. This they put down variously, to lack of coconut palms from which to get copra, the closure of Goodenough Is. to recruiting, and the poor prices obtainable for their copra at the trade store.

The first excuse is, in some cases quite valid, as many of the villages on the Eastern section average only five or six fully grown palms per person, and nuts from these are fully utilised as food. Many new plantations have been established in recent years under the guidance of the D.A.S.F., but some time will elapse before these come into bearing. Also they are not being given all necessary care, as numerous instances of planted areas being burned off through the careless use of fire, were encountered.

On the other hand, some villages, notably IDAKAMANAI, KALIMATABUTABU and UPPER WATAIUMA, had maintained their plantations, and were keen for further plantings. However, on the Western coast of Goodenough, where there are large plantings from previous years, little attempt has been made to systematically work these palms. Hot air driers have been erected in most of the villages, but they are put to little use.

The complaint that the people were receiving an inadequate price for their copra is also worth considering, as the prevailing price from the trade stores would seem to be about 10/- per slack bag, irrespective of the price fluctuations on the overseas market. With such prices there is little incentive to produce copra.

These circumstances would indicate that the Goodenough people would be incapable of supporting a council at this stage of their development, as the immediate need seems to be for a sound economic basis to raise their standards of living. To this end, I would recommend the

introduction of a co-operative movement in those areas where the number of coconut palms provides the potential. This would give the people some interest in life and would dispel any feeling of having been neglected over the years, during which time Goodenough has been merely regarded as a labour pool. Many of the villages already have village savings accounts, an idea instituted by Mr W. Kelly, ADO, with the intention of pooling the money and eventually purchasing a boat, to be used to transport the copra produced in the area. In view of the difficulties associated with such a project, I think that better use could be made of the capital in assisting in the initial establishment of a Co-operative movement,

The people of Goodenough Island are not without the ambition to improve their economic lot, as the eight applications for Trading Licences received during the patrol indicates. However there is a bad record among the people in relation to small trading concerns, and over the years many have gone bankrupt, in spite of comparatively substantial capital backings. The idea prevails, I think, that opening a trade store is the assured way to riches, and there is little appreciation of the care and hard work necessary to make such a venture a success. The one exception to this order of things is ROY KAITELELE of BWALDOGA, who has established a comprehensive trade store, and has constructed an excellent hot air drier. However the proximity of this concern to the store of Mrs A. Gribben at NAUNAU, occasionally makes for ill feeling, as Mrs Gribben naturally resents the fact that ROY KAITELELE, who she originally employed as a store boy, has started up a rival concern almost literally on her back doorstep. In fact one of the features of the increasing numbers of entrepreneurs, is that they were, in the main, establishing their trade stores in close proximity to those already operated by the European traders. This provides an interesting reflection on the stimulation that European commercial activity has had upon native enterprise. It also means that the native tends to purchase his stock, or part of it, from the European store, and to sell it at the same, or a slightly higher price. This of course does not make for economic competition, but a surprising number of villagers do patronize these stores.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

For the duration of the patrol the village officials co-operated well, although there were the usual complaints of the village people not carrying out the instructions of the officials. After some enquiries, it was found that the normal procedure on those days set aside for Government work, was for the Constable to blow the Conch shell at the Rest House and to sit down and await the arrival of the villagers - who of course seldom appeared. The Village Constables were instructed to give their orders to a specific number of individuals, regarding the work to be done on the roads or bridges, and if these did not appear at the appropriate time, action could be taken by the next patrol under Sect. 118 or 119 of the NRO's.

The position of Constable was vacant at WAIGIFA and IAUIAULA, through the imprisonment of the previous holder and death respectively. New officials were provisionally appointed in these census groups. The KALAUNA V.C. also wished to retire because of illness, and the people wished to have a young man of some education applied to the position. The candidate proved satisfactory, and this wish was complied with - the candidate being provisionally appointed.

Several new Councillors were also appointed in the census groups.

REST HOUSES

The Rest houses in the various census groups on the island were in the main quite adequate for their purpose but several were in a rather dilapidated condition. These faults were pointed out to the Village Constables, and they were requested to rebuild them. However in many cases the Rest Houses showed that the people had been to some pains to clean and decorate them for the arrival of the patrol.

The siting of many of the rest houses left much to be desired, as they were situated, in some instances, nearly an hours walk from the nearest hamlet. This is of course due to the situation on Goodenough Island, whereby the hamlets are very widely scattered, and this in turn makes for disunity among the people. Although I would not advocate the arbitrary measure of ordering all the people to erect their houses in one main group merely for the sake of "togetherness", I think that some of the rest houses could be more conveniently placed.

One of the less favourable aspects noted, was the small average size of the police barracks which had been erected. This may have been sufficient for two or three police, but when a large party is patrolling, it becomes very difficult to accommodate them all.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Public Health Department has established Aid Posts at the following centres : FAIAVA, BELEBELE, VIVIGANI, WATALUMA, WAIBULA and DIODIO. Prior to the patrol there had also been an Aid Post at WAIGIFA, but due to the failure of the people to rebuild it to adequate specifications, Mr Bell, the EMA at MAPAMOIWA envisages that the post will be moved to ABOLU on the mainland opposite, giving greater accessability to the people of KILIA and BWAIDOGA.

The Aid Post Orderlies at DIODIO, VIVIGANI and FAIAVA appeared quite good, whilst the remainder were only fair. Penecillin and Aspro's are great favourites with the orderlies, and even minor complaints have been known to be treated by this means. Special refresher courses are being held at the Mapamoiwa hospital in an attempt to raise the standard of treatment. Very few patients were noted in most Aid Posts, and untreated sores were prevalent. These were instructed to seek attention at the Aid Posts.

The extent of the Health services offered by the Methodist Overseas Mission is restricted to the vicinity of WAILAGI. The sister at the mission finds it hard to get out to the more distant villages due to pressure of work on the station. Consequently native nurses are sent out to provide treatment, but this usually consists of injections of penecillin - the great panacea.

No cases of malnutrition were observed during the patrol, and this seems to be the result of the able bodied males returning from outside work and restoring their gardens to former productivity. All people appeared amply provided for.

Mr I. Morton, EMA, conducted the last medical patrol of the island during 1958, and a complete inspection of all villages resulted. Two inspections of Aid posts have been undertaken this year, but there has been no examination of village people to date.

Prior to the patrol the Malaria Control Section

had been twice around the island, spraying all structures with Dieldrin Solution. Although reports from the Aid Post orderlies indicate that there has been an appreciable drop in the incidence of malaria, it is still rife, and most of the native patrol personnel went down with what was suspected to be malaria.

A high incidence of deaths due to what was probably influenza was also noted during census, and an enquiry as to whether or not the victim had bothered to make use of the medical facilities offered, and usually resulted in a negative reply. The people were exhorted to make use of these facilities, and warned that any individual ordered by the Village Constable, to take his child to the Aid Post or Hospital, and who neglected to do so, would be prosecuted under Sect. 115 by the following patrol.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

At the time of the patrol, the work on the planting of the gardens was well under way throughout the island and large gardens in the making were inspected. It would seem that the danger period of malnutrition has passed, as now that the men are home from work, there seems to be no shortage of labour for work in the gardens. There was no apparent lack of food, and the patrol was amply supplied with yams, sweet potato and fruit. In the WAIGIFA area, and in several other places along the reef fringed coast, there were abundant supplies of fish, and there should be no real shortage of food in the area while the people retain their fishing skills.

There were small rice plots in most of the villages and the grain appeared to be of good quality. Peanuts are also grown from seeds supplied by the DASE, and both of these crops are harvested, and sent to Samarai, where it is bought by the DASE. This is in fact cash cropping of a sort on a very minor scale. It is doubtful whether this provides any avenue for expansion.

Three DASE Trainee Farmers accompanied the patrol and under their supervision 4570 coconuts were planted in nurseries through out the census groups. Many of the coconut plantings made by previous DASE patrols had not been cared for, and in several cases had been wholly or partly destroyed by the careless use of fire - mainly by small boys with a penchant for hunting wallabys in the grass.

As has been stated by previous officers patrolling the area, the future of this area would seem to lie entirely with coconuts. The rugged nature of the terrain and the poor soils endemic to the area would seem to preclude the planting of coffee or cocoa. There are, however large tracts of ground suitable for coconuts, which could be planted up to provide an impressive total of palms. However the problem with such a scheme would be to ensure that the plantings were not neglected. To remedy this, and to initiate any further developmental schemes, constant patrols of the area by an experienced field officer of the DASE would be needed, after the pattern of those undertaken over previous months by Mr. B. McBarron.

The only livestock kept by the villagers on the island are pigs and poultry. The pigs are mainly of the bush variety although Mr C. Rich has imported some Berkshire pigs to his plantation NUATUTU and some of the adjacent villages show signs of this introduction of new blood in their pigs.

HOUSING

The housing in the Goodenough Is. census division was noteworthy for the uniformly low standard which prevailed. Many convictions under Sect 101(13) of the NRO'S were recorded against individuals who had neglected to obey the orders of previous patrolling officers re the construction of new houses. The tendency noted by Mr P. Gall in his comments in the village books for the people of the villages surrounding the VIVIGANI airstrip to use Marsden Matting as a flooring material, was again noticed. There were also numerous small and poorly constructed huts sited on the ground in some of the more elevated hamlets, and the explanation offered was that these were used as shelter when the strong mountain winds at night made their normal houses liable to collapse. Without being unreasonable, the people were ordered to remove these huts, and to make their houses of adequate sturdiness, sufficient to withstand the strong gusts.

Complaints were made by the WAIGIFA and BWAIDOGA peoples that their lack of sago for building materials was forcing them to go to the FAIAVA peoples, who had marked a price of 5/- for one bundle of unwoven sago leaves. The FAIAVA peoples were questioned about this matter and told that this price was completely unrealistic, and that the sum asked was not in keeping with the value of the material. They eventually agreed, and decided to keep future transactions on a barter basis. This complaint was also made by the WAIGIFA peoples against the villagers of KALOKALO, on Ferguson Is., where the WAIGIFA peoples do much of their gardening.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads throughout the island were uniformly good, particularly from WATALUMA to NUATUTU, where use was made of the vehicular roads laid down during the war. Although eminently satisfactory for patrolling, it is a pity that these roads are now breaking up, due to neglect and the ravages of time.

There are numerous large streams around the island, and the volume of water that pours down them from the 6000 ft. ranges is enormous. Consequently all culverts laid down during the war have been either washed away, or broken up. To restore and extend this road, bridges up to 100 ft. long would be necessary in some places, an almost impossible task for the Goodenough people themselves to undertake.

Where bridges were encountered, they mainly took the form of three or four logs laid across the banks. Between WALBULA and WAIGIFA, on the West Coast, instructions were issued to construct such bridges over the numerous small streams encountered on the way, as it was felt that these presented no great difficulty to the people.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Forty One cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters. The number of convictions and the sections of the NRO's under which they were charged, are hereunder recorded :

Unlawful Assault	Sect. 71(a)	-	5
Adultery	" 84(2)	-	13
Refusal to obey Lawful Order	" 101(13)	-	12
Escaping from Custody	" 70(a)	-	1
Spreading Lying Reports	" 71(b)	-	3
Stealing	" 78(1)	-	3
Careless use of Fire	" 91(1)a	-	1
Obscene Language	" 71(d)	-	1
Neglect of Child	" 115(2)	-	1
Refusal to Work on Roads	" 118(2)	-	1

These figures show that regular patrolling of this area is essential, as the difficulty of communicating with Mapamoiwa from Goodenough means that none of these cases would have been brought to the station to be dealt with.

No indictable offences were brought to my notice.

RECRUITING

The males of Goodenough Is. have been in their villages for over twelve months, and the results of this action has now made itself felt. The area was originally closed to ensure that the people in the area had sufficient labour to work in the gardens, and to produce the food, as there had been reports of malnutrition amongst the people.

Although there was no qualified medical opinion available, no apparent signs of malnutrition were noted, and the people gave every indication of enjoying normal health. The gardens were well cared for, and food was plentiful.

Considerable interest was shown by the people on the question of recruiting, and the majority of the people indicated that, while they wanted the area opened, they realized the need for some of the able bodied males to remain in the village, to work in the gardens, and to keep the place in order.

It was suggested to the people that a satisfactory arrangement would be for all, or a certain percentage of the single men to be allowed to go away, and for the married men to remain to honour their family obligations. In some instances the married men said that they wanted the single men to remain in the village, to ensure the continuation of the economic development fostered by the DASF. In one case, at BWAIDOGA, the villagers suggested that the single men should alternate with the married man in going away, but the impracticability of this idea was made clear.

A further problem which is beginning to make itself felt in the society, is the discontent of the young men, who seemed to be bored with the routine village life, and who, having had a taste of the worldly attractions of the large centres, yearned to be back amongst them.

Of the possible number of 694 males available for work in the 16-45 age group, only 65 were at present working either inside or outside the district as casual labourers. The 694 of course represents the total figure of single men available, but a deduction of 5% for cripples, mental defectives, mission workers, and students, gives a more realistic total of 660, or 7.3% of the population. This should provide an adequate work force, and if the recruiting was in fact restricted to single men, no detrimental effects should result.

TAX AND CENSUS

The response to the tax was on the whole, rather poor, as out of the total of 2380 eligible taxpayers, only 675 in fact paid £2 or less. From these men the sum of £1116 - 14 - 0 was gathered. However many of the defaulters when questioned as to why they did not have any money, admitted that they had not made any attempt to get any. Exemptions were not issued to these individuals, and they themselves said that they would try to get some money to pay their tax by the time that the next patrol visited the area.

Among those who were unable to pay, are included those villages whose economic potential is such as to make it almost impossible to earn money in the village due to the

the total absence of cash crops. Although exemptions were not issued, I feel that these villages have little opportunity to accumulate the full £2. However they said that they would make every attempt to earn some money by the next patrol.

Much of the money collected on this patrol had been earned by the men while away at work, and had been retained by them in their villages. Those who had made copra to earn their tax money were generally in the minority.

A table of Tax payments is attached (see Appendix A)

The census figures show an increase of 151 over the previous years figures, but the increase is accounted for by the rise in population of several particular villages. The epidemic of influenza accounted for an increased death rate among the children, and also for a large percentage of adult deaths.

There was the usual population movement between the villages on Goodenough, but only isolated instances of individuals migrating out of the census division.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION

Although the Methodist Overseas Mission has been established in the area for over 60 years, little of concrete worth has been achieved. Headquarters are at WAILAGI on the south coast, and European staff are at present, one nursing sister and a female teacher. Probably the absence of males would account for the recent slow progress. They are assisted by some eight native nurses trained at SALAMO, and six native teachers. Students at a fluctuating total of 60 attend the school, ranging in age from 6 to 25 years. The grades are from pre-school to standard 4. One unfortunate trait observed here is that year after year the less intelligent ones are kept on at the school, thus limiting the influx of new pupils.

Mission schools have been established in every village on the island, but as is usual in these cases, the amount of education ~~imparted~~ imparted to the local children was extremely small. The attendance of the children is spasmodic, and may be accounted for by the parents of the children taking them from the school to work in the garden on such days as they think necessary, by the over emphasis on religion and the deficiency of academic subjects being taught, and the practice of using the school children as labour in the teachers own garden.

These faults may, in some instances be unavoidable, but a more energetic approach to the real problem of educating the students, rather than turning them into pillars of the church, would perhaps bring better results.

The patrol was approached on numerous occasions by village people, enquiring when the Government was going to start up a school on the island. It was pointed out to these people that the Administration was extremely short of teachers, and that there was little possibility of a school being opened in the near future. However they expressed their dissatisfaction with the mission schools, and seemed to be willing to adequately provide for an Administration teacher should one be sent to the island.

At present the only Administration school in the sub-district is situated at Esa'ala, as the one formerly established at Mapamoiwa has been closed down, due to the apathy of the people of that area. Although supervision would prove something of a problem, I feel that the people of

Goodenough should be provided with an Administration school when staff becomes available. While the education of the area lies solely in the hands of the mission, little of any lasting importance will be achieved, as is illustrated by their record over the past 50 years.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Many small streams dissect the coast of Goodenough Is., but none are suitable for navigation.

CONCLUSION

This patrol was most interesting in the many and varied aspects of native administration which were encountered. Unfortunately time did not allow the patrol to be extended, and a follow up patrol is to be undertaken in February, during which the situation at WAIGIPA will again be investigated, and further tax for this year gathered.

From the observations made during the patrol, I feel that the area could again be opened to recruiting, if it was restricted to single men, and if all signing on was done at either Mapamoiwa or Esa'ala, where a close check could be kept on the situation.

The DASF has done some very good work in the area, but an intensive program of patrolling is necessary to ensure that interest in the schemes does not relapse. Three Trainee Farmers were posted to Mapamoiwa for the duration of the patrol, but these have since returned to Samarai.

The future economic development of this area must rest with extensive coconut plantings, and while some areas are already well provided for in this respect, there are other sections where the number of palms per head is sufficient only to meet the food requirements of the people. One move which should give the people added incentive to work their plantations, would be the introduction of a Co-operative Society to the island, which would also provide some much needed competition for the ready established trade stores.

Although the response to the tax was satisfactory, I do not think that a similar sum will be obtained next year, as most of the money collected appeared to have been retained from the time when the men had been working. It may well be that the people will be stirred into making some copra sufficient for their requirements, but I think it is more likely that they will do nothing, and wait to see what happens.

R.I. Barclay

R.I. BARCLAY
P.O.

G.D. Pike

G.D. PIKE
P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

TAX STATISTICS - GOODENOUGH IS. 1959

Village	No of Tax-Payers	No Who Paid Tax	No of Exemptions	Comments
KILIA	135	76	55	Defaulters said would pay next patrol
LAUWELA	131	57	62	Some partial Exempt. issued.
AUWALI	66	36	11	Above average response
UTALO	119	21	9	Poor response - adequate coconuts for copra.
MORATAU	134	88	33	Fair response - some payments still outstanding.
IAUIAULA	39	11	5	Very small village but plenty of palms.
WAIBULA	47	15	6	Defaulters to pay next patrol
UFAUPA	114	75	12	Close to NAUMATA pltn and plenty of palms.
L.WATALUMA	42	19	6	Few coconut palms.
U.WATALUMA	89	21	12	Few palms but defaulters to try to get money.
IDAKAMANAI	60	17	6	Could have done better despite lack of palms
KALIMATABUTABU	147	30	19	Poor response - plenty of coconut palms.
WAKONAI	51	nil	5	No cash crop in village work only source of income.
VIVIGANI	74	13	14	Sources of income limited
EWELI	73	13	13	Sources of income limited - no palms
KALAUNA	102	11	13	Very few palms.
BELEBELE	81	60	9	good response - plenty of coconut palms.
MATAITA	157	36	22	Poor response - plenty of coconut palms.
FAIAVA	125	29	12	Poor response - plenty of coconuts.
UFUFU	141	7	17	Poor - close to NAUNAU & have plenty of palms.

APPENDIX "A" ctd.

Village	No of Tax- Payers	No Who Paid Tax	No of Exemptions	Comments
BWAIDOGA	204	40	33	Poor response - close to Mission station.
WAIGIFA	249	nil	19	No excuse for this response, as people have plenty of palms. Due however to Cargo Cult.

99999999999999

Population Register

Area Patrolled GOODENOUGH ISLAND

In			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
Out			AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults				
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F
12	4	4	1	1				2	72	147	38	116	4	108	3.8	129	78	171	129	515		
1	2	2						4	55	148	49	121	6	111	3.9	102	120	154	139	521		
6	3	2						6	3	24	62	15	58	3	56	3.7	48	51	76	72	260	
11	2	2		3				1	4	38	115	37	90	5	85	3.7	76	75	121	109	391	
8	1	8	8	6			2	15	7	36	82	24	104	2	97	3.5	64	67	127	115	411	
6	2								8	37	9	24		22	2.9	15	18	40	25	98		
1	4	1						4	1	3	44	7	33	2	32	3.3	13	17	45	35	116	
1	2	4	2	1					23	111	30	92	4	90	3.5	83	89	113	103	395		
4	2	1		1				5	2	7	38	4	33	1	29	3.5	18	15	42	39	114	
11	4	2							22	86	19	71	9	68	3.4	77	70	90	76	315		
5	2	3	3						20	63	10	43		41	3.5	60	38	65	53	216		
21	6			2				7	2	29	137	25	121	10	114	3.9	112	87	147	136	493	
5	3	5	10	7	1	1	1	1	74	230	47	193	3	182	3.7	185	146	245	219	816		
6		3						15	8	80	185	68	165	7	156	4.3	200	180	209	189	804	
12	4	4	10	2				1	26	117	8	97	4	90	3.0	70	62	117	105	367		
5	2	4	3	1				3	48	139	43	138	14	129	4.2	130	119	144	154	554		
2	1	3	10	1	6			4	1	53	144	53	121	6	115	3.8	129	126	153	139	569	
4	4	7	3					1	16	83	16	71	1	65	3.9	58	39	79	78	265		
4	2			1				2	25	102	32	99	6	90	3.5	70	90	110	114	387		
	2								35	69	13	69	5	62	3.2	69	54	76	80	279		
1	5	3		1				2	29	75	23	55	1	51	3.6	55	57	75	61	254		
									23	52	13	43	3	38	3.4	50	41	55	49	195		
7	20	69	75	14	26	1	1	2	72	29	746	2316	583	1957	96	1831	3.5	1813	1609	2454	2219	8335



NATOFF. H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MILNE BAY..... Report No..... MAP 3 - 59/60.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.D. PINE P/O.....

Area Patrolled.....WESTERN AND INLAND FERGUSSON CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO.....

Natives.....FOUR.....

Duration—From.....11/12/1959.....to.....3/2/1960.....

Number of Days.....34.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Feb/1959.....

Medical/1857.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....Tax and Census Revision and Routine Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Popula

Year.....1959.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGRATION	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
PAIAIANA	12/12/59	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	7	-	3	10	
AILULUAI	14/12/59	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UKEOKEO	16/12/59	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	-	3	6	
EBADIDI	18/12/59	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	2	
NIUBO	19/12/59	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	9	11	
TUTUBEIA	22/12/59	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	3	4	
IAMALELE No.1	8/12/59	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	
IAMALELE No.2	9/1/60	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	
SAIBUTU	11/1/60	7	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	3	
GEWATA	15/1/60	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	4	5	
KALOKALO	19/1/60	12	14	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	17	21	
DIDIAU	20/1/60	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	2	1	
AGIALUMA	21/1/60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ATUGUMANA	22/1/60	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GWABEGWABE	22/1/60	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MASIMASI	25/1/60	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	
TOAGESI	28/1/60	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	3	
IGWAGETA	28/1/60	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
KUKUIA	29/1/60	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	
IEWANANIU	30/1/60	8	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	
FAGALULU	29/11/59	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	7	
MAPAMOIWA	24/11/59	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	8	
TOTALS :		97	97	-	-	4	4	9	4	3	1	2	2	49	63	2	67	100	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/4/11 ✓
5/11/6

In Reply
Please Quote

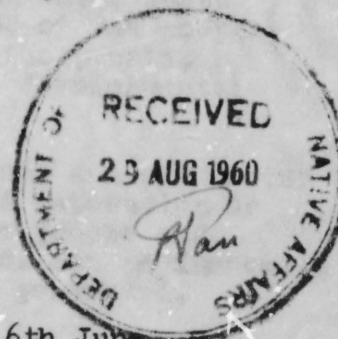
No. 30-1-2
14-3-1

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

17th August, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPAMOIWA Patrol No. 3-59/60
Western Fergusson C/D.



1960 refers.

Your memorandum 67-4-11 of the 6th June,

The contents of your memorandum which referred specifically to cargo cult have been distributed to all stations in the District. Officers will continue to be guided by the principles outlined.

To prevent any misunderstanding and to allay any possible suspicion you may have that officers here are taking "the easy way out" in dealing with cargo cult outbreaks by imprisonment of the major offenders, I hasten to assure you that if there was some other readily applicable remedy, it would certainly be applied. I and other officers here are aware that there is a certain negative aspect to applying penal sanctions in such matters and that action such as this is not a solution in itself. But I believe that where material damage is being caused as a result of the cult, decisive and salutary action is necessary. This happened at WAGIFA and at SAIBUTU, where in both instances gardens were neglected and the people advised to kill off their livestock. Such action by the people, if continued long enough, could have a very severe adverse effect on the health and well-being of the community.

I am reasonably satisfied that the application of the law in imprisoning cult offenders in recent months has been appropriate and necessary. There is, as I appreciate, the inherent danger that suspicions of repression, etc. may be generated, but at the same time there is also the possibility, in the absence of action against the prime offenders, that the cult may develop and express itself more positively and violently. I do not think we can afford to allow what are extremely foolish and potentially dangerous notions to exist in the minds of some native people and which can spread to whole communities without doing something decisive to combat them.

I have written you separately on the matter of cultism per my 14-3-1 of the 15th instant, and as I mentioned in that letter, I will welcome the opportunity to have full discussions on the subject with Mr. T. Aitchison.

R. T. Galloway
(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

copy on Native Thought file

The District Officer,
Samarai.

67-4-11
6th June, 1960.

This is the basis of the so called "cargo cult" and it is likely that some generations will be necessary to eradicate the type of thinking behind it. Overt expression may be avoided only by the maintenance of a rate of development which keeps pace with the conscious, or unconscious, desires of the people; this requires that we keep in close touch with the people, anticipate their demands and achieve reasonable developmental success.

It is necessary to bear in mind also that another factor underlying many cult movements is a suspicion of repression or suppression practised by Europeans towards Native people and, where the leaders are imprisoned such a suspicion can be increased or, if it was not present originally, it can be generated.

For these reasons it may be stated as a general rule that cult leaders should only be removed from their villages as an emergency measure in instances where they are bringing about material damage which cannot be prevented by other methods. Where this is done, however, it must be clearly recognized that the cult has not thereby been overcome; all that has been done is to treat symptoms, sometimes leaving the basic cult feelings latent but ready to break out or spread to other areas.

There is nothing new in the above and nothing of which you would be unaware. I have expressed myself at some length, however, as a means of aiding you to put the matter clearly before your staff.

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/DIRECTOR

Enclosure

67-4-11

6th June, 1960.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

MAPAMOIWA PATROL NO. 3-59/60

Reference your memorandum 30-1-2 of the 10th May, 1960.
Mr. Pike's camping allowance claim is returned as all such claims
are now payable in the District.

This is a backward area, which has evidently been neglected to some extent in the past. I am pleased to note that Mr. Pike spent considerable time in the villages and plans a follow-up patrol in the near future. This is just what is wanted - the more contact with the people the better. The Officer has started things moving and obviously intends to see that they continue. Mr. Pike has written a good report which sets out the facts and gives his ideas. You, and the Assistant District Officer, KSA'ALA, have commented upon and taken up, where necessary, all matters arising from the report and the only further comment I have concerns the cargo cult.

Once again in KSA'ALA Sub-District this has been dealt with by imprisonment of leaders although in this instance, as in the earlier ones, there appears to have been a significant proportion of disbelievers which might have been used to break down the cults. There may have been factors necessitating this action but they are not detailed in the report. In my memorandum 67-4-1 of the 10th November 1959 I drew your attention to Circular Instruction 37/4647 and quoted some extracts concerning this point. It is understood, of course, that every case requires individual assessment and treatment and a charge of spreading lying reports may sometimes be appropriate. I must emphasize, however, that such a charge is not to be considered as a normal routine method of dealing with these outbreaks. It is rarely the answer and might sometimes make the situation worse. It is perhaps opportune to draw the attention of your staff to the cultural background which forms the basis of these magico-religious activities.

In general traditional Native society recognizes magico-religious controls as being valid and practical means of achieving desired ends. Natives throughout the Territory are now aware of our culture as being far more advanced materially than their own, hence there is a strong desire for material progress to our level. If that progress is not sufficiently rapid by the means we prescribe it is inevitable that they tend to fall back on traditional means and apply magico-religious methods to the achieving of their desires.

/This is

- 2 -

Arrangements are in hand for the posting of an additional Cadet Patrol Officer to yours who, after initial training at Esa'ala, could be posted to Mapaseiwa.

(L. J. Doolan)
a/District Officer.

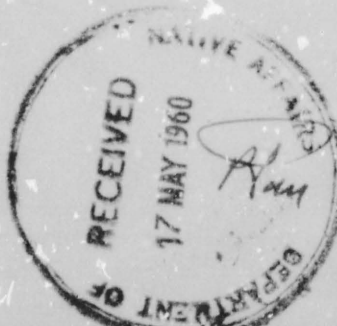
C.C.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Copy of report and comments forwarded for your information please. Claim for Camping Allowance attached.

(L. J. Doolan)
a/District Officer.

24/5.
Radio and J. C.
C.A. price in M.A.
M.A.

30.1.2



Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

May 10, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
ESA'ALA.

Mapamoiwa Patrol No. 3-59/60 Western and Island
Fergusson Island

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a report
covering above patrol, submitted under cover of your
30/1 of 23rd. March, 1960.

I concur that Mr. Pike is to be commended on his
patrolling and the presentation of his reports.

The delay in submission of this report is no doubt
excusable; however, Officers are to be encouraged to submit
reports within a short period of their return from a patrol.

Native Affairs:

I agree that the movement at Saibutu has any indication
of following the lines of the Wagifa outbreak. Mr. Pike's
action appears to have been timely and no doubt the cult has
died out. I would suggest the area be again revisited within
three months. I will seek advice as to the condition of
Kwaitau.

Economic Development:

I believe an agricultural Officer is to be stationed
at yours when accommodation is available.

You are referred to the Director's comments on Mapamoiwa
Patrol No. 2 re the purchasing of a boat. I note Mr. Pike
intends to arrange for disbursement of the money now collected.

Village Officials:

More frequent patrols of the type being conducted by
Mr. Pike will, I feel sure, result in greater respect being
shown to Village Officials.

Medical and Health:

I am informed that a Medical Assistant is now stationed
at Mapamoiwa and improved medical services can be expected.

Recruiting:

Recent correspondence from Headquarters indicates the
present restrictions will be allowed to lapse.

Conclusion:

Fergusson, like Goodenough, has for years been looked
upon as a labour pool and until the people realise the benefit
to be derived from economic development the apparent apathy
will continue, with the menfolk keen to become labourers, away
from their homes. There is no doubt that the future of these
people is dependent upon the services of Agricultural Extension
Officers and, with the imminent posting of an Officer of the
Department of Agriculture, it could be said their future is
brighter than it was two years ago.

30/1

Sub District Office
Esa'ala
Milne Bay District
22nd March 1960

The District Officer
Milne Bay District
SAMARAI

MAPAMOIWA PATROL REPORT 3/59-60
WESTERN AND INLAND FERGUSON ISLAND

Herewith the abovementioned patrol report. The patrol was completed by Mr. G.D. Pike, OIC Mapamoiva. The report is well written, concise, and covers all the more important aspects of native administration in the area. Mr. Pike is to be congratulated on the manner of his patrolling, and the writing of his reports.

The submission of the report was delayed owing to the lack of facilities at Mapamoiva. The report was eventually typed at Esa'ala

Native Affairs:

There is no doubt that the cargo cult outbreak in the SAIBUTU area was based on similar activity at WAGIPA on Goodenough Island. As Mr. Pike mentions, the outbreak had not gathered much momentum by the time he arrived on the scene and the actual ringleaders did not have much of a following.

The man KWAITAU, who was convicted by Mr. Pike and sentenced to six months I.M.L. escaped from custody on the day of his conviction and was eventually recaptured by Mr. Pike some two months later. In this period KWAITAU's mental condition had apparently deteriorated badly and he was considered to be insane by the medical officer at Mapamoiva, and was sent to Esa'ala. A second medical officer who was in the area Dr. Symes, the RMO for Papua refused to certify KWAITAU so he was still held at Esa'ala on the original warrant issued by Mr. Pike. He was under loose, but close guard at all times. One evening when the police were having dinner he suddenly grabbed an iron bar and seriously injured a constable by hitting him on the head with some force. The constable was immediately sent to Mapamoiva suffering from a serious head wound which fortunately did not prove fatal. KWAITAU was eventually committed for trial to the Supreme Court, found unfit to plead, and ordered to Bomana asylum for further investigation.

Perhaps our headquarters might enquire as to his eventual fate. I feel that electric shock therapy may work a cure on the man as I feel he is suffering from a mental breakdown rather than any actual mental disease.

Economic Development:

The future of the inland people will no doubt depend on the success of the coffee plantings that have been underway the last few years. Not much has been done, except in the way of small pilot plots. Unfortunately the people themselves are pretty apathetic and not much gets done unless someone is actually on the spot to lead them by the hand. Future success will depend largely on the availability on an

*Garfield
prisoner
in house
custody
guarding*

agricultural officer posted within this sub district. The existing staff at Senarai are just not physically capable of covering the whole district let alone concentrate on parts of this sub district that badly need some stimulus.

The coastal people do have some chance at present of cash cropping. Unfortunately they have had this chance over the past years but have not done anything about it. For instance one sees miles of shot coconuts along the coast towards Mapendwa. Each nut, which is now part of jungles of self sown coconuts, represents "money in the bank" which was not earned because none of the village people involved was interested in turning the nut into cash by making copra. There is a school of thought that thinks that if exceptional prices are paid by traders then the people will immediately produce copra. This may apply to other areas but it certainly does not apply here. When the people begin to "want" articles to better their way of living then maybe copra or other cash crops will be harvested just for the sake of accumulating money in the bank. Nowadays the average villager does no more than produce enough copra to obtain enough cash to purchase some particular item. As a result most of the copra actually available is not harvested and most likely the same will apply to coffee, when that crop comes into being.

I am not convinced that the people of this area who began to collect money for a boat, actually had the transportation of copra in mind. The ownership of a boat by a group of people would mean much saving about with little return. There is adequate sea transport throughout this area to cope with any cash crops that may be produced. Also in the south east season the whole coastline in the area patrolled becomes weather bound and it is impossible for boats to operate offshore except in a couple of anchorages.

Medical and Health:

I do not agree with Mr. Pike when he says (pages 8 and 9) "the coastal villages are patrolled at frequent intervals by boat". There has been no formal patrol to the area for years. I am quite positive that there has been no patrol for at least 4 years. The new medical officer Dr. Reid has paid a few visits to Kalokalo mission station and old villages of a special nature but no formal medical patrol has been through the area for a long time. If Dr. Reid gets a medical assistant to replace the one recently transferred I am sure that the area will then get some decent medical patrolling.

Housing:

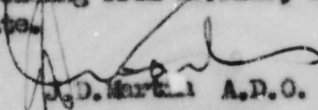
Mr. Pike's remarks should be noted. The people live scattered about in family groups. There are no formal villages. Housing is poor to say the least of it and houses are built mainly in association with the garden area. A roof and supporting posts is about all the housing seen. Unfortunately as Mr. Pike points out this is serious so far as the Malarial control project is concerned and it is difficult to see what the answer is going to be. You need good housing in order that the spraying takes effect. Even with Mr. Pike's start it will be some considerable time before any real improvement is seen.

Recruiting:

This has been covered in a separate memo to the District Officer. I have recommended that the area be de-restricted.

Conclusion:

Mr. Pike has made an excellent start in the area with what I like to call "good old fashioned patrolling" with attention being paid to hygiene and sanitation, housing and other aspects of ordinary village life. The opening of the pest at Mapendwa has made this possible and I am sure we will continue to see some more of this type of patrolling from Mr. Pike, who is to be commended for the work he has done to date.


A.D. Martin A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. File 30/1

Patrol Post,
MAPAMOIWA.

20th February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
ESA'AIA.

MAPAMOIWA PATROL REPORT - MAR. 3/59-60

AREA PATROLLED:	Western & Inland Fergusson Census group.
Patrol Conducted by:	G.D. Pike, P.O.
Patrol Accompanied by:	1 Interpreter Gr. 1. 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
Objects of Patrol:	Census Revision. Tax Collection. Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol:	11-12-59 to 3-2-60
No. of Days:	34.
Last Patrol to Area:	Feb., 1959.

DIARY

11-12-59, FRIDAY

Departed ESA'ALA 8.45am per "VIVITWARIKE" for FAIAIANA.
Arrived 11.30. Commenced census of village in afternoon.

12-12-59, SATURDAY

Completed census of FAIAIANA in morning. Collected
tax and inspected hamlets in afternoon.

13-12-59, SUNDAY

Observed.

14-12-59, MONDAY

Departed FAIAIANA 8.30am, arriving AILULUAI 10.15am.
Completed census of village and heard court cases in afternoon.

15-12-59, TUESDAY

Completed tax of village in morning and departed for
UKEOKEO 11.45am arriving at 1.35pm. Census started in afternoon.

16-12-59, WEDNESDAY

Finished census in morning and collected tax in
afternoon. Several C.N.M. cases heard.

17-12-59, THURSDAY

Departed UKEOKEO 8.15am for HAGAMOIWA, arriving
12.30pm. Inspected hamlets in afternoon.

18-12-59, FRIDAY

Commenced census of HAGAMOIWA and collected tax in
afternoon.

19-12-59, SATURDAY

Departed HAGAMOIWA 8.20am arriving NIUBO 9.05am.
Census compiled and tax collected. Statistics compiled in
afternoon.

20-12-59, SUNDAY

Observed.

21-12-59, MONDAY

Departed NIUBO 8.15am arriving TUTUBEA 10.00am.
Census of village commenced.

22-12-59, TUESDAY

Taxed village in morning - inspected hamlets and heard C.N.M. cases in afternoon.

23-12-59, WEDNESDAY

Inspected further hamlets in morning. Rain in afternoon. Compiled statistics.

24-12-59, THURSDAY

Departed TUTUBEA 8.30am for SAIAMO Mission - arriving 4.00pm. By "Seamist" to ESA'ALA.

8-1-60, FRIDAY

Departed MAPAMOIWA 10.45 per "Seamist" for IMALEIE No. 1 arriving 12.15pm. Inspected hamlets later.

9-1-60, SATURDAY

Departed IMALEIE No. 1 9.15am for IMALEIE No. 2 - arriving 11.15am. Censused and taxed village. Also inspected hamlets.

10-1-60, SUNDAY

Observed.

11-1-60, MONDAY

Departed from IMALEIE No. 2, 8.20am for SAIBUTU, arriving 11.15am. Censused and taxed village. Also heard C.N.M. case in afternoon.

12-1-60, TUESDAY

Interviewed relations of escaped prisoners. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. One prisoner recaptured.

13-1-60, WEDNESDAY

Inspected mountain hamlets in morning. Heard further C.N.M. cases and compiled statistics in afternoon.

14-1-60, THURSDAY

Departed SAIBUTU for GEWATA 8.45 am, arriving 10.15am. Censused village.

15-1-60, FRIDAY

Taxed village and inspected hamlets in afternoon.

16-1-60, SATURDAY

Compiled statistics in morning. SAMBIO arrived to take prisoners to MAPAMOIWA. Inspected gardens in afternoon.

17-1-60, SUNDAY

Observed - moved to KALOKALO in afternoon.

18-1-60, MONDAY

Commenced census of KALOKALO.

19-1-60, TUESDAY

Census and Tax of KALOKALO completed. Several C.N.M. cases heard.

20-1-60, WEDNESDAY

Departed KALOKALO 9.00am per M.V. "Sambio" for DIDIAU, arriving 12.00. Commenced census of DIDIAU. Prisoner ULELE recaptured.

21-1-60, THURSDAY

Census and tax of DIDIAU completed in morning. Also inspected hamlets. Departed for GWABEGWABE 1.30pm arriving at village 3.30pm. Censused AGIALUMA village in afternoon.

22-1-60, FRIDAY

Censused and taxed GWABEGWABE and ATAGUMANA. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Heard C.N.M. case later.

23-1-60, SATURDAY

Heavy rain in morning prevented travel. Departed GWABEGWABE 3.15pm and arrived MASIMASI 4.45 pm. Track very muddy.

24-1-60, SUNDAY

Observed.

25-1-60, Monday

Censused and taxed MASIMASI village. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Heard one C.N.M. case in evening.

26-1-60, TUESDAY

Moved off to IMALELE No. 2 approx. $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk. IMALELE No. 2 to IMALELE No. 1 approx. $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. from IMALELE No. 1 to MAPAMOTWA per M.V. "Sambio", 2 hours.

27-1-60, WEDNESDAY

Departed MAPAMOTWA 3.00 per M.V. "Sambio" for TOAGESI, arriving 5.15pm.

28-1-60, THURSDAY

Censused and taxed TOACESI in morning. Moved to IGWAGETA in afternoon, 1 hour per "Sambio". Censused and taxed village. Night at IGWAGETA.

29-1-60, FRIDAY

Departed IGWAGETA 8.30am per M.V. "Sambio" for KUKUIA. Censused and taxed village. To IBWANANIU in afternoon. Night at IBWANANIU.

30-1-60, SATURDAY

Censused IBWANANIU in morning. Departed 12.45 for MAPAMOIWA per M.V. "Sambio".

1-2-60, MONDAY

Departed 9.00pm per M.V. "Sambio" for IBWANANIU. Taxed village and returned to MAPAMOIWA 3.30pm.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol covers the Western coastal areas and inland villages of FERGUSSON Is. It was the first patrol of the complete census division since the establishment of the patrol post at MAPAMOTWA.

The main population of the census division is located along the southern coast of the Island, with smaller concentrations in the IMALELE-MASIMASI inland region. The remainder of the area is extremely mountainous, although small hamlets are found in some of the more accessible valleys.

Unfortunately this patrol was discontinuous, owing to several unavoidable interruptions, but the overall impression of the area would indicate that further extended patrols by all field departments are undoubtedly needed. The reasons for this conclusion will be brought out in the main body of the report.

Apart from Administration Officers, there is only one European resident in the census division - the Rev. C. GARLICK, who is at KALOKALO, and no doubt this lack of close contact has been an important factor in the lack of economic development in the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The last Native Affairs patrol of the census group was approximately twelve months prior to the one covered by this report. During this period several minor visits had been paid to a number of the villages for administrative purposes.

Probably the most pressing matter to be investigated on the patrol, was the manifestation of a cargo movement at SAIBUTU village. Although the instigators stoutly denied it, it is almost certain that the movement owed its origin to the similar outbreak on WAGIFA Is. some months previously. There were many points of similarity between the two movements. The first phase of the movement came when four of the villagers - KWAITAU, DOBODOI'A and SEBULAI of SAIBUTU and UIELE of AUGAMANA, claimed to have seen visions while walking by the village cemetery in the evening. KWAITAU said that he had spoken to the spirit of his wife, and the others had been confronted with the ghosts of their respective fathers. The tidings passed on by each was of a similar nature - that there was a great cargo under the ground, and that on an unspecified day in December it would issue from the graves. When the visionaries passed this on to the people, they also advised them to neglect their gardens and to kill all their pigs and fowls, as the cargo would not arrive if the people were still in possession of plenty of foodstuffs. In anticipation of the inevitable reaction of Administration when it heard of the outbreak, UIELE said that the spirit of his father had subsequently given him a letter to give to the "government" when it came, which would make things "all right". However, when I requested to see this letter, it had been mislaid. This particular aspect of the movement is closely akin to the technique adopted by LUIGA of WAGIFA, who used letters which had supposedly been passed to him through the grave to allay doubters and encourage further support.

Apparently UIELE and the others managed to gain the confidence of the village people, who did in fact cease garden work and who killed several pigs and a number of fowls and dogs. However, I think that a core of disbelievers - or rather a group who were not fully convinced, remained in the village.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

In this instance the cargo outbreak was caught more or less at its outset and because of this, suppressing it proved to be less difficult than would be the case in such outbreaks as the WAGIFA movement, where the leader had had several months of relative freedom before the existence of the cult was detected. IUTICA was therefore able to consolidate his position as he had won the confidence of the people over a period of time. It was no more than a fortnight between the spreading of the word, and my arrival in the village, so the people were more willing to listen to someone ridiculing the idea of the existence of cargo.

Upon my arrival in the village, a meeting was held and the hopelessness of expecting anything to come of the promises extended by the four men, pointed out to the people. They were urged to resume the work on their gardens, which had only been interrupted for a few days, as the yam planting season was due. These exhortations must have been effective, for on my second visit to the village, large gardens were seen to have been cleared and planted. Action was taken against the instigators of the movement under Sec. 71(b) of the N.R.O.'s and DOBODOI'A, ULEIE and KWAITAU were each sentenced to six months imprisonment. SEBULAI, when questioned, admitted that he had not, in fact, seen the visions, but was merely repeating what his elder brother DOBODOI'A had told him. In view of his youth, he was dismissed with a warning.

Probably the moving spirit behind the outbreak was ULEIE, and the others were merely influenced by him to substantiate his story. KWAITAU subsequently proved to be mentally unbalanced, and in this aspect also, the parallel between this and the WAGIFA outbreak can be seen. DOBODOI'A's part is more difficult to understand, as he had no family connections with the other two, but was probably due to a desire to make himself appear important in the eyes of the village people.

One dissimilarity to the WAGIFA activity was the absence of religious influence. As far as can be ascertained, the leaders at no time referred to the bible, and the origin of the cargo was attributed to spirits rather than angels or saints. This was probably due to the small influence that the mission has over these people, and that superstition is still the predominant force in the society. There were no anti-European views expressed, and no hostility displayed to the patrol by the people.

As there had been an unusually troublesome outbreak of cargo cult at WADALEI in the East Fergusson census division, particular attention was given to the villages of MASIMASI and GWABEGWABE, which are adjacent to the WADALEI area, for any signs of the spread of the movement, but all appeared quiet and life was continuing as usual.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At the present time the only form of cash crop producing an income for the people of the area is coconuts, and for this reason the people of the inland villages are lacking in an avenue for financial improvement. This will be changed in the future when the coffee plots, which are at the moment more or less in the experimental stages, are expanded into full scale plantations. Just how close such a situation is to fulfillment, depends largely on the degree of co-operation which the people are willing to extend the field officers of the Department of Agriculture. Most of the villages either have, or are in the process of getting, trial coffee plots,

What about C.I.
superstition
admission
1/5 etc.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Cont.)

and although the majority of them were in reasonable order, others - the one at TUTUBEA in particular - indicated that they had received little or no attention at all. This may possibly be due to the fact that the area had not had a visit from a European Agricultural Officer for a number of years, although several native patrols had been through. In the early stages of the introduction of a new cash crop to an area, it would seem to be necessary to have regular visits to the villages to keep enthusiasm at a high level. It is only natural for high hopes to be entertained for the new crop, but over the long period between planting and harvesting, interest will tend to flag. Native Affairs officers assist considerably in maintaining the people's eagerness, but frequent and regular patrols by the Department of Agriculture are also necessary. The formation of Village Agricultural Committees have meant that the remainder of the village people expect the committee members to do all the necessary work attached to cash crops in the village. The people were told that any benefit accrued from these trial coffee plots would be shared by all the people, and not merely by the members of the committee - and were encouraged to help in the work.

The amount of copra being produced in the coastal villages is far below the maximum potential of the coconut groves in existence. Most of the villages are well supplied with palms, but nuts are gathered for copra only spasmodically. There are several good hot air driers in the area which seem to be fit to use, but the rest of the copra made in the census group is cured in smoke houses. The only area which seems to be producing copra more or less constantly are the MORIMA coast villages, and this probably because it is the only region visited fairly regularly by traders. Several natives on this coast have obtained trading licences with the obvious intention of trying to attract some custom from the European owned store at MAPAMOIWA. The main complaint levelled against this store was the low price paid for copra and the high price charged for goods. As it is the only trade store in the whole of the census division, there is no alternative buyer for the copra, so prices remain low. However several natives in the area have now received copra Marketing Board marks, and if this interest spreads, the price offered locally for copra may be raised.

Some time ago it was apparently suggested to the people in this census division that the village should start a group savings account, and such monies as were collected were to be eventually pooled, and the gross sum used to purchase a boat, for the transport of the copra of the whole D'ENTRECASTEAUX GROUP TO SAMARAI for sale. This scheme has much to recommend it, but I feel that the drawbacks far outweigh these advantages. At the present time, neither Western Fergusson or Goodenough are producing sufficient copra to make such a venture worthwhile, and the upkeep of a vessel would prove a constant drain on the resources of the people. At the present time, boats call regularly to MAPAMOIWA and ESA'ALA and I am sure that they would be only too pleased to collect any copra from various staging points, if the production of copra in the sub district expanded to such an extent that transport became a problem. A further anomaly lies in the fact that the inland villages have also made contributions to the scheme, and it is these people who will receive little or no benefit from a boat.

As has been stated, I think that the idea has considerable merit, but at the moment the people are not ready for such a venture. The money collected has been placed into various village savings accounts, and throughout the patrol people requested that they be allowed to take their money out of the account. In many cases no accurate record has been made of the individual contributions. On Goodenough Island perhaps the money could be

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Cont.)

used as initial capital to start a co-operative movement, and this use could possibly be applied to the amounts collected from the villages along the MORIMA coast, but the potential of the remainder is at the moment insufficient for the successful introduction of such a movement. I therefore believe that the only course to adopt with regard to this money, is to repay it to the contributors. This could be done on the next patrol, which will be of longer duration.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The standard of the Government representatives varied considerably throughout the area, although the usual complaints regarding the lack of co-operation by the village people were made. However no complaints were laid against offenders for disobeying lawful orders as the Constables could not be made to specify any individuals who had refused to carry out the work allotted to him. The people were warned that non-compliance with lawful orders would be regarded severely, and that it was in their interest to co-operate with the officials.

MODILAI'ENI, the Village Constable of DIDIAU wishes to resign, and SAIDIBI was submitted as the replacement. Several Councillors also wished to be replaced.

The majority of the village officials appeared to be doing their job satisfactorily, but some of the more distant villages need more regular visits to encourage and support the Constables and Councillors.

REST HOUSES

The lack of regular patrolling in this census division is reflected in the poor average standard of the rest houses. Several requests were made for Rest Houses and police barracks to be renewed or enlarged.

It was also decided that the people of ATAGUMANA and AGIALUMA should each construct a rest house, as these census groups had been censusing with the GWABEGWABE people. In previous years a rest house had been built at ATAGUMANA, but it seems that the strenuous climb over the mountains to reach it had discouraged many patrolling officers from visiting the village. Apparently a scheme had been drawn up for the re-settlement of these people on the coast, but no action had been taken. This action was discouraged on the grounds that all of the surrounding land belonged to the GWABEGWABE people, and that as the ATAGUMANA and AGIALUMA people would have to return to their own gardens in the hills, there would be little point in building and maintaining a token village which would only be inhabited when a patrolling officer visited the area. It was suggested that a shorter and less arduous track could be found from SAIBUTU on the other side of the hills.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

Aid Posts at AILULUAI, IMALELE No. 1, KALOKALO, GWABEGWABE and TUTUBEA, and the native hospital at MAPAMOIWA, give adequate medical coverage of this area. The standard of the Aid Post Orderlies seems quite good, but they in themselves, are inadequate to deal with anything but the minor health matters. It is now several years since the inland villages of this census division

MEDICAL & HEALTH (Cont.)

have received a visit from a medical officer, although the coastal villages are at frequent intervals patrolled by vessel from MAPAMOIWA. The standard of health among the village people seemed to be fairly low, and several children were ordered to be taken to the Native Hospital at MAPAMOIWA. The people do use the Aid Posts in the majority of instances, although it was not uncommon, when compiling the census, to ask the relatives whether the deceased had been taken to the Aid Post, and to receive a negative reply. The importance of taking the sick to the Aid Post was stressed and action under Sect. 115(2) was taken against one man who had neglected to take his child to hospital when ordered to do so by the Aid Post Officer.

The second round of the Malaria Control Unit had sprayed all the structures on Fergusson Is. a short time prior to this patrol, but it was difficult to estimate how effective this campaign had been.

Hygiene in each of the Census Divisions also warranted improvement, and in many of the villages latrines were either lacking or in a bad state of disrepair. These were ordered to be replaced.

The Aid Posts inspected were all in good condition with the exception of the building at GWABEGWARE. This was still under construction and had been in this state for several months. This is an important Post, as it serves the Northern area of the Census Division, which is fairly isolated from other medical facilities. This fact was made plain to the people, but they were told that if the Post was not completed quickly, they would be liable to have the orderly removed, as had been the case in several instances on Goodenough Island.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

The yam planting season was nearing completion when the patrol commenced, and large gardens were seen under construction. As this is the period during which the villagers find food hard to obtain, it was a common sight to see widespread sago-making activity throughout the census division. Some fear was expressed by the people about the lack of rain early in the patrol, but large downfalls have since remedied this situation.

The soils of the area seemed to be adequate for yam growing, although there is very little level ground, which necessitates the cultivation of the hillsides. This is particularly noticeable along the MORIMA coast, where the mountains rise very sharply from the sea. Fish plays an important part in the diet of the coastal people, although many of the fish caught are less than 7 inches in length.

The Department of Agriculture had distributed peanut and rice seed to the villages, and it was noticed that these items were becoming firmly established in the diet of the people.

HOUSING

As would seem to be the rule generally throughout the Western section of the D'ENTRECASTEAUX Group, the housing presented a dismal picture. The people of the area seem to be quite happy to live in squalor and the majority had apparently resisted the efforts of previous patrolling officers to improve this aspect of village life. This patrol, one hundred and eight housing orders were issued

HOUSING (Cont.)

under Sect. 101(9) of the N.R.O's, and two villagers were convicted under Sect. 101(13) of the N.R.O's for non-compliance with orders issued previously. A follow-up patrol in three to four months will be necessary to ensure that these orders are carried out.

As the whole MALARIA CONTROL project is based on the spraying of the houses in the D'ENTRECASTEAU GROUP, it is essential if the scheme is to be successful, that the houses conform to certain elementary rules of construction. For example it is common in the area for a man to build a garden house only, and live in it, coming to the village only on special occasions. These flimsily constructed houses provide the bare minimum of shelter, and usually constitute a roof and several planks laid on the bare ground for sleeping purposes. It is considered unnecessary to add such refinements as walls. This attitude greatly hinders the work of the spray teams, as it is necessary to spray all surfaces upon which anopholes mosquitoes alight after feeding, with Dieldrin solution.

A further unsatisfactory practice which was noted was the lighting of fires in the small ill-ventilated houses. This causes the smoke to precipitate a layer of soot over the roof and walls which nullifies the Dieldrin solution. The people were encouraged to erect full sized houses, and where orders for replacement were made, suitably marked lengths of timber were cut to be used as a guide in construction.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The roads connecting the census groups in the division were found to be adequate, although many sections encountered tended to become small water-courses during time of rain. There would seem to be nothing which can be done about this, as many of the tracks run between hills, or through swamps.

Bridges are of a rudimentary nature, usually consisting of one or two logs felled across a stream, but in many instances even this was lacking. The streams on this island are particularly prone to flash flooding, and any permanent bridge is swept away by floodwaters within a short period. Stepping stones are the alternative method usually employed.

LAW & JUSTICE

One of the objects of the patrol was to recapture two prisoners who had escaped from the gaol at MAPAMOIWA. This object was achieved, although one subsequently proved to be mentally unbalanced, which precluded his being charged with the offence.

The following is a resume of cases heard during the patrol:

Indecent Assault	Section 87	- 1
Unlawful Assault	" 71(a)	- 3
Adultery	" 84(2)	- 5
Behaving in Rictous manner	" 71(e)	- 3
Behaving in threatening manner	" 71(c)	- 1
Disobedience of Lawful Order	" 101(13)	- 2
Stealing	" 78(1)	- 1
Avoiding census	" 101(a)	- 1
Neglect of child	" 115(2)	- 1
Escaping from Custody	" 70(c)	- 1

LAW & JUSTICE (Cont.)

The number of cases heard was less than could be expected after a lapse of twelve months between patrols, but it is usual for any cases to be brought to MAPAMOIWA by the Village Officials for hearing.

RECRUITING

The following villages in this area have been closed for recruiting for over twelve months:

UKEOKEO
TOAGESI
IBWANANIU
KUKULA
ATUTUAI
PATAIANA
MAPAMOIWA
PACALULU
IAMAIEIE No. 1
IGWAGETA

The people of these villages have requested that they be reopened, to allow the men to go away to work. I can see no objection to this, as the food situation seems to be well in hand. As has been previously noted, the completion of the planting season, coupled with an unusually long dry spell, had troubled some of the people, but the rains commenced before the completion of the patrol, and there were adequate supplies of sago and manioc available to tide the people over until their gardens begin to bear.

The discontent of the young men restricted to their villages was less noticeable than on Goodenough Is., although it was nevertheless present.

Many of the other villages had quite a large percentage of the able bodied men at work, and those villages on which restrictions have been placed, find this hard to understand.

TAX & CENSUS

The total amount of tax collected on the patrol was £1084.10.-, which was quite a good response, although there were many defaulters. Full details of the tax collection are included in Appendix "A".

Many of the defaulters had apparently made no attempt to gather the money, and these were advised to bring the cash to MAPAMOIWA for payment, or action would be considered under the appropriate section of the Income Tax Ordinance.

One aspect which deserves comment was the good response of most of the inland people, who paid their £1. readily, in spite of their limited means of gaining money. Many of the coastal villages however were very reticent about producing the money, in spite of their having large numbers of coconut palms from which to get the cash.

The only village which was completely unable to pay any money, at all was ATAGUMANA, as this census group lies in a fairly inaccessible area, and they have no cash crops at all, and very few of them volunteer to recruiters. These people were given a total exemption.

TAX & CENSUS (Cont.)

Census sheets were compiled on this patrol, but unfortunately the figures of previous years are not held at this station, so a comparison is not possible.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION

The sole Mission represented in this area are the Methodists, and the people are under varying degrees of influence of this body. The station - at KALOKALO - is staffed by one preacher and his wife. They run a school for the people of the area. As the preacher, the Rev. Garlick, is the only male mission representative in the whole region, Goodenough Island is also part of his domain, so Mission activity in each village is left mainly to native preachers. Although from my own observations, it seemed that the church had quite a large following, if the attendance at church was any criterion, I am inclined to believe that this was merely a manifestation of the average Papuan's predilection for singing at the top of his voice for extended periods, as this seemed to be the main activity in the village churches. However it is doubtful if any real influence is exercised by this mission.

Each village has its own mission school, but as is usual, the teachers themselves are incapable of imparting anything but the most rudimentary sort of learning to the village children. A more satisfactory school is operated by the missionary at KALOKALO.

These are the only schools in the Western and Inland Fergusson area. Previously there had been a school at MAPAMOTWA, run by a Native Teacher from the Department of Education, but owing to the lack of interest and support by the local people, he has since been removed. This debacle should act as a deterrent for other villages wishing to have a school without doing any of the necessary work. The MAPAMOTWA people were told repeatedly that unless they completed a satisfactory school and teachers house, the teacher would be transferred. However they neglected both of these tasks. I doubt whether this action has affected the villagers greatly, as the news of the transfer was treated with general apathy. The failure of this school can probably be attributed to interclan, or group jealousies. During the period when the school was supposed to be under construction, I was constantly being told by the Councillors and Constables of the groups involved, that the other people were failing to contribute an adequate share of the work. The peoples served by the school, although geographically close, had very little in common, and there were few ties between the groups. Co-operation was therefore at a minimum, and unless this attitude changes, similar difficulties will be experienced with the future establishment of a school in the area.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Nil.

CONCLUSION

The future economic development of the people in the coastal villages will necessarily be dependant upon the expansion of the expansion of their copra potential, which should not involve any difficulty in the majority of cases. The future of the inland people is less clear. At present, volunteering for work outside

CONCLUSION (Cont.)

the census division is an established part of their way of life, and if a future in coffee production for these people is envisaged, it will be necessary to convince the people that some benefit will be derived from their remaining in their villages.

Labour for the cultivation of cash crops on a large scale can only be achieved if the full complement of able-bodied males in a village are available for work. At the moment, predial activities represent the greater percentage of the people's time, but there is no reason why subsistence; and large scale cash cropping should not be carried on at the same time. This situation is far in the future, and the main task at the present is to get the people interested in coffee as a cash crop and to maintain any initial enthusiasm. A sustained patrol program on the part of the Department of Agriculture would assist toward achieving this end.

The area has had no unfortunate experience with the introduction of an administration school, but I do not think that this should prejudice further plans to establish schools in this area. While the present system of mission run schools no doubt imparts some degree of education, and administration school would provide a much more satisfactory standard.

The native situation in the area is now quiet, but a follow up patrol within a short period will be necessary to see that the orders issued are carried out, and that there are no more movements started among the people.



(Sgd.) G.D. ~~PIKE~~
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F		
FAIAIANA	12/12/59	9	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	7	-	3	10	5	20	5	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	30	97	22	85	3	88	27	74	77	94	99	358
AIKULUAI	14/12/59	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	51	132	39	100	3	97	30	105	93	106	113	452	
UKEOKEO	16/12/59	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	-	3	6	1	4	16	-	11	-	-	3	1	45	128	39	94	4	92	29	119	104	118	111	480	
EBADIDI	18/12/59	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	2	16	13	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	22	52	15	44	2	45	23	48	41	39	50	196	
NIUBO	19/12/59	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	9	11	5	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	26	9	28	1	26	30	31	22	23	31	113	
TUTUBEIA	22/12/59	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	3	4	7	9	5	-	29	-	-	1	1	47	122	32	99	3	102	32	102	96	104	115	453	
IAMAELE No 1	8/12/59	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	21	61	14	54	1	50	38	47	42	65	43	206
IAMAELE No 2	3/1/60	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	42	4	33	2	31	28	25	14	45	35	121	
SAIBUTU	11/1/60	7	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	3	3	7	7	-	15	-	-	-	-	31	84	13	66	3	60	27	71	44	68	75	280	
GEWATA	15/1/60	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	4	5	-	5	9	-	14	-	-	3	-	39	71	16	55	2	48	32	73	55	52	61	267	
KALOKALO	19-1/60	12	14	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	17	21	6	3	23	-	18	-	-	1	-	44	148	33	93	5	96	37	103	78	131	117	471	
DIDIAU	20/1/60	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	2	1	10	10	3	-	8	-	-	1	-	27	75	19	36	3	38	36	52	43	70	46	223	
AGIALUMA	21/1/60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	57	12	39	2	35	28	57	32	56	48	202	
ATUGUMANA	22/1/60	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	8	13	1	14	30	20	20	29	15	85	
GWABEGWABE	22/1/60	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	43	8	27	1	23	31	13	19	35	33	110	
MASIMASI	25/1/60	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	55	9	41	1	36	27	36	28	49	46	167	
TOAGESI	28/1/60	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	3	-	4	1	-	8	-	-	1	-	11	46	9	33	2	27	28	23	26	46	41	146	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

Govt. Print.—813/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child in Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS				MALES		FEMALES		Percentage of Child-bearers	Average	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M		F	M	F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M		F	M	F	M		F
IGWAGETA	28/1/60	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	12	48	6	36	4	29	31	28	27	45	41	151	
KUKUIA	29/1/60	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	69	16	45	2	41	29	46	36	65	55	213	
IBWANANIU	30/1/60	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	4	10	1	-	-	-	4	-	26	82	11	54	3	53	32	70	55	82	65	287	
FAGALULU	29/11/59	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	7	2	4	5	-	3	-	-	1	31	73	20	60	2	58	28	61	57	67	67	261	
MAPAMOIWA	24/11/59	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	8	2	11	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	15	79	23	68	4	52	30	56	52	76	74	268	
TOTALS		97	97	-	-	4	4	9	4	3	1	2	2	49	63	2	67	100	62	103	162	-	153	-	2	-	25	4	553	1613	383	1203	54	1141	-	1260	1058	1465	1381	5510

ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

RATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F		
0	5	20	5	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	30	97	22	85	3	88	2.7	74	77	94	99	358
	-	-	26	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	51	132	39	100	3	97	3.0	105	93	106	113	452
5	1	4	16	-	11	-	-	-	3	1	45	128	39	94	4	92	2.9	119	101	118	111	480
	16	13	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	22	52	15	44	2	45	2.3	48	41	39	50	196
1	5	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	14	26	9	28	1	26	3.0	31	22	23	31	113
1	7	5	5	-	29	-	-	-	1	1	47	122	32	99	3	102	3.2	102	96	104	115	453
	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	21	61	14	54	1	50	3.8	47	42	65	43	206
5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	42	4	33	2	31	2.8	25	14	45	35	121
3	3	7	7	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	31	84	13	66	3	60	2.7	71	44	68	75	280
5	-	5	9	-	14	-	-	-	3	-	39	71	16	55	2	48	3.2	73	55	52	61	267
1	6	3	23	-	18	-	-	-	1	-	44	148	33	93	5	96	3.7	103	78	131	117	471
	10	10	3	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	27	75	19	36	3	38	3.6	52	43	70	46	223
	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	57	12	39	2	35	2.8	57	32	56	48	202
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	8	13	1	14	3.0	20	20	29	15	85
	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	43	8	27	1	23	3.1	13	19	35	33	110
1	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	55	9	41	1	36	2.7	36	28	49	46	167
5	-	4	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	11	46	9	33	2	27	2.8	23	26	46	41	146
5	1	4	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	12	48	6	36	4	29	3.1	28	27	45	41	151
	1	1	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	69	16	45	2	41	2.9	46	36	65	55	213
	1	4	10	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	26	82	17	54	3	53	3.2	70	55	82	65	287
7	2	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	31	73	20	60	2	58	2.8	61	57	67	67	261
3	2	11	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	15	79	23	68	4	52	3.0	56	52	76	74	268
20	62	103	162	-	153	-	2	-	25	4	553	1613	383	1203	54	1141	-	1260	1058	1465	1381	5510



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D.N.A
H/Q

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MILNE BAY..... Report No.....MAP 4 59/60.....
Patrol Conducted by.....G.D. PIKE.....P.O......
Area Patrolled.....GOODENOUGH Is. CENSUS DIVISION.....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....No.....
Natives.....3 members RPNGC.....
1 Interpreter Gr 1.....
3 members DASF.....
Duration—From.....23./3./1960.....to.....5./6./1960.....and
25/6/60.....to.....2/7/60.....
Number of Days.....83.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....21 9...../19.....59.....to 8/11/59
MedicalApril...../19.....60.....
Map Reference.....
Objects of Patrol.....Collection of Outstanding 1959 Tax
and Attention to Routine Matters.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

RB.AMN

67-4-15

14th October, 1960.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1959/60 -MAPAMOIWA

Thank you for the above report and your covering memorandum.

2. Mr. Pike is indeed to be complimented on his conscientious attitude to his work in the field; he has submitted an interesting report in a very concise and readable form.

3. Your covering memorandum fully covers all matters arising out of the patrol, and no further comments from this Headquarters are necessary.

(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR

30-1-2



Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI.

18th August, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
ESANALA.

MAPAMOIWA Patrol No. 4 of 59/60 by D. Pike,
P.O. to GOODENOUGH Island.

Thank you for receipt of the above report together with your comments contained in your 30/1 of the 2nd instant.

2. Your remarks regarding the lack until now of a typewriter at Mapamoiwa are noted and the delay occasioned in submitting the report is appreciated. It was unfortunate that the OIC could not have been supplied with one much earlier in the Post establishment. I like the style of his reports. They give the facts and the existing situation concisely and without unnecessary verbiage. This is a good report and is indicative of a job well done. Mr. Pike has continued to do the job he was posted to Mapamoiwa for, viz. patrolling, and is to be commended for the attention he has given to this most important aspect of his duties.

3. I comment on the report as follows:

(1) Introduction. p.1. Mr. Pike should undertake the Western Fergusson patrol before the Goodenough trip he mentions. The Fergusson section was last covered in January of this year and must therefore take precedence over the Goodenough census patrol, since this area has only just been covered.

The "Sambio" is still lying at SARIBA awaiting parts which, I understand, have to come from the United Kingdom.

(ii) Native Affairs. pp. 1-3. Mr. Pike's summary of the WAGIPA cult and the action taken is most interesting, and in particular his observation to its basis as being essentially a corrupted interpretation of scriptural teaching rather than traditional magico-religious beliefs. I have just submitted a report to the Director on this matter (14-3-1 of 15/8/60) and a copy has gone to you. It is interesting to see that Mr. Pike, as the man on the spot, feels that ISIKELI, as prime instigator of the movement, should be removed as a measure of control, and I do not quarrel with his action in dealing with ISIKELI under the Native Regulations as the only practical and immediate way of dealing with the problem. It would have been very unwise to simply admonish him, to endeavour by force of words to correct his mental state, and then depart the area leaving him to continue his activity with probably undiminished fervour.

The Director is not in complete agreement with the methods adopted here in the handling of cult movements, for example, the imprisonment of cult leaders. It is a problem fraught with difficulties, but my view is that we cannot allow

powder kegs to smoulder without endeavouring to extinguish them. Penal action against proven offenders is, where deemed necessary in the circumstances, essential as an immediate remedy, but the permanent solution is rather more time-consuming, involving as it does long-range factors of education, economic development, etc. This I want all officers concerned to be able to discuss fully with Mr. Aitchison when he visits here next month.

I am afraid I must decline to act as referee in the matter of Suleiman II and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and will leave it as a matter for further research by yourself and Mr. Pike in arriving at the answer.

(iii) Native Economic Development. pp. 4-5. I agree with your comments regarding village business activity. The people, even though unfitted at the present for such enterprise, cannot be protected forever against the pitfalls of their own trading errors. They will have to learn the hard way. Your suggestion that the OIC could possibly assist by helping these entrepreneurs to mark-up their goods to a reasonable margin is a good one, but caution would be necessary in case the people gathered the impression that there was government control over the enterprise.

I had already discussed the matter of a Savings Bank Agency with Mr. Pike, and have suggested that he could take out an advance and operate as an agency in the field, acquitting through your office from time to time. But any fresh group accounts should be strongly discouraged.

With reference to the LOWER WATALUMA timber scheme, Mr. Pike could give some consideration to the purchase of timber (if its quality can be improved) for use at Mapamoiwa.

(iv) Social Development. p. 5. At this early stage, officers of both D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. will have to keep a close watch on the newly formed V.A.C.s and also on the team of Agricultural Assistants now stationed at PAIABA. No doubt they are doing good work in assisting the people in new plantings, etc., but there is always the possibility that they may be giving incorrect advice to the people. I say this because I have received reports that the people are being told not to sell their copra to the local stores, but to keep it for government ships which will uplift their produce. That certainly does not tally with what Mr. Pike reports, but it is possible the agricultural team may have offered that advice to the people. Apart from a one-trip arrangement made by D.A.S.F. to pick up native produce in the near future, I know of no arrangements for a regular pick-up of native produce on Goodenough. Until such time as that kind of plan eventuates, the people should not be discouraged from selling to local stores.

(vi) Village Officials. p. 5. Mr. Pike shows awareness of the possibilities of friction between the Village Constable and the local V.A.C. and has acted wisely in arranging, where possible, that the V.C. is also a V.A.C. member. Any tendency by V.A.C.s to step outside the limits of their own proper activity should be stamped on smartly, but they will continue, of course, to be properly encouraged in fostering cash crop development in their areas.

(vii) Medical and Health. pp. 6-7. It is most pleasing to see that impetus has been given to medical patrolling in the past few months and that much of the Subdistrict has been visited. According to P.H.D., Samarai, eight patrols were conducted from Mapamciwa in 59/60 for a total of something like 100 days.

(viii) Agriculture. pp. 7-8. It seems that regular visitation and encouragement by D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. patrols is now bearing some fruit. However, I am not so pleased at Mr. Pike's references to the people being encouraged by Field Worker Edward to branch into coffee culture, chillies and rice, etc. I am happy to see that he has discouraged these side-line activities in favour of the better plan of increasing coconut plantings. This may be another example of Edward and his colleagues acting without reference to their superiors. I will take the matter up with the District Agricultural Officer when he returns from his current patrol so that the whole line of action can be clarified. The posting of an Agricultural Officer to Esa'ala in the near future should remedy the position.


(ix) Recruiting. p. 9. The re-opening of the area to recruiting was timely and appears to be working well. I have raised the matter of the restrictions applying to married men to the Director for his consideration. I feel there might be some relaxation permitted.

(x) Tax Collection. p. 10. Tax collection from persistent defaulters is an added burden thrust upon the patrolling officer. If there is no improvement on the occasion of the next patrol, action will have to be taken as outlined in Circular Instruction 312.

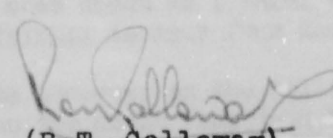
(xi) Education. p. 10. I am informed by the District Education Officer that a Native teacher will be available for posting to Goodenough Island in the 1961 school year. Mr. Pike, I understand, is now seeking out the best location for the school.

I endorse your concluding remarks completely. Results are now emerging and should continue. I do not anticipate any difficulties in replacing Mr. Pike when he goes on leave early next year. The staff position is very bright at the moment.

cc DNA KONEDOBU.
MINUTE TO:
Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.


(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.

Above report herewith.


(R.T. Galloway)
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

30/7

Sub District Office
Esasala
Milne Bay District
2nd August 1960

The District Officer
Milne Bay District
SAMARAI

HAPAMOLWA P.R. 8/59-60 - GOODENOUGH ISLAND
G.D. PIKE PATROL OFFICER

Herewith an interesting and well written patrol report submitted by Mr. G.D. Pike, patrol officer Hapamolwa, in relation to his recent 63 day patrol to Goodenough Island. The submission of the report has been delayed owing to the lack of a typewriter at Hapamolwa. The report was typed when Mr. Pike was recently in Samarai. He now has a typewriter at Hapamolwa so there should be no more delays of this kind.

Before commenting on various aspects of the report I would like to say that I believe that any improvement in the situation on Goodenough Island has been due to one thing. You will remember that I have used a phrase in the past "some good old fashioned patrolling". This has been the need on Goodenough for some time past but since the opening of Hapamolwa patrol post and Mr. Pike's conscientious and energetic work in that area Goodenough island has been getting its fair share of this kind of patrolling. It is only with this kind of patrolling, and an officer stationed in the immediate area all the time that anything will be achieved on Goodenough Island. We have been able to do it to date and it is to be sincerely hoped that when Mr. Pike proceeds on leave early next year a replacement patrol officer will be available.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

General:

The matter of the cargo cult and its recent upsurge has been commented upon in my letters 14/8 of the 28th June and the 1st July. I fully support the action in making ISIKELI, whilst realising that it accomplishes nothing positive. As I commented in my report of the 1st July, the cult activities are likely to wax and wane for some considerable time until the enthusiasm of the people may be directed towards some other channels, e.g. cash cropping". I still believe this to be true and believe that with continued patrolling of the area we will get much improvement, both economically and socially and that given time, the cult activities will die a natural death. I do believe, however that ISIKELI is better off in gaol away from the people who seem quite content to follow him along the cult road. My reasons for this have been fully expressed in the two letters referred to above.

I have interviewed ISIKELI since his recent conviction and he states that he will move across from WAGIFA to KALOKALO on Fergusson Island when he is discharged from gaol, to get away from the WAGIFA people. It is to be hoped that this move will come about as I think the WAGIFA group should settle down once ISIKELI is away from them.

Regarding Mr. Pike's erudite comments on the collapse of the Ottoman empire in the death of Suleiman the Great (Suleiman II), I strongly disagree with him. It was after Suleiman's demise, a century or two later, that the Ottoman empire very nearly conquered the whole of Europe and got as far as the gates of Vienna. It was only in the early part of this century that Ottoman control was finally removed from

the Balkans, ie Montenegro etc. and its power waned and retreated into the area we now call Turkey.

Trade Stores:

I do not think we should interfere too much with intra village business activities. The entrepreneurs who collect money from groups of villages and then squander it in some unsuccessful venture should of course be stopped but when people from within their own group collect moneys to buy goods and commence trading, though we can point out the pitfalls involved it may be wise to let them trade. There is of course a native mental attitude to be considered. If people have a small and often 'unsuccessful' (in the financial sense) trade store they still feel that they are participating in the "business world". It gives a group a sense of pride and achievement even if the store goes 'poor'. They then collect some more money from amongst themselves and start again. The main point, I think, is that the community do have an access to a store, which generally sells at a loss but the money and goods circulates in the community from whence it came and this in itself is not a bad thing.

Actually if one can get the village storeman to bring his invoices along to the office and cost his individual items allowing a small say 20% profit on articles the store should gain a little. Also if the village store can be confined to limited stocks of the items most used in native communities, rice, sugar, tinned fish and meat, kerosene and a few other things, the store generally succeeds, even if there is not much profit. Most stores however buy dead stock, needles, torches, trolley lamps etc that nobody buys and which are left on the shelves to deteriorate.

AGRICULTURE:

The Agricultural dept. and its officers and field assistants have done good work in the area. A semi-permanent patrol under a field assistant is presently in the area organising coconut nurseries and supervising planting programmes. Unfortunately it seems as if coconuts may be the only crop suitable to the area.

Any economic advancement of these people will be based largely on what is accomplished by the Agricultural department. However with a patrol officer on the job regularly patrolling and exhorting the people to greater effort and the Agricultural dept. supplying the technical ability the outlook should be fairly bright.

HEALTH:

Since the advent of Dr. I.S. Reid to Mapamoiwa the whole health picture throughout the sub district has changed for the better. In the past 10 months the whole sub district has been medically patrolled by either Dr. Reid or himself or his European medical assistant. In addition the aid post orderlies at village level are being visited regularly, changed around when necessary, and generally supervised to an extent where they are now becoming more confident and efficient in their work. This applies to the whole sub district as well as Goodenough Island, and I feel that any success is wholly due to the energy of Dr. Reid.

Sister J. Gamin of the Methodist Mission stationed at WAILAGI is also doing excellent infant welfare work on the island. She also carries out normal medical work and is constantly patrolling the area giving attention to the sick and pregnant women at village level. She too is to be highly regarded for the work she is doing.

RECRUITING:

This subject seems to have been fully covered by the self appointed protector of the interests of the Goodenough Island people, Mr. Lance Wilkinson in a recent article in the South Pacific Post. I would not be

3.

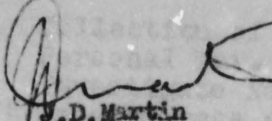
at all surprised if Mr. Wilkinson may be influenced by the fact that he receives about £15 per head for recruits from Goodenough Island. No doubt the restrictions affect his pocket.

Strangely, there has not been any large rush to get away to work. Out of a total of 666 available recruits from the villages only 221 have so far offered for work leaving some 445 males still eligible to be recruited. For some reason Mr. Wilkinson and other recruiters seem to blame the Administration because the Goodenough Island males don't appear too eager to offer themselves for work.

The total number of recruits available for work was 666. This figure coincided with the number of single males on the island some 690, odd. I do not think it very important if a few married males get away by passing themselves off as single men. Providing we stick to the figures for each village all will be well and the area will not get over-recruited.

CONCLUSION:

It is heartening, I am sure, to you as District Officer and certainly to myself to see a patrol report of this nature submitted. The day to day work of 83 days cannot be adequately described in a report. The main thing is that a patrol officer is spending a good deal of time in the area, and will continue to do so. In carrying out this patrol I feel that Mr. Pi's has probably achieved more than the officers carrying out the more glamorous, exciting and more publicised patrols in restricted areas. It has been a routine job, conscientiously carried out by an energetic officer.


J.D. Martin
Asst. District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GDP

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.30/1
Patrol Post
MAFAMOTWA

10th July 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
ESA'ALA

MAFAMOTWA PATROL REPORT No.4 59/60

Area Patrolled : Goodenough Is. D'Entrecasteaux
Group.

Patrol Conducted By : G.D. PIKE Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied By : 1 Interpreter Gr. 1
3 Agricultural Assistants
3 members RP&NGC

Objects of Patrol : Collection of outstanding 1959
Personal Tax.
Investigate Native Situation
To encourage economic development
throughout the area.

Duration of Patrol : 23.3.60 to 5.6.60 and
25.6.60 to 2.7.60.

Last Patrol to Area : 13.9.59 to 8.11.59


G.D. PIKE
OIC MAFAMOTWA

D I A R Y

Wednesday 23rd March 1960.

Departed MAPAMOIWA 11.45 pm per "NUAKATA" accompanied by Mr C. Fisher MCS. Arrived KILIA via WAILAGI 3.45 pm. Night at KILIA.

Thursday 24th March

Heavy rain in morning prevented work. Held meeting of village people in afternoon and collected outstanding 1959 tax.

Friday 25th March

Heard Court Cases and disputes in morning and inspected coastal hamlets in afternoon.

Saturday 26th March

Further Tax Collections in morning - many defaulters still not paid. Coffee area for nursery cleared by Agric members of patrol.

Sunday 27th March

OBSERVED

Monday 28th March

Inspected interior hamlets in morning and issued housing orders. Heavy rain in afternoon prevented onward movement to LAUWELA.

Tuesday 29th March.

Departed KILIA 8.30 am arriving LAUWELA at 10.15 am. Called meeting of villagers in afternoon. Night at LAUWELA.

Wednesday 30th March

Collected Tax from LAUWELA in morning. Inspected coastal hamlets in afternoon.

Thursday 31st March

Inspected interior hamlets of LAUWELA in morning. Agric members of patrol constructed smoke drier for copra, and supervised thinning of coconuts near rest house. Inspected further hamlets and rice crop in afternoon.

Friday 1st April

Departed LAUWELA 8.30 am, arriving AUWALE 9.25 am. Meeting of villagers held later. Courts and supervision of coconut clearing in afternoon.

Saturday 2nd April

Collected Tax in morning. Heard further disputes in afternoon, and inspected hamlets.

Sunday 3rd April

OBSERVED

Monday 4th April

Departed AUWALE 9.00 am for MORATAU, arriving 9.55 am. Held meeting of village people. Investigation of commercial activity in afternoon.

Tuesday 5th April

Collected Tax from MORATAU in morning and inspected hamlets in afternoon, issuing housing orders,

Wednesday 6th April

M.V. "TOLEMA" called MORATAU in morning. Moved off to UTALO 2.00 pm in afternoon - arriving 2.30 pm.

DIARY.....ctd.

Thursday 7th April

Compiled new Tax-Census sheets in morning and gave talks to villagers in afternoon.

Friday 8th April

Collected Outstanding 1959 Tax in morning and inspected hamlets and issued housing orders in afternoon. Agric. members constructed smoke drier near rest house.

Saturday 9th April

Heard some disputes in morning and inspected gardens in afternoon. Rained heavily late in afternoon.

Sunday 10th April

OBSERVED

Monday 11th April

Departed UTAIO 8.30 am for MORATAU, arriving 9.30 am. Cargo per canoe to IAUIAULA. Departed MARATAU 11.05 by road for IAUIAULA arriving 3.15 pm. Canoes arrived 4.20 pm. Very heavy rain for most of day.

Tuesday 12th April.

Collected outstanding tax IAUIAULA in morning. Inspected hamlets in afternoon. Construction of smoke drier commenced in afternoon.

Wednesday 13th April

Inspected further hamlet in morning. Heavy rain prevented onward movement to WAIBULA.

Thursday 14th April

Departed IAUIAULA 9.00 am for WAIBULA arriving 12.15 pm. Collected outstanding tax in afternoon.

Friday 15th April

OBSERVED (Good Friday)

Saturday 16th April

Inspected hamlets in morning and issued housing orders. Heard court in afternoon.

Sunday 17th April

OBSERVED

Monday 18th April

Redistributed cash collected by WAIBULA people for trading venture in morning. Rain prevented onward movement to UFAUFA until 2.45 pm, arriving 4.15 pm.

Tuesday 19th April

Collected outstanding 1959 tax from UFAUFA in morning, and heard some disputed in afternoon. Also supervised clearing of coconut plantation.

Wednesday 20th April

Interviewed people re collection of cash for trading venture in morning. Mr C. Quinnell arrived later and medically inspected village people. Inspected hamlets in afternoon.

Thursday 21st April

Supervised cleaning of cemeteries in morning and heard several court cases. Rain prevented movement to WATALUMA till late in afternoon. 3 hours and 10 mins. walk from UFAUFA.

Friday 22nd April

Mr Quinnell had medically examined

DIARY.....ctd.

WATALUMA people in morning, and he later departed for KALIMATABUTABU. Held meeting of villagers in afternoon and collected outstanding tax. Also assisted entrepreneur TOM to sort out accounts.

Saturday 23rd April

Inspected hamlets in morning. Visited Roman Catholic Mission in afternoon.

Sunday 24th April

OBSERVED

Monday 25th April

Moved off from WATALUMA in morning at 9.00 am, arriving UPPER WATALUMA 10.15 am. Held meeting of villagers in afternoon.

Tuesday 26th April

Collected outstanding Tax UPPER WATALUMA in morning. Inspected hamlets in afternoon.

Wednesday 27th April

Heard courts in morning. Moved off to IDAKAMENAI 1.25 pm, arriving via LOWER WATALUMA 3.15 pm

Thursday 28th April

Collected outstanding tax from IDAKAMENAI in morning, and heard courts. Inspected hamlets and issued housing orders in afternoon.

Friday 29th April

Inspected additional hamlets in morning. Agric members of patrol cleared and marked area suitable for coffee plot in afternoon.

Saturday 30th April

Departed IDAKAMENAI 8.30 am and arrived KALIMATABUTABU 9.45 am. Held meeting of village people and arbitrated in some disputes.

Sunday 1st May

OBSERVED

Monday 2nd May

Mr L. Wilkenson arrived in morning with queries re recruiting on Goodenough. Rain prevented tax collection in afternoon.

Tuesday 3rd May

Collected Tax from KALIMATABUTABU in morning and inspected some of the hamlets in afternoon. Mr F. Craig also called with recruiting queries.

Wednesday 4th May

Inspected further hamlets in morning and heard some disputes in afternoon.

Thursday 5th May.

Departed KALIMATABUTABU 8.30 am for WAKONAI, arriving 9.35 am. Held meeting of village people in afternoon. EDWARD NIGEA, Agricultural Trainee departed for Samarai for Auxilliary Division interview.

Friday 6th May

Collected outstanding tax, WAKONAI in morning, and inspected hamlets in afternoon.

Saturday 7th May

Minor matters in village settled. Const. John departed for MAPAMOTWA with prisoners.

DIARY..... ctd.

Sunday 8th May

OBSERVED

Monday 9th May

Departed WAKONAI 8.30 am arriving VIVIGANI 9.35 am. Held investigation into alleged poisoning case which was found to be death due to natural causes. Meeting of village people in afternoon.

Tuesday 10th May

Collected outstanding tax VIVIGANI in morning. Inspected hamlets in afternoon.

Wednesday 11th May

Heavy rain prevented onward movement to EWELI until 2.15 pm. Arrived EWELI 4.20 pm, inspecting hamlets on way.

Thursday 12th May

Collected outstanding tax EWELI in morning. Inspected hamlets later and issued housing orders. Const. John returned from MAPAMOTWA in afternoon.

Friday 13th May

Heard some courts in morning. Rained heavily all day.

Saturday 14th May

Departed EWELI 8.35 am arriving KALAUNA 9.30 pm. Spent day supervising repairs to Rest House.

Sunday 15th May.

OBSERVED

Monday 16th May

Collected outstanding tax from KALAUNA in morning and investigated finances of native entrepreneur in afternoon.

Tuesday 17th May

Inspected KALAUNA hamlets in morning and issued housing orders. Minor matters attended to in afternoon.

Wednesday 18th May

Departed KALAUNA 9.00 am, arriving BELEBELE 9.45 am. Visited NUATUTU to discuss recruiting restrictions etc with Mr C. Rich. Returned to BELEBELE for night.

Thursday 19th May

Collected outstanding tax in morning. Courts and disputes settled in afternoon.

Friday 20th May

Inspected houses in morning and issued housing orders. Moved off to MATAITA 2.00 pm via NUATUTU arriving 5.40 pm.

Saturday 21st May

Returned to NUATUTU and inspected boundary over which some uncertainty exists in the minds of the MATAITA people. More heavy rain in afternoon.

Sunday 22nd May

OBSERVED

Monday 23rd May

Collected outstanding tax from MATAITA and inspected hamlets. Some dissension as to best site for Rest House. Several hamlets wish to move closer to main track.

DIARY.....ctd.

Tuesday 24th May

Heard several courts in morning and moved off from MATAITA 1.30 pm for UFUFU, arriving 2.20 pm. Collected outstanding tax in afternoon.

Wednesday 25th May

Inspected UFUFU hamlets in morning. Departed UFUFU 1.45 pm, arriving FAIAVA 2.22 pm. Heavy rain prevented further work in afternoon.

Thursday 26th May

Collected outstanding tax FAIAVA in morning. Heard many courts and disputes in afternoon. EDWARD NIGEA returned to FAIAVA from SAMARAI per MV "KEDALUMA".

Friday 27th May

Inspected Hamlets in morning. Departed FAIAVA 1.25 pm, arriving BWAIDOGA 3.30 pm, via WAI AGI and NOUNOU. Const. JEKENGUI to MAPAMOIWA per MV "NUAKATA" with prisoners.

Saturday 28th May

Collected outstanding tax BWAIDOGA in morning. Inspected coconut plantings in afternoon.

Sunday 29th May

OBSERVED

Monday 30th May

Heard some disputes in morning. Inspected hamlets in afternoon.

Tuesday 31st May

Moved off from BWAIDOGA 8.40 pm for WAIGIFA Is. arriving 9.45 pm - $\frac{3}{4}$ hour across peninsular by road, thence by canoe to island. Compiled new Tax Sheets and collected tax in afternoon.

Wednesday 1st June

Inspected Hamlets in morning. Investigated renewed outbreak of Cargo Cult. Charged ISEKELE-NAUDOVA with spreading false reports and sentenced him to 6 months I.H.L.

Thursday 2nd June

ISEKELE escaped during night. Spent morning searching for him. Departed WAIGIFA Is. 1.45 pm per canoe for ABOLU, arriving 3.50 pm.

Friday 3rd June

Compiled Tax Census sheets in morning and collected Tax in afternoon. Also heard several disputes.

Saturday 4th June

Inspected hamlets in morning and cleared up other matters in afternoon.

Sunday 5th June

Returned to Mapamoiwa per M.V. "NUAKATA" leaving 2 policemen on WAIGIFA to search for escaped prisoner.

Saturday 25th June

Departed MAPAMOIWA 2.30 pm for WAIGIFA, arriving 3.50 pm. Night at WAIGIFA.

Sunday 26th June

Interviewed several villagers re escaped prisoner ISEKELE, gaining some useful information in the process.

DIARY.....ctd.

Monday 27th June

Sent 3 constables to GALIWAVU village at 3.00am. They returned 12.30 pm with escaped prisoner. Conducted courts in afternoon and departed 3.15 pm for BWAIDOGA, arriving 5.00 pm.

Tuesday 28th June

Waiting for boat to return to MAPAMOTWA. Heavy seas prevented first attempt to despatch prisoners per MV "NOUNOU".

Wednesday 29th June

"NOUNOU" departed for MAPAMOTWA 9.15 am with prisoners. Further heavy seas and high winds with torrential rain.

Thursday 30th June

Awaiting return of "NOUNOU". Seas still rough and wind blowing hard with heavy rain.

Friday 1st July

Weather eased slightly in morning. Const Anton despatched by road to KALAUNA to collect Village Committee Savings Pass Book, 9.30 am. "NOUNOU" arrived 2.45 pm. Seas still very rough.

Saturday 2nd July

Const Anton returned 9.20 am. Departed BWAIDOGA per "NOUNOU" 10.15 am for MAPAMOTWA, arriving 3.05 pm after very rough trip.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

This was the second major patrol of the island undertaken since my posting to the area, although it was mainly complementary in purpose, to the previous visit. Outstanding 1959 tax was collected in all of the census groups, and the sundry housing orders previously issued, were checked, together with other matters.

The progress of the patrol was unhurried, and in most instances, remained for two or three days in each group. In this way many previously outstanding matters were cleared up, and other problems which affected the people were brought to my notice. Further patrols of this nature would yield a similar service, as well as being very helpful in imparting a greater knowledge of the area. If time permits, a patrol along these lines will be undertaken to the Western and Inland Fergusson Census Division before the end of the year.

The MV "SAMBIO" was not available on this patrol, as it was undergoing an overhaul in Samarai. Its presence was sorely missed, and once again underlines the necessity of having a boat at MAPAMOIWA for effective control of the area.

It is probably optimistic to expect any major advances to be noticeable in the time which has elapsed since the previous patrol, although it does seem that a gradual awakening of interest is becoming apparent throughout the area. This is probably due to a variety of influences, and these, together with the lines along which this interest is directed, will be outlined in the main body of the report.

Tax collection and Census for the 1960 period will be commenced in this area early in September.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

Once again this patrol was highlighted by the renewed Cargo activity on WAIGIFA Is.. This is the third time that this movement has arisen, and in each case it has been instigated by the ex-Methodist Lay Preacher, ISEKELE-NAUDOVA. It was first reported that a strong Cargo movement had arisen at WAIGIFA in July 1959. This was investigated, and my Patrol Report MAP 1 59/60 covers that outbreak in detail. ISEKELE had been holding meetings of the villagers nightly, and the island was in a furore over his promises, allegedly handed down to him by spirits of deceased villagers, that on the 25th August of that year, a vast Cargo would be arriving for the WAIGIFA people per medium of a large white steamer. These edicts had theological and moral overtones indicative of his mission background.

Owing to ISEKELE's acute thyrotoxic condition, no action was taken against him in this instance, but he was taken to Samarai for treatment. However after a short stay, he subsequently absented himself from the hospital and returned to WAIGIFA, where he renewed his activities, and extended his influence to people of the surrounding villages. At this point the emphasis was placed more firmly upon the cargo aspect of the movement, and groups began marching under the guidance of ISEKELE and his newly acquired assistants - BAGITA and TAULEMA.

These activities brought about a crop of rumours which were spread around Goodenough Is. and directly influenced at least one further outbreak on Fergusson Is. The Methodist missionaries at WAILAGI became so alarmed that they contacted Samarai, and it was arranged for Mr. L. Dooclan, DO Samarai, and Mr J.D. Martin, ADO Esa'ala, to proceed to WAIGIFA to investigate the outbreak.

As a result of these investigations, ISEKELE and

NATIVE AFFAIRS...ctd

his two compatriots were each sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. Upon their departure from the island, life on WAIGIFA returned to normal, and garden activity, which had been neglected during the height of the outbreak, was now resumed. Copra production which had also been effected by the disturbance was recommenced to gather tax money, as no payments had been made during the previous patrol.

When ISEKELE's term of imprisonment expired and he returned to WAIGIFA, apparently undeterred by his previous experience, he wasted no time in resuming his activities. On the second night of his return, he called a meeting at his own hamlet - GUMAGUNABEIA, and told the villagers that he was again going to hold the meetings, but this time they were not to be afraid, as he had been given permission by the District Officer, Samarai, to do so. This permission was supposed to have been granted in the form of a letter which ISEKELE was alleged to be holding. At no time did he present any letter purporting to be this particular document, which is in contrast to his previous efforts, when two or three letters which were supposed to be handed down to him by spirits of the dead, were presented for general inspection.

He continued to hold these meetings throughout the month or so prior to the arrival of the patrol at WAIGIFA, at various places on the island. One of these spots - CIAUWAWA, a hole in the rocks on the south West coast of WAIGIFA, seems to hold an irresistible fascination for ISEKELE, as on each of the previous occasions, this hole has played a major part in the movement. He has claimed several times that he communicates with spirits per medium of this cave. Other meetings were held at BOLIMONAMATANA and GAMAGUNABEIA, both hamlets on the island.

The usual doctrine was expounded at these gatherings - namely that the arrival of a cargo was imminent, and that when it arrived, it would be accompanied by the resurrection of the dead. The militant aspect of the previous outbreak was, however, missing - although he was apprehended by the patrol before he could fully regain his former sway over the people.

The reaction of the various people concerned in this latest outbreak makes an interesting contrast with that shown on previous occasions. The attendance at the meetings was quite substantial, although it was restricted to the inhabitants of WAIGIFA Is. only. From this it would be easy to conclude that the bulk of the island's population was firmly behind the movement, but I feel that such generalizations should be viewed with caution. Naturally certain elements would be deceived by ISEKELE's claim that he had permission to hold these gatherings, and even those who were not, would certainly be interested to see the outcome of the renewed activities.

As far as can be ascertained, no one joined ISEKELE in speaking at these meetings, which seems to indicate that there was no one so far moved as to publically align himself with ISEKELE. His cohorts of the previous outbreak took no part in this latest episode, TAULEMA, together with ITAWA, who was also concerned in the previous movement, left WAIGIFA on ISEKELE's return, and moved to MATAITA, where they undertook construction work for the Roman Catholic Mission. However it is certain that there are factions in the group - a hard core of believers - who remain staunch supporters of ISEKELE, and it is from within this group that any subsequent trouble will arise. Conversations with individuals lead me to believe that the average person of the group is becoming tired and disillusioned with ISEKELE's preachings, although probably his power to attract them remains undiminished.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.....ctd.

ISEKELE was charged under Sect 71(b) of the N.R.O's and sentenced to six months imprisonment. It was felt that this action was necessary to prevent a repetition of the previous happenings on WAIGIFA, when the wholesale attendance of the people to ISEKELE's meetings resulted in neglect of gardens, with a consequent food shortage. This native has shown that he has the power to sway a large percentage of the population, and I feel that if left to his own devices, it would merely be a matter of time before he brought the majority of the people of Goodenough under his influence. Such an ability makes ISEKELE a man to be reckoned with, and as there was no way legally open to me to remove him from the area, the only action left was to charge him with spreading lying reports.

The Cargo Cult doctrine as preached by ISEKELE is not founded basically on any traditional magic religious beliefs, but draws its inspiration from the Dobuan translation of the bible - the "Buki Tabu" - although it is somewhat perverted in the adaption. As such his preachings are based on an entirely illogical premise, and the most impressive logic is of no avail in combatting it. The traditional beliefs of these people have been overlaid by an artificial culture with a new set of values, induced by years of contact with the Methodist Mission. That this culture is more desirable than the one which they previously enjoyed is indisputable, but their acceptance of it has developed into a somewhat different version from that advocated by the mission. Such a situation is probably general throughout the Territory, and it will need many more years of contact before the full ramifications of the Christian religion is understood and generally accepted by the people.

It was to this emasculated dogma which ISEKELE turned when he instigated the movement, rather than to the traditional beliefs and customs, which have apparently been broken down by prolonged contact.

Under these circumstances it is difficult, and indeed would be a mistake, to try to combat ISEKELE'S movement on its own terms, but more satisfactory results would be achieved by the removal of the prime instigator. With this accomplished the movement should collapse through the lack of a guiding force, as the first Turkish Empire collapsed on the death of SULEIMAN the Great - although this may possibly be an unfortunate comparison. It was toward this end that ISEKELE was imprisoned for six months, during which time the situation should improve itself.

Unfortunately on the night following his conviction, ISEKELE managed to effect his escape. Two constables were left on the island to search for him, and the remaining census groups were visited. The patrol subsequently returned to WAIGIFA, and ISEKELE was recaptured after a period of several weeks. He had received assistance during this period from a number of people, but all of whom were relatives, and his presence had in fact been betrayed by one of the villagers who had seen him hiding in the bush. All of the people concerned in the escape were charged under Sect. 70(d) of the N.R.O's, but from what I can gather the feelings of the majority of the people was one of indifference.

There was no hostility displayed during the visit to WAIGIFA, although I do feel that there is resentment against the Administration for imprisoning ISEKELE for what they do not consider to be a crime, in spite of talks that have been delivered on the subject by Mr L Doolan, Mr J Martin, and myself.

The level of Tax payments among this group was disappointing, as although only half the prevailing rate was decided upon, many stated flatly that they had no money.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This area has now been fairly regularly visited by DASF patrols for the past three years during which time a vigorous policy of coconut plantings and copra production has been advocated. This has been supported by DNA patrols, and is now beginning to show results. Quite large areas have been newly planted with nuts, and conversations with local villagers reveal that more and better copra is being presented for sale.

However the tendency noted in my previous report - namely the growth of native commercial activity along the lines of small trading enterprises, has markedly increased. Unfortunately enthusiasm in such ventures is no substitute for knowledge and experience, and I found remnants of these businesses in almost every village along the Western coast of the island, where there are large numbers of coconut palms in the villages.

The usual form that these ventures took was for one individual to collect sums of money from members of his group, and then purchase various items from the nearest trade store. This is of course more typical of a minor scale buyer-co-operative, than a true trading venture. In many instances the villagers themselves volunteered the money, and then expected to get large quantities of goods free, from the stock obtained. This of course introduces a Cargo Cult element into the proceedings. The people believe that the mere gathering together of a sum of money for commercial activity will inevitably bring them wealth without any effort on their part. Predictably, enterprises run on these lines invariably founder within a short time, and the shareholders then claim that the money has been embezzled by the original entrepreneur. This of course may be true in some cases, but as no records of contributions or purchases are kept, it is almost impossible to find any concrete grounds for such allegations.

Whenever examples of these activities were encountered, the remaining capital was paid back under supervision, and the participants warned against starting trading businesses without purchasing a trading licence, and without a full understanding of basic business principles. Even licenced native operated Trade Stores, when their accounts were consulted, were found, with two exceptions, to be running at a loss, through an inadequate knowledge of commercial practices.

Such occurrences are an interesting sidelight of the program introduced by the DASF. It seems that the people have been following the advice tendered by patrolling officers, and producing copra for sale at local stores. However their material needs are so limited that the possible avenues for expenditure are quickly exhausted, and the native is left with an increasing sum of money for which he has no immediate use. Enquiries from Traders on the island reveal that the average native restricts his purchases to a few limited commodities, such as tobacco, kerosene and rice, and is not interested in more sophisticated items.

This situation is a fertile ground for the blamings of individuals in the village who, perhaps in good faith, seek to start up trading businesses, and it apparently takes little effort to convince the people to invest in these enterprises.

The solution to the problem is not very clear. The opening of a Commonwealth Savings Bank branch at

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTctd.

MAPAMOTIWU would perhaps help the people to save more money, and constant patrolling should help to eradicate the Cargo element, which is at present inherent in any thought of commercial activity. However with an expanding culture and improved education, the material needs of the people will increase normally, and the problem should eventually solve itself.

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A further example of native enterprise was encountered at LOWER WATALUMA, where a group of natives under the tutelage of an ex Methodist Mission teacher, have initiated the production of pit-sawn timber. A considerable amount of labour has gone into cutting timber and turning it into building material. Unfortunately the quality of this timber is fairly poor, and the group are experiencing some trouble in disposing of their produce. They enquired about the possibility of sending it to Samarai for sale, and, while the desirability of encouraging such enterprises was kept in mind, the many drawbacks to such a move was pointed out. The people were advised to attempt to sell the timber locally to the plantations, and even, if possible, to other native groups on the island.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

During this patrol the final steps were taken in appointing Village Agricultural Committees and Village Womens Committees in each of the census groups. The appointees are as yet somewhat unsure of themselves, but no doubt with the passage of time, they will become as successful in this area as they have proved to be in other places.

However, as is usual with any new innovations, the people expect a great deal to come of them, and if their interest is to be retained after the first fine enthusiasm wears off, constant advice and encouragement will have to be given by patrolling officers - both DNA and DASF.

Many of the duties laid down for the Womens Committees merely duplicate functions which have previously been the province of the Methodist Missions committees, and this has in some cases led to friction between the two factions, and will probably do so again in the future.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Village Officials of the area continue to vary considerably in quality. However continued patrolling of the area should eventually weed out the unsuitable individuals, although replacements are often little better than their predecessors. However the patrol received full co-operation in each of the Census groups, and this time several offenders were presented for prosecution under Sect 101(A) of the N.R.O's.

It is expected that in the future there will be some antipathy between the Village Officials and the newly formed Village Committees, as has been experienced on Fergusson Is. This was due to the general overlapping of duties in many instances, and to the conflicting loyalties of the people concerned. However the Committees were given careful explanations of what was expected of them, and told that the Village Constable

Village Officialsctd

still constitutes the main authority in the group. Wherever possible it was endeavoured to have the Constable placed on the Committee.

The Village Constables of each group were paid up until the 30th June 1959.

ALIFUTA, the Village Constable of UFAUFA wished to resign, and as he had nothing but derogatory comments against him in the Village Book, his request was consented to, IALA MATADICNANA being provisionally elected in his place.

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REST HOUSES

The Rest Houses requested to be rebuilt by the previous patrol had in each case been replaced. The Police Barracks were also improved. In fact each Rest House in the area was lavishly decorated for the patrol's arrival - the work of the Womens Committees. However it was pointed out that no amount of adornment could disguise the state of disrepair of many of the Rest Houses, and it was suggested that several of these should be replaced, as patrols to this area will be on the increase over the next few years.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Aid Post system continues to provide the main percentage of medical services to this area. However during this patrol the area was visited by Mr. C. Quinnell, EMA, which was the first such visit for many years. In addition the Nursing Sister from the Methodist Mission at Wailagi had done a second patrol of the area during which the second whooping cough vaccine was administered to each child under the age of 2 years.

Dr. Reid, the Medical Officer at MAPAMOTWA advises that now there is a permanent EMA stationed permanently at MAPAMOTWA, medical patrols of this area will be a regular activity of the Public Health Dpt.

The second round of spraying of all structures by the Malaria Control Section was also completed during this patrol. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the spraying has definitely resulted in a decrease in the rate of Malaria amongst the population. Shortly after my return, a native assessment team visited the island to ascertain the full degree of effectiveness of this campaign.

The general impression gained was that the people are making use of the available medical facilities, and this should be further encouraged by the frequent patrols in the future patrols ~~in the future~~ by the Medical Assistant MAPAMOTWA.

Hygiene in the villages was of a primitive nature, and in each of the groups, individual hamlets were ordered to construct Latrines.

Aid Posts inspected proved to be in good order, and the people seemed to be co operating well, with the exception of BELEBELE, where the orderly complained

MEDICAL AND HEALTHetc

ABOUT the attitude of the people. The villagers were told that it was in their interest to have the Aid Post in their village, and it was pointed out that unless their attitude changed, the Medical Officer at MAPAMOIWA would be justified in removing the orderly. A new Aid Post was due to be opened at KILIA, which will serve a group of people who have previously had to travel quite some distance to receive medical attention. This will give a full medical coverage of the area by the Aid Posts, but such a situation does not obviate the necessity for continued patrolling by P.H.D. staff.

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AGRICULTURE

As has been previously stated, there is evidence that the program of increased coconut plantings and accelerated copra production is starting to bring results. Not only has the amount of copra being produced risen, but in many cases the quality has also improved. This is due largely to the work of the KUIARO trained Agricultural Assistants, who have constructed several very good hot-air driers in the area. In addition during the course of the patrol, smoke driers were constructed or improved in each village that was without an effective drier.

Further good work was done in thinning out the tangle of self sown nuts which are a feature of the seldom used plantings on this island, due to generations of apathy and neglect. Those new plantings which had been set out by the villagers themselves were also thinned out, as in their misguided enthusiasm, the people had spaced nuts as little as six feet apart. The proper planting distance was demonstrated to these people.

A group of Agricultural Assistants have now been stationed more or less permanently on Goodenough at KAIABA, and they are to constantly patrol the area, supervising new plantings and tendering advice on various agricultural matters. However this scheme is no substitute for the patrolling of Agricultural Officers, and it is felt that regular visits to this area by experienced European DASF field officers are essential for the continued economic advancement of the Goodenough Is. people.

Already the Field Worker EDWARD has been encouraging small groups to plant small trial coffee plots on the island in spite of Mr K. Cole's soil survey of the area done some time ago, which showed the soils on the island to be suited only to coconuts. These ventures were discouraged, and the people advised to concentrate their efforts on coconut plantings. I also believe that the large scale planting of chillies by these people should be discouraged. Successful cultivation of this crop requires constant attention, and their preparation and drying, considerable care. At this stage it would seem more satisfactory to direct all efforts towards coconut plantings.

Peanut and rice growing in the area is also increasing, but transport of the produce presents difficulties in many cases. At the moment these foodstuffs do not play an important part in the diet of the people, as the crops are grown primarily for resale to the Agricultural Dpt.

Normal native foodstuffs were in plentiful supply, and there is no indication of malnutrition in any of the groups.

HOUSING

The patrolling of this area has brought about a considerable improvement in the standard of houses. Of the housing orders issued by the previous patrol, all but six were carried out. These six villagers were charged under Sect. 101(13) of the N.R.O's. The general standard however remains low, especially in the more remote hamlets which are seldom, if ever visited by patrolling officers. A further 156 housing orders were issued, to be carried out by the time of the next patrol.

To assist in the work of the Malaria Control Section, it was suggested to the people that each householder should construct himself a kitchen, separate from his living quarters and elevated from the ground. At the present all cooking is done inside the houses, which results in a thick covering of soot being precipitated on the walls and ceiling thereby covering the sprayed Dieldrin or DDT solution, and nullifying its action. The advantages of a detached kitchen were pointed out, and it was explained how such a move would assist in the Malaria eradication program. There will no doubt be some resistance to this suggestion, as the layer of soot has a definite preservative effect on the sago or coconut roofing material, and makes replacement necessary only at quite long intervals.

Continued supervision in the future will be necessary to ensure an adequate standard of housing throughout the island. It is particularly noted that the people fail to care adequately for their elders in this respect, and the poor hovels in which the aged are living must substantially shorten their life expectancy.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads throughout the area are quite reasonable provided travelling is done during a dry period, but tend to become small watercourses in time of heavy rain. Very little can be done about this, apart from providing cordwood footways in certain places, and the digging of drains. Bridges present a similar problem. On this occasion bridges which had been constructed for the use of the patrol several days before its arrival, were swept away overnight by a sudden rainstorm which caused the flash flooding of the creeks.

Particular attention was paid to the wartime airstrip at VIVIGANI, which is a fully sealed runway capable of being used by large aircraft. At the moment it is still in good condition, but the ravages of time and nature are taking their toll, and within a few years large sections of kunai grass will have encroached through the surface, which will then rapidly break up, as has been the case already, at the less firmly laid extremities. If any use is envisaged for this airstrip, action will soon have to be taken if it is to be maintained in a reasonable condition. The roads built during the war are already, for the most part, eroded beyond repair.

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LAW AND JUSTICE

Twenty four cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters during the course of the patrol. The number of convictions, and the sections of the N.R.O's under which they were recorded, are set out below.

LAW AND JUSTICE....ctd

	Unlawful Assault	Sect 71(a)	- 2
	Assisting Prisoner to Escape	Sect 70(a)	- 5
	Adultery	Sect 84(2)	- 4
	Spreading Lying Reports	Sect 71(b)	- 1
	Using Obscene Language	Sect 71(d)	- 2
	Neglecting to		
	Carry Out Lawful Order	Sect 101(13)	- 6
S	Stealing	Sect 91(c)	- 2
	Careless Use of Fire	Sect 78(1)	- 1
	Escaping From Custody	Sect 70(c)n	- 1
	Failure to keep Village Clean	Sect 101(4)	-m 2

These totals show a decrease in offences probably due to the more frequent visits being paid to the area. However one aspect which was particularly drawn to my notice, was the amount of delinquency among the children. On many occasions small boys were presented to me for punishment for offences ranging from setting alight to areas of grassland, to stealing coconuts. These children were below the minimum age for punishment, so they were lectured and sent away with a warning. The parents of these children were also advised to take strong disciplinary action against the offenders.

This increase in juvenile crime is merely another facet of the breaking down of the traditional way of life, as in the past there were social controls built into the society, which by indoctrination from birth, prevented such occurrences. Now with the Mission schools, and the greater freedom afforded the children by the adults concentration on other matters, they become more easily influenced by any individuals who suggest committing such acts, knowing them full well to be against the law. Further their long contact with Europeans render such passive measures as lecturing, fairly ineffectual.

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RECRUITING

During the patrol, Goodenough was opened to limited recruiting of the single men, and there was an initial rush to get away to work, but it seems that after this first eagerness was over, recruits were rather hard to find, although there is still a steady trickle coming forward.

It is still too early to judge whether the system of keeping the married men at home has been successful. The conditions under which the married men may leave - a minimum wage of £5 per month, severely restricts the number of eligible workers who are married, and the main bulk of the family men will have to remain in their villages.

However at least two breaches of this condition of recruitment have been committed. Several natives with dependants passed themselves off to the recruiter as single, and continuing the deception through all stages of signing on. The people were warned against such practices, although preventing similar occurrences in the future presents a problem. A further point which needs clarification is the situation in which a widower who has several dependants, or a divorced man retaining children volunteers for work. Presumably these people are not married in the strict sense of the word, although they still have family responsibilities. Possibly the restriction could be extended to cover these cases.

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MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Missions of the area - Methodist and Roman Catholic, still provide the only avenue for education open to the people of the area - a situation which should be rectified at the earliest moment by the establishment of an Administration school on the island.

Methodist activity remains fairly static, although good work is being done on the Medical side by the nursing sister at WAILAGI. Internecine squabbling still dominates the relationship between this mission and the Roman Catholics, although the more virile Catholic body continues to win recruits. It is this mission which provides the most satisfactory educational facilities to the people, although there is a good school under European supervision at WAILAGI.

However the vital responsibility of educating the mass of the village children still rests in the inadequate hands of the native mission teachers, of which there is a representative in each village. With the economic development which is under way on the island, it is essential that the education of these people should move at a similar pace, if an evenly balanced society is to result. It is possible that the backward state in which many of the villages now find themselves is due to the absence of an influential leader within the group. If this situation is to be alleviated in the future, it is imperative that a high standard of education should be available to those willing to avail themselves of the opportunity, as the people entertain considerable respect for a man of education, and would naturally turn to him for guidance and leadership. If the people are not to get the impression that the administration is neglecting them, I would strongly urge that an administration school should be established on the island to serve the population of 8335, which in numbers alone, is surely deserving of a school.

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TAX COLLECTION

One of the main purposes of this patrol was to collect all outstanding 1959 tax, and a further £926.10 was gathered. This swells the total amount for the 1959 period to £2043.4.0. However many defaulters have yet to pay, although exemptions were issued in each doubtful case, and tax rates in some villages were lowered to £1 and 10/- per head.

I feel that some action should be taken against a selected few from each group, to emphasize to the people, the necessity to honour their obligations to the Administration, if the response next trip is not greatly improved. As has been pointed out in my previous report, the financial position of the majority of the people is sound, and could in fact be much sounder, if the people made full use of the resources at their disposal. There is some evidence to suggest that, in fact the imposition of the tax has brought about an increase in copra production, and if this trend continues, there should be a very good response in future years.

Of course many villages have not yet the resources to be taxed at a full rate, and this was fully taken into account when issuing exemptions. In fact the best response came from these less generously endowed villages, while the relatively prosperous villages showed a disappointing inability to pay.

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CONCLUSION

Many aspects of the native situation were encountered on this patrol, and the length of time spent in each village enabled a closer contact with individual problems to be achieved.

The most heartening sign was the accelerated growth of interest in economic activity, and under the guidance and encouragement of future patrolling officers, should result in the establishment of a sound cash crop economy in many areas. However much remains to be done, and it is only through continued visits of USF and DNA officers that the present level of enthusiasm can be retained and increased.

The activities on WAIGIFA Is. are perhaps indicative of a desire for progress through the minimum amount of work, and it will be some time before the prevailing unhealthy attitude can be completely overcome. If the action taken does not deter ISEKELE from indulging in further activities of this nature, then I believe that it will be necessary to again charge him with spreading lying reports. There are no real indications at the moment that he is becoming a martyr, although such signs are never easily discernable. On the other hand the term of imprisonment imposed should make him somewhat wary of renewing his meetings on his release.

Apart from this aspect, the patrol was well received, and I believe that the present patrol program, if continued, should bring valuable results to the native people of the area.

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G.D. PIKE
Patrol Officer