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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: MILNE BAY, 1964 - 1965

Original documents bound with reports
for: Cameron, volume 1.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Cameron, Barbara, Sr.
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 1 : 1964-1965 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7

[illegible]

MILNE BAY DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

MILNE BAY, BANIARA, CAMERON PLATEAU, SUAU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>MILNE BAY</u>		
3 - 1964/1965	P.W Harrison	Buhutu and Malaba Census Div.
<u>BANIARA</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	D.S. Leslie	Part Cape Vogel N.L.G.C. Area
2 - 1964/1965	G.J. Reid	Daga Census Div.
<u>CAMERON PLATEAU</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	R.J. Andrews	North East Coast Census Div
2 - 1964/1965	R.J. Andrews	North East Coast Census Div. Nuakata & Iabam Is.
<u>SUAU</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	R. B. Creagh	Suau Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	R.B. Creagh	Upper Reaches of Mullins Harbour, Suau Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY Report No. 1 of 1965

Patrol Conducted by P.W. HARRISON, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled BUHUTU AND EALABA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3

Duration—From 16/3/1965 to 24/4/1965

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES, 31/3/65 to 7/4/65.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1963

Medical 1964

Map Reference Fourmil of SAMARAI, Milinch of SAGARAI RIVER & MILNE BAY

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision. 2. Housing Inspection.
3. Land Matters. 4. 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

67-4-21

30th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

MILNE BAY PATROL REPORT NO. 3/64-65

Your memorandum 67-1-7 of 9th June, 1965
refers.

2. Thank you for submitting Mr. Harrison's
lengthy and well written report.

3. Mr. Harrison would do well to heed Mr.
Andrews' comments found in paragraph 3.

4. The comprehensive comments made by both
you and Mr. Andrews have been noted.

5. Mr. Harrison is to be commended on this
report.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

67-1-7

P.S. GALL/mm



District Headquarters,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

9th June, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
CAMERON PLATEAU.

Milne Bay Patrol Report No. 3/64-65.

P.W. Harrison C.P.O.

Buhuta Balabo Areas.

Your 67-1-1 dated 25th May 1965 refers.

2. Thank you for the above report on which the following comments are made:

(1) General. The number of this report is No. 3/64-65 and not No. 1 of 1965. Please amend your copies accordingly.

(2) Please forward camping allowance claims for the Papuan members, including Police and Medical staff who accompanied this patrol.

(3) Whilst it is highly desirable that patrols not be rushed, in the light of your present staff work load position I feel that 35 days to patrol this area was excessive.

(4) Economic Development Buhuta. I note at paragraph 32 of the report that marketing of cash crops is presented as the major problem of the area. The past practice has been for the Council Agricultural Instructor Buhuta to advise the Council Clerk, Rabe when the Council vessel "Alotau" was needed to move produce from Sagarai Valley to Samarai. Does this practice still continue and, if so, where is the problem of marketing? With the development of roads which is planned for the area and with the transportation problem being covered by the Council intention to purchase a tractor-trailer for the area at an appropriate time, the movement problem from the villages to the shipping point on the Sagarai River will be eliminated.

(5) The matter of individual land ownership as a stimulant to greater activity in economic production as mentioned in paragraph 39 of the report is one which will be covered by the administrative processes currently being established under the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance and Land Titles Commission Ordinance.

(6) Health. (paragraph 54 of report). Patrols through the area should check that the Aid Post Orderly at Ipouli does in fact carry out regular patrols of his area. This will eliminate much of the need for movement to the Aid Post for minor medical matters.

67. 4. 21. (27)

(7) Labour (paragraph 74). Please request the next patrol through this area to make indigenous employers aware of responsibilities and commitments to staff. In most cases the nature of employment and the position of the employer is not such that the full requirements of the Labour Ordinance can be imposed. However, indigenous employers should be made aware of these legal obligations and by guiding and assisting the more efficient management of the various businesses the time will eventually come when these employers are in a position to fulfill all the obligations required under that Ordinance.

(8) Co-operatives. (paragraphs 76 to 79). I am strongly in favour of the establishment of a Co-operative in the Buhutu as part of the progressive development of the area. Initially the matter of a marketing outlet was arranged in a manner described earlier in this coverage and following this consideration of a road network within the Valley and linking the Valley with the Milne Bay area. The next stage in the development is the establishment of the Siasia School and when the road system materialises, which it is hoped will be in the not too distant future, the Council has funds for the purchase of a tractor-trailer unit for the area. Once all these primary needs are satisfied it is then necessary to provide a consumer outlet for money earned and as a means of further stimulating cash crop production. I think the needs of this community, some 851 people, at this stage are best met by the establishment of a Co-operative Society and every effort is being made to do this. Our efforts, as you are well aware, are hampered primarily through lack of Co-operative staff.

(9) Reference paragraph 82 of the report. Whilst there has been neglect of those areas due mainly to the staff position, it is a fact that over the last 5 or 6 years there has been a positive trend of development in the area, more especially in the Buhutu. In that regard I am at a loss to understand statement 15 that the people of the Buhutu were frightened to state their ideas for fear of a gaoi sentence. Every encouragement has been given for the expression of individual opinion more especially within the sphere of Local Government activity. Again with the establishment of the Council and in its development and with its responsibility under the revised Ordinance, more and more matters for the development of the area should and will pass from Central Government to Local Government.

3. Mr. Harrison should be congratulated for a particularly well-presented report and for the promptness thereof considering the limited patrol experience he has had.

(J. Preston White)
District Commissioner.

Minute to:
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

67-1-7
Samarai.
9th June 1965.

Copy of the above report for your consideration and records please.

(J. Preston White)
District Commissioner.



67-1-1.

Sub-District Office,
CAMERON PLATEAU,
Milne Bay District.

25th May, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
SAMARAI,
Milne Bay District.

MILNE BAY SUB-DISTRICT PATROL
NO.1/1965.

1. Please find attached Patrol Report on the EALABA/BUHUTU Patrol as carried out by Mr.C.P.O. Harrison.

2. My comments are as follows:- Numbers in brackets indicated the para of the report.

Introduction etc.:- (1) to (4). The standard type opening section in a brief, concise and accurate manner.

Observations and Comments:-

(7) It is pleasing to see housing is improving. But as Mr.Harrison intimates, the still room for much more improvement. It is pleasing to see the improvement continuing on the peoples' own will as no council or administration pressure has been exerted over the last 12 months in regard to this matter.

(8) Despite Mr.Harrison gloomy picture the housing in this area has improved considerably over the last 18 months. The house referred to are not war surplus materials but were constructed under the defunct MILNE BAY DEVELOPMENT Company. Maintenance and restoration however is badly needed.

(90) No doubt Kilakilana will bring this matter up at the Council draft estimates. The matter has not been raised before. Tanks are not the solution. The P.H.D. shall well would however provide the economical ~~angle~~ this area lending itself favourably to this type of structure.

(14) to (16). This section is accurate. However I cannot reconcile the comparison to Maramatana. The Buhutu people will help themselves considerably more than will the N.E.Coast people who are much more sophisticated.

(22) to (26) Again accurate. Para 26 presents in a mouthful the problem faced by all this labour drained district.

(27) to (40). This presents in a good manner the agricultural setup in the area. Marketing problems for the Buhutu will be greatly improved with the development of the Buhutu timber project, ~~land~~ and the construction of the Gamadoudou/Buhutu access road. Reference is made to para 38. I intend to prepare a submission on this subject

(42) I believe D.A.S.F. plan to eradicate all the wild cattle in the tick eradication programme planned in introducing cattle to Milne Bay area.

(550)

This has been done

(70) Dealt with under separate cover. Our discussions referred. I cannot see how this airstrip can be in any way useful to the people of the Buhutu Valley.

(71) & (72). I agree with Mr. Harrison's comments. However it would be of interest if he would quote the "incidents" of sorcery noted by the patrol. .

(76) to (79) I cannot agree that there is a need for co-operatives in the Buhutu Valley. The area is large with a very sparse populations. The solution lies for economic development in the marketing problems. Much of this will be overcome with the development of the forestry resources which will bring commerce and road communication to the valley. No doubt this will bring private enterprise to the area and I am certain the a small co-operative would not be able to economically survive.

(82). I cannot agree that the area has been badly neglected but perhaps it could have been given, if staff permitted, more concerted attention. The area has two Administrations, schools, a Council Hall, Four Council Aid Posts, A community hall, and a large Community Centre complete with theatre and all facilities under construction. There is also large missions facilities in the area. . The people still live to some extent in the dream world of the "YANKEE" handout of the war years and need to realise to a greater extent that their progress rests much on their efforts.

3. Mr. Harrison's reports is well prepared and quite lucid. His statistics are all well prepared and give interesting information. His field work is of a very good standard and he is keen and interested in field work. However he has the fault of many young officers, in that he tends to shun at the more arduous task of documentation. He took a considerably long period to prepare this report and pressure was necessary. I have stressed on him strongly that good field work will lose much of its value if prompt and efficient documentation is not carried out.

4. A good patrol with satisfying results. For your information, please.

R. J. Andrews
(R. J. ANDREWS)
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67 - 1 - 1

Sub-District Office,
CAMERON PLATEAU,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

28th. April, 1965.

KALABA/BUHUTU PATROL - 1965.

PREAMBLE

1. Station - Cameron Plateau,
Sub-District - Milne Bay,
District - Milne Bay.
2. Patrol Conducted by:-
P.W.HARRISON, Cadet Patrol Officer.
3. Area Patrolled:-
Kalaba/Buhutu Census Divisions.
4. Personal Accompanying Patrol:-
Sienna Deime, Interpreter.
Const./Bugler Boliha-Paulis.
No.8682.
Constable Dawawa. No.6206.
Goodland, Medical Orderly, Samarai,
accompanied the patrol from 31/3/65 to
7/4/65.
5. Duration of Patrol:-
16th.March, 1964 to 24th.April, 1965.

NOTE- Patrol broken from 16th.April to
20th.April, inclusive when the patrol
returned to the station for the Easter
break.
6. Last Patrols in Area:-
D.D.A. - October/November, 1963.
D.A.S.F.- There has been four patrols in
the area over the last 12 months,
the exact date is unknown. The
area is regularly patrolled by an
Agricultural Assistant.
P.H.D. - Late 1964, exact date not known.
7. Objects of Patrol:-
 - (a) Census Revision.
 - (b) Housing and Sanitation Inspection
of Villages.
 - (c) Outstanding Land Matters.
 - (d) Attend to any new land matters.
 - (e) Routine Administration.
 - (f) Arbitrate any Disputes.
8. Map Reference:-
Milinch - Sagarai River and Milne Bay.
Fourmil - Samarai

9.

Diary:-

Attention is drawn to Folios
27 to 39 of my Field Officers Journal
(paras.336 to 399).

INTRODUCTION:-

1. The area patrolled included both the Buhutu and Ealaba Census Divisions; the former being the Sagarai River Valley and the latter, the south coast of Milne Bay. Economically and socially they have little in common but politically they are combined, being part of the Milne Bay Local Government Council.

2. BUHUTU:- This area is only beginning to be developed economically (mainly agriculturally) to any great extent. In the past, progress has been almost non-existent because of lack of transport facilities, the swampy terrain and the backwardness of the people. The people have had little direct contact with Europeans and therefore have not been influenced in any great way as in the Milne Bay region.

3. EALABA:- Economically this area has remained almost stagnant for the past ten years; it is only now that some people (those eager for development) are moving ahead. This latent state has been brought about by the social attitude of the people and their unwillingness to venture into new projects; this attitude has developed because of the failures of some projects undertaken in the past fifteen years.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION:-

(i) Buhutu:- The census division is approx. 160 sq. miles in area, included within its boundaries is the fertile Sagarai Valley and the slopes of the surrounding mountain ranges, also the top swampy areas of Mullins Harbor. Vegetation consists of rain forest with scattered areas of kunai grassland in the lower reaches of the valley. The climatic conditions during the patrol varied little, sunny in the mornings with rain in the afternoons; because of the sheltering effect of the mountain ranges the valley is a rain-shadow area with approx. 80 inches per annum.

(ii) Ealaba:- Approximately 140 sq. mls. in area and situated on the south coast of Milne Bay. Here the mountain range rises steeply from the coast to approx. 3750 ft., this leaves little arable flat land for agricultural purposes. Along the coast there are two large rivers, one the Dauwadauwa River, which has a valley with approx. 10 sq. mls. of fertile undulating land; the other is the Lamhaga with approx. 3 sq. mls. of arable land. The small coastal plain widens near the head of the bay on which a little agriculture is carried out. The vegetation is mainly rain-forest with patches of grassland on the mountain slopes and coastal plain.

Gamadodo, Gibara and Wagawaga the drinking water is collected in 44 gallon drums (galvanized iron) fed from the iron roofs of numerous houses. Also at Wagawaga there is a reticulated water system which is continually flowing; this is an excellent source of fresh water for the village people. The system was left there when the Americans pulled out of the Milne Bay area after the war.

10. Milikilana, situated at the head of the bay is the only hamlet with an inadequate water supply; here the patrol found it difficult to obtain fresh drinking water. One way of overcoming this would be for the council to erect a suitably sized water tank to supply the 30 odd inhabitants with adequate fresh drinking water.

11. (iv) Hygiene and sanitation is fair throughout the area. Coastal people found it difficult to dig latrines to any great depth; these people were instructed to construct their latrines over the sea in future, this being the most hygienic way of disposal.

12. There is a general trend in both census divisions for the people to move out of the village area to individual housing sites on their own land.

Village Officials:

13. Because of the introduction of a council to the area village officials are no longer needed. ~~therefore they~~

Outline of Political Situation:

14. Buhutu: The Buhutu people, although small in number and scattered over a very large area; act as one compact unit under the leadership of their five councillors. These people are somewhat similar to those of the Maramatana area in that they are enthusiastic and eager for development. They are not content to sit down and wait but are using their own initiative to build roads and bridges in conjunction with the Sagarah Plantation manager.

15. Their attitude towards the Administration is good despite the lack of government activity in the area. The people tend to be rather shy but after speaking to some of them individually this shyness was mainly fear; they were frightened to say anything and state their ideas for fear of going to jail. A step-up of Administration activity in the area would overcome this feeling to a great extent.

16. Despite this feeling the people are looking to the Administration for help in the future; their wants being along the lines of agricultural development and co-operative societies.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

5. General comments and aspects are as follows:-

Reception of Patrol:

6. The patrol received a friendly welcome at all villages, but more so in the Buhutu area, here the people showed more interest in the patrol's activities.

Villages:

7. Buhutu: (i) The standard of housing in this area has improved greatly since the last patrol. All the housing instructions given by the last officer have been carried out or are in the last stages of being carried out. All the houses are of similar design, wether built with nails or otherwise; all are built off the ground at a height of three to four feet with kitchens at the same level.

(ii) The siting of all hamlets is good, where this has not been so in the past the people concerned have moved to better sites, in most cases nearer their gardens; thus the villages tend to be scattered rather than being in close proximity to each other, as in the past.

(iii) Water is fetched from swift flowing streams close to the hamlets, the people making sure that there is nobody living upstream.

(iv) Again, hygiene and sanitation in all villages are good, latrines being constructed as instructed by the officer on the last patrol. Pigs are kept out of the villages and are fenced in accordance with the council pig rule.

8. Ealaba: (i) The standard of housing in the bay area is very poor in most cases with the exceptions of Lamhaga village and the people who live inland from the coast. Houses in the coastal areas are mainly built out of surplus war materials and are of european design; these houses have not been maintained and are all rotten, the people have been encouraged to pull them down and construct native material ones.

9. Overall the people show a lack of interest in their living conditions; action has been taken to encourage the people to improve this situation. The writer must admit though that housing has improved somewhat over the last two years.

(ii) Housing sites of all hamlets and villages are well situated wether on the coastal plain or on the sides of mountain ridges. Dalo hamlet would be an exception where flood waters rise quite near some of the houses; the people are moving, however to a higher piece of ground further along the coast.

(iii) Water supply in most hamlets comes from nearby creeks although in the villages of

17. There are two missions represented in the area namely the Roman Catholic Mission and the Kwato Extention Mission, both of whom have approximately the same amount of influence. The general attitude towards these missions is not as enthulastic as elsewhere in the sub-district - because of their backwardness they have retained most of their traditional customary beliefs.

18. Although there has been little direct contact with Europeans, the general attitude towards them is cordial, the Europeans that have been and lived in the area have left a good impression on the people.

19. Native custom is adhered to in relation to the maintenance of the aged and dependence of absentees.

20. Absenteeism will be dealt with in the statistical summary; of those absent from the village a high percentage are children attending mission schools and workers employed on Sagarai and Tomanau Plantations and inside the district, the other absentees are mainly at work in Port Moresby.

21. Salaba: The Salaba peoples are friendly but traditionally lethargic, they lack the appetite for progress and development, and are content to do the minimum amount of work knowing they can exist on this. However there is a minority who do not think this way, these people having the best houses, the most coconut and coffee trees and hold a significant place in the community.

22. The people seem to suppress their dislike (if it exists) for mixed race people, adopting them into the community quite readily.

23. The attitude towards the Administration and Europeans in general is good, the people looking towards both for help in their development.

24. Adequate provision is made for the aged and dependence of absentees. "Marriage Gift" is of no problem, if a slight dispute does arise the councillors and other influential people arbitrate the matter.

25. As in the Buhutu area there are only two missions represented, they being Kwato Extention Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission. As both these missions have been in the area for a long time the peoples attitude towards them is one of acceptance.

26. A large percentage of those absent from the village are school children both in primary and secondary schools. Of the laborers, many are skilled and semi-skilled, most having technical training at Kwato Mission. It is thought that as the sub-district develops some of these workers will return thus lessening the drain of skilled and semi-skilled laborers from the district.

Agriculture:

27. Agriculture in both these census divisions come under the direct control of the SINAEADA Agricultural Centre, therefore I shall only give a general outline of agriculture in the areas.

28. Buhutu: This census division has the greatest agricultural potential of the entire sub-district, included within its boundaries is the large, relatively fertile Sagarai River Valley. Quite a few people have expressed their interest in agricultural development whether it be copra or coffee production. This attitude is almost certainly the result of extension work carried out by the Department of Agriculture over the past year or so.

29. The subsistence pattern of agriculture is still basically unchanged; yam, sweet potato, pumpkin, and taro being the main crops, this is supplemented by corn, tomatoes, beans, asparagus, tapioca, bananas, pineapple, lemon, watermelon, and paw-paw, with a possibility of rice and peanuts being grown.

30. (i) Copra and coffee are the two cash crops of the area, little of either has been grown in the past but it is surmised that there will be a considerable amount of planting in the near future due to the extension work done by the Agricultural Department, and the stepping up of Administration activity in the area. Rubber, another cash crop of the area was introduced by the now retired plantation manager of Sagarai Plantation but has failed to catch on, the manager offering to buy the tapped rubber from the people.

31. (ii) Because of the introduction of cash cropping to the area land tenure system is changing. There is a slight movement towards individual land ownership. This is hardly noticeable at present but with the fast development of the area, this situation will possibly change rather swiftly. Planting is at present on an individual basis and will probably remain so as there is ample land for expansion.

32. (iii) Marketing the cash crops is at present the major problem of the area, development being retarded by this.

33. At present the people have to man-handle their produce to the shipping point, the shortest haul being an hours walk. The plantation manager, together with the village people are in the process of making the existing tracks passable to motor traffic as far up the valley as IPOULI and down to SIASIADA; this will ease the transportation problem considerably for the time being.

34. It has been made clear to the village people by both the Agricultural Officer and the writer that if they step up the production of coffee and copra, transport will almost certainly come their way. With the advent of the council tractor and trailer and the development of the timber resources the problem of transport will be overcome.

35. Kalaka: As with most other areas around the bay, agriculture has stagnated to a considerable degree, this is mainly due to the attitude of the people towards work. During the last few years, though, development in agriculture has increased considerably.

36. Subsistence agriculture has changed little, the main crops being sweet potato, yams, taro and pumpkin, supplemented by tomatoes, cucumber, asparagus, beans, lemons, orange, grapefruit, nectarines, pineapples, bananas, pawpaw, mangoes, rose apple and pomalons.

37. (i) Copra predominates as the major cash crop of the division; a small amount of coffee is grown near the head of the bay and around Wagawaga. Coffee was originally introduced in about 1956 when pilot plots of about 50 trees were planted, quite a few people have let these plots deteriorate badly through lack of attention. However there are a few people who have expanded and are attending their plots; for example councillor TILAKA from GIBARA has a total of approx. 1200 trees, 900 of which are mature.

38. Fresh fruit and vegetables are grown on a cash crop basis but only on a small scale. The produce is transported to Samarai in small dugout canoes but this is done intermittently at the present time. In the near future one village, namely GWAWILI, has expressed there wishes to start a small market at Cameron and supply fresh food once a week.

39. (ii) The effect of cash cropping on land tenure is quite noticeable, as with other parts of the Sub-District. There is a trend towards individual tenure of land, the people preferring to grow crops on their own land rather than on communal clan land. One or two people (acquired individual land ownership and if they could have their land surveyed, this could be done through the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance thus securing for the owners individual land titles.

40. (iii) Copra is shipped to Samarai by the councils boat and marketed through the Copra Marketing Board. The marketing of coffee is handled by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Livestock:

41. Pigs and fowls are the only livestock kept by the village, these are used mainly for exchange and celebration purposes. Sagarai plantation run a small herd of cattle for the purposes of obtaining fresh meat and milk.

42. A large number of wild cattle roam the lower reaches of the valley, becoming quite a problem to the village people as their gardens are being ruined by them. Some effort should be made to annihilate these pests before they become a real problem.

Forests:

43. A forestry survey was conducted at the beginning of the year by the Department of Forests to investigate the potential of the timber resources of the Buhutu. Some development in this sphere is expected to take place within 24 months.

Commerce and Industry:

44. Buhutu: Because of the problem of transport little, if any commercial activities has been undertaken by the people. There are two trade stores in the area, both being owned and operated by Sagarai Plantation.

45. Matter dealing with Co-operatives will be placed under a separate heading.

46. Ealaba: There are five privately owned trade stores and one co-operative store situated in various villages along the whole length of the coast. There are at least two more people wanting trading licences.

47. Numerous Kwato trained people have set up small scale bakeries in their houses providing bread for the village people. Bread is also baked by the two missions in the area. The manufacture of mats and basket ware is also undertaken by the various womens' committees.

Land:

48. All land matters were attended to but not finalized because of the nature of them. These and other land matters will be attended to after the report is finished. One land matter has changed considerably the owner having bought the land by native custom. This matter can now possibly be dealt with under the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance of January, 1965.

Complaints:

49. Only a small number of complaints were made to the patrol of these the majority were family troubles, all of which were arbitrated by the writer. One stealing case was reported and investigated.

Courts:

50. As the patrolling officer is a cadet all court matters that could not be arbitrated were sent to Cameron Plateau for hearing; the majority of these being maintenance cases.

Rest Houses:

51. Buhutu: All rest houses were in fair condition, the older ones (Mila and Ipouli) being demolished and new ones constructed when the patrol had left the area. This was noticed when the writer returned on the medical patrol.

52. Kalaba: Again rest houses were in fair condition but in the villages of GAMAN, JUDOU, WAGAWAGA, DAIO and GWAWILI, all were instructed to have them built by the time the next patrol comes to the area.

Carriers, Canoes, etc.

53. On the whole carriers were extremely easy to hire; a little trouble was struck at Kilikilana where some of the carriers complained about being under-paid, they claimed that some unknown person had paid them an exuberant amount of money to carry over a short distance. Apparently this has happened before to other officers when travelling through this village.

Health:

54. Buhutu: The general health of the area was rather poor, numerous people being absent from census because of sickness. Although the people in the upper reaches of the valley were generally of better health than in elsewhere there was a greater incidence of untreated sores. This lack of medical attention is due to the fact that the people have to walk quite a distance to the aid post (2 to 4 hours walk).

55. Incidence of whooping cough was found mainly in the lower reaches of the valley, this has now been checked by the Department of Health. Numerous cases of pneumonia were also reported to the patrol and the medical assistant.

56.

Health:

56. Ealaba: General health in this census division is good with a minimum of sickness, although one or two incidents of whooping cough were reported to the Catholic Mission at Daio. Because of the influence of sorcery in the area quite a few medical cases go unreported or are reported too late. One such incident occurred whilst the patrol was in the area, many other people were told to report to the aid post as soon as possible.

57. Medical services are provided by the Catholic Mission and numerous Administration aid posts. These are as follows :-

	TYPE OF EST.	LOCALITY	STAFF
CATHOLIC	Hospital	Daio	Sisters & Nurses.
ADMIN.	Aid Posts	Gibara	A.P.O.
		Wagawaga	Kwato trained nurse.
		Lantaga	A.P.O.

58. There is only one Administration aid post in the Buhutu which is staffed by an Aid Post Orderly. Sagarai plantation as well as treating their own laborers, have given treatment to village people who go there for help.

59. It would be of great advantage to the people if a health education programme was carried out in both areas, thus enabling the people to become aware of the responsibility to themselves and their children as far as general health and hygiene go.

Education:

60. Education statistics of both census divisions may be found on the following page.

Roads and Bridges:

61. Buhutu: The foot tracks in the division are in a well kept condition considering the swampy terrain in some areas. In all cases, on either side of the villages, drains have been dug to keep the water off the roads as far as possible.

62. The only stretch of vehicular road exists between Sagarai and Tomanau Plantations and a short stretch down to the loading wharf on the Sagarai River.

At present, the Sagarai Plantation, in collaboration with the village people from IPOULI and SIASIADA, are constructing a road to Siasiada via Ipouli. The are also building new bridges to make the road passable to four wheeled drive vehicles and tractors in any season. When this road is completed it should ease the problem of transporting cash crop produce to the loading point.

63. Ealabas: Again foot tracks have been kept in good condition (grass cut etc.) a credit to the councillors and the people.

64. An ex army road stretches almost from one end of the census division to the other and, although it has not been maintained in any way, it is still in good condition. This road will play a prominent part in the future development of this coast.

EDUCATION STATISTICS:

MISSION	LOCALITY	STANDARD TAUGHT	NO. OF PUPILS
Kwato: (schools in census div.)	Gwawili	up to std. 3	77
	Gamadoudou	" " 3	33
	Gelemalia	" " 2	28
Inside Sub-District	Watunou	" " 3	2
	K.B.	" " 5	6
Inside District	Kwato	" " 6	30
	Boruai	not recognized	1

Total: 177

Roman Catholic:

(schools in Dalo census div.)		up to std. 5	142
	Gibera	" " 1	20
	Ipouli	" " 1	19
Inside District	Sideia	" " 8	38

Outside District	Rabaul	-	1
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Total: 220

Other Missions:

4

Total at Mission Schools: 401

65. Attendande at the larger mission schools is fair but the smaller schools, as can be expected, is rather poor.

EDUCATION STATISTICS (cont'd)

ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS.

LOCALITY	STANDARD TAUGHT	NO. OF PUPILS
Inside c Wagawaga	up to std, 5	97
Census Div. Siaslada	" " 2	27
Inside Rabe	" " 6	10
Sub-District Divinal	" " -	2
Naura	" " -	1
Inside Rogala	" " 6	6
District Misima	" " -	4

Total no. attending Admin. Primary Schools: 147

Secondary Schools:

Popondetta	12
Port Moresby	23
Lae	2
Australia	1

Total number attending Secondary Schools: 38

Total number attending Administration Schools 186

Total number attending Mission Schools 401

Total number attending Schools 588

66. Of the total child population under 16 years, 48.08% are in attendance at school; of which 69.79% attend Mission schools and 30.21% attend Administration schools.

Missions:

67. Roman Catholic: The main mission headquarters is situated in a central position on the Ealaba coastline at Daio. The personnel on the station includes three European Sisters and one Father, also a number of indigenous teachers and nurses are on the staff; their work is mainly along the lines of education and medical welfare. Their adherents, as with the Kwato mission, are scattered throughout all villages; their influence is not possibly quite as strong as the Kwato Mission. Other small establishments are at Gibara village on the Ealaba coastline and at Mila and Ipouli villages in the Buhutu.

Missions:(cont'd)

68. The Kwato Extension Mission runs a small plantation and mission station at Bismarka, near Wagawaga; other small stations are situated at Gwawali, in the Ealaba Census Division and Gelemalia in the Buhutu. There is also a small one at Duabo between both divisions. The mission runs small schools in both areas as well as womens clubs and other mission extension work. All stations are staffed by local, Kwato trained people.

69. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has acquired two plantations near Lamahaga and Dawadawa villages but have not as yet started extension work in the area.

Airfields:

70. Sagarai plantation is at present constructing a light aircraft strip on grassland near Siasiada village; 600 feet has already been cleared by the village people, receiving £100 for this work. The site is a natural airstrip, being well drained, flat and has a good surface of shale. With little work it could easily become a category "B" airstrip.

Anthropological:

71. Buhutu. The people of this census division still retain quite a bit of their traditional customary way of living compared with other parts of the sub-district. Evidence of this was found in all the villages; large platforms used in ceremonial death festivities were observed; and "gahanas" where village elders used to meet to discuss village problems, these now being used as general meeting places for all people. The writer also noticed large eggs hanging outside numerous houses in Siasiada village but was unable to ascertain the meaning of these, apparently they served some spiritual purpose.

72. Ealaba: Because of the mission influence for the past 70 odd years little feeling for tradition exists, although there is still a strong fear of sorcery in the area, this was displayed in a few incidents that occurred whilst the patrol was in the area.

Labor:

73. The only large employers of labor in both census divisions is Sagarai and Tomonau plantations. Contract workers from other districts make up the majority in the labor lines but a few casual workers are employed, these acquiring great skill in rubber tapping.

74. There are a number of indigenous employers of labor in both areas the majority employing only one or two boys, D & G Trading Company would probably be the largest, employing about seven or eight men as copra workers and boat crew.

Census:

Census:

75. A statistical analysis of the census is included in Appendix "A" of this report.

Co-Operatives:

76. The services provided by the Co-operative Federation are urgently needed in the Buhutu census division; the people having waited for such services for quite some time. Their main objective at present is to establish a retail store where they can purchase goods at a reasonable price.

77. The problems associated with the establishment of a co-operative society in this area is at present great; they are as follows:-

(a) The lack of transport facilities and transport. This is a major problem confronting all developmental projects in the area, until this is overcome little can be done to satisfy the felt needs of the people.

(b) Capital needed to establish the co-operative on a firm footing. As far as the writer can make out, the people have a small amount of money in hand for this particular purpose; encouragement has been given by the councillors to save the little money the people earn so that a reasonable amount can be forwarded when the time comes.

(c) The Co-operative Officer, due to shortage of staff and excess work, I am led to believe, is unable to commence the establishment of any further co-operatives. Another problem is the inability to acquire trained staff to control and run the store.

78. These problems have been discussed with the people and they realize what is confronting them; they are quite willing to wait until something can be done about it.

79. There is only one co-operative society store along the Balaba coast and that being a branch of the Maiwara Co-operative Society, situated at KILIKILANA. Other societies have been established but without success, these have been replaced by privately owned trade stores.

Conclusion:

80. The writer gained much experience and knowledge regarding the handling of the people and in general patrol administration on this first solo patrol. All instructions were carried out successfully although land matters were unable to be finalized as instructed, these will be attended to in the near future.

82. The writer feels that both the census divisions have been badly neglected in the past, therefore, both areas would benefit

from a stepup in administration activity; the Buhutu agriculturally and the Ealaba by encouraging the people to get out of the rut they are in and to look ahead, ~~also~~ to use their acquired skills for their own welfare.

END OF REPORT

P. W. Harrison
P.W. HARRISON.

(CADET PATROL OFFICER.)

APPENDIX "A"

BUHUTU AND EALABA CENSUS DIVISIONS - 1965

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

VITAL STATISTICS:

1.	Population 1963 Census - Buhutu -	852
	Population 1965 Census -	851
		<hr/>
	Decrease since 1963	1
		<hr/>
	Population 1963 Census - Ealaba -	1841 (error of +1)
	Population 1965 Census -	1869
		<hr/>
	Increase since 1963	28 or 1.5%
		<hr/>
	% increase per annum since 1963	.72%
	Total pop. 1963 Census-Ealaba & Buhutu -	2693
	Total pop. 1965 Census	2720
		<hr/>
	Total increase since 1963	27 or .99%
		<hr/>
	% increase per annum since 1963	.495%

2. Births:

Buhutu: Number of births since 1963 - 27
 Males 15 or 55.55% of births.
 Females 12 or 44.45% of births.
 Birth rate since 1963 = 3.17 or 1.59% p.a.
 Crude birth rate = 31.72 births per 1000.

Ealaba: Number of births since 1963 - 85
 Males 38 or 44.71% of births.
 Females 47 or 55.29% of births.
 Birth rate since 1963 = 4.54 or 2.27% p.a.
 Crude birth rate = 45.48 births per 1000.

Total: Number of births since 1963 - 112
 Males 53 or 47.32% of births.
 Females 59 or 52.68% of births.
 Birth rate since 1963 = 4.12 or 2.06% p.a.
 Crude birth rate = 41.18 births per 1000.

3. Deaths:

Buhutu: Number of deaths since 1963 - 30
 Male deaths 13 or 43.33%
 Female deaths 17 or 56.77%
 Child deaths 7 or 23.33%
 No. of deaths in child birth - Nil.
 Death rate since 1963 = 3.52% or 1.76% p.a.
 Crude death rate = 35.25 deaths per 1000.

Ealaba

(5)

APPENDIX "A" (cont'd)

Deaths:

3. Ealaba: Number of deaths since 1963 - 42

Male deaths 26 or 61.9%
 Female deaths 16 or 38.1%
 Child deaths 14 or 33.33%
 Deaths in child birth, Nil.

Death rate since 1963 = 2.24% or 1.12% p.a.

Crude death rate = 22.47 deaths per 1000.

Total: No. of deaths since 1963 - 72

Male deaths 39 or 54.17%
 Female deaths 33 or 45.83%
 Child deaths 21 or 29.18%

Death rate since 1963 = 3.78% or 1.89% p.a.

Crude death rate = 37.78 deaths per 1000.

4. Natural increases:

Births	112
Less Deaths	72
Natural increase	<u>40</u>

Or 1.47% or .735 p.a., a natural increase of 14.7 per 1000.

Decreases due to migration 13 or 0.47%

Buhutu:

Births	27
Less Deaths	30
Decrease	<u>- 3</u>

Or .35 % or .17% p.a., a decrease of 3.52 per 1000.

Increase due to migration 2 or 0.23%.

Ealaba:

Births	85
Less Deaths	42
Natural increase of	<u>43</u>

Or 2.98% or 1.15% p.a., a natural increase of 23 per 1000.

Decrease due to migration 15 or .8%

Education Statistics:

5. Education statistics can be found in the bulk of the patrol report.

(4)

APPENDIX "A"

LABOR STATISTICS:

6. Buhutu: Labor Potential.

Group	Males	Females
10-16	62	39
16-45	251	181
Total	313	220

Adult Labor Potential.

Absentee Labor:-

In District:-

50 males or 19.12% of the adult male labor potential are employed within the District, of which:-

34 are employed within the census division, mainly on Sagarai and Tomanau Plantations.

3 are employed within the Sub-District, 13 are employed throughout Milne Bay District, the majority on MARIWATTI plantation

Of the 16 females or 8.83% of the adult female labor potential that are residing elsewhere in the district-

4 are actually employed (three being school teachers, two of which are in the sub-district)

12 are wives of absentee labor.

Out of District:-

56 males or 22.34% of the adult male labor potential are employed outside the district.

40 are employed in Port Moresby and 11 in Lae, the rest working in Popondetta, Madang, Wewak and Daru.

10 females or .55% of the adult female labor potential of which:-

5 are in actual employment, all at Port Moresby,

5 are wives of absentee workers.

7. Ealaba: Labor Potential.

Group	Males	Females
10 - 16	159	111
16 - 45	431	389
Total	590	500

(2)

APPENDIX "A"

LABOR STATISTICS:(cont'd)

Ealaba: Adult Labor Potential.

Absentee Labor.

In District:

52 males or 12.06% of adult male labor potential, of which -

3 are employed in the Division,

15 in the sub-district and

34 are employed in the district(elsewhere)

27 females are in employment within the district or 6.94 of the adult female labor potential, of which,

8 are employed in the division,

5 in the sub-district and,

14 in the district(elsewhere)

Out of District:

58 males or 13.46% of the adult male labor potential of which 3% or 7.89% are employed in Port Moresby. Others are employed at Goroka, Madang, Rabaul, Popondetta and Lae.

19 females or 4.59 of the adult female labor potential; 10 of which are employed in Port Moresby.

SUMMARY.

Totals of Ealaba and Buhutu Census Divisions:

A total of 102 or 14.95% of the adult male labor potential for both census divisions are employed inside the District.

114 or 16.72% of the adult labor potential are employed outside the district, 74 are employed in Port Moresby.

216 males or 31.67% of the Adult Male Labor Force are in employment.

31 or 5.53% of the female adult labor potential are employed inside the District.

24 or 4.29% of the adult female labor potential are in employment outside the District.

55 females or 9.82% of the adult female labor force are in employment.

ЕЛАВА-ВУНУ

