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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY  
STATION: SAMARAI  
VOLUME No: 15

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 27 - 5

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
FORT MORESBY - 1991

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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2/19 7/19/72

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

SAMARAI

1971-1972

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1/71-72	A.J.Potter	Bwana Bwana Council Area
2/71-72	P.Somers R.Mumme	Samarai Local Islands C.D.
3/71-72	R.Mumme	Suau West Coast

SUAU

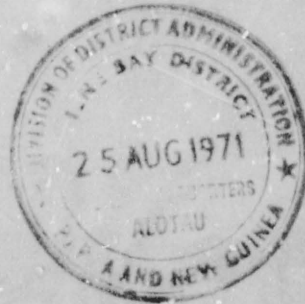
1/71-72	A.M.Didlick	Suau C.D.
2/71-72	X.Baibuni	Suau C.D.

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(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **SAMARAI PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72**

Subdistrict..... **SAMARAI.**

District..... **MILNE BAY**

Type of Patrol..... **SPECIAL PURPOSE.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **A.J. POTTER, A.P.C. (Council Adviser)**

Area Patrolled..... **BWANA BWANA COUNCIL AREA.**

(Council and/or

Census Division/s)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

**Manwari Ubedaiu (Interpreter)**

**Mr. J. Love, Co-operatives Officer.**

**1 Business Development Officer.**

Duration of Patrol—from..... **2 / 8 / 71** to..... **11 / 8 / 71**

No. of Days..... **9**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... **No. 2 of 1970/71**

Date..... **6.7.70** Duration..... **12 days**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **To conduct Local Government Council Nomination  
and Pre-election.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **Bwana Bwana Council Area.**

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please

/ /10

.....  
District Commissioner.

67-4-4

DDC

CG:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KCHIDUBU.

67-4-6

22nd December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
ALOTAU.

SAKARAI PATROL NO.1 OF 1971/72.

Your reference is 67-4-4(1) of 26th August, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above Report by  
Mr. A.J. Potter, Assistant Patrol Officer, of the Bwana Bwana Local Govern-  
ment Council area.

All field staff must submit patrol reports as instructed or  
otherwise. These include the Local Government staff. Situation reports  
are still required from these officers and they are to be submitted through  
the District Local Government Officer and then to this Headquarters through  
your office.

*S. J. PEARCALL*  
(S. J. PEARCALL)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-4-63



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

07-4-4 (1)

In Reply  
Please Quote

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,

District Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
ALOTAU.

26th August, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU.

SAMARAI PATROL NO.1 - 1971/72

I attach a copy of the above report.

2. This is a report of a Local Government pre-election patrol carried out by a Local Government Council Adviser. To date there have been no instructions on procedure to be adopted on patrol reports submitted by Local Government staff.
3. Do you require situation reports to be submitted by these Officers? If so do you require the report to come through the D.L.G.O. and myself to you, or from the D.L.G.O. to the Commissioner for Local Government?
4. Could I have clarification please.

*F. G. Driver*  
(F.G. DRIVER)  
District Commissioner

- c.c. District Local Gov. Officer,  
Alotau.
- c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI.

SAMARAI SUB-DISTRICT PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72

PATROL DIARY

- Monday - 2nd August. a.m. Loading M.V. "Managuna" with cement bricks. Departed Samarai at 1200 per M.V. "Managuna" towing the Bwana Bwana Council barge. 2000 arrived Ware, anchored outside due to low tide. Overnight Ware.
- Tuesday - 3rd August. Supervised unloading of about 3 tons of bricks utilising the council's barge. Held nomination and pre-election meeting, inspected progress of the Ware Aid Post and the condition of the wharf. Overnight Ware, awaiting completion of the Co-operative audit being carried out on the local branch of the Co-operative.
- Wednesday - 4th August. Departed Ware for Anagusa and Dawson Island, with barge in tow. The Co-operatives Officer and the council barge were left at Anagusa whilst the nomination team continued towards Dawson Island. Overnight at Kwaraiwa as we would have been unable to make Dawson Island in Daylight.
- Thursday - 5th August. Continued to Dawson Island, held nomination and pre-election meeting, departed Dawson for Kwaraiwa. Inspected progress on Aid Posts and wharf at Kwaraiwa. Overnight at Kwaraiwa.
- Friday - 6th August. Held nomination and pre-election meeting at Kwaraiwa. Departed Kwaraiwa for Skelton and Tubetube to advise of meeting times tomorrow. Overnight at Tubetube.
- Saturday - 7th August. Held nomination and pre-election meeting at Skelton Island, departed Skelton for Tubetube. Held nomination and pre-election meeting at Tubetube, departed Tubetube for Tewatera. 2000 hours held nomination and pre-election meeting at Tewatera. Overnight at Tewatera.
- Sunday - 8th August. Departed Tewatera for Kwaraiwa to pick up the Co-operative team on the completion of their audit. Departed Kwaraiwa for Bedauna (Katokatue). Co-operative team commenced taking out audit of Bedauna Co-operative. Depart Bedauna for Kitai to advise of meeting time tomorrow. Return Bedauna. Overnight Bedauna.
- Monday - 9th August. Depart Bedauna for Kitai, held nomination and pre-election meeting, departed Kitai for Bedauna. Await completion of Co-operative audit team, depart Bedauna for Sekuku. Overnight Sekuku.
- Tuesday - 10th August. Depart Sekuku for Habani, held nomination and pre-election meeting at Habani. Depart Habani for Tanobubua. Await at Tanobubua for arrival of the people, nobody present, so advised that the meeting would be held by the following tax team. Travelled to Sekuku to await completion of Co-operative Audit. Overnight Sekuku. 0900 hour depart Sekuku for Samarai. 1200 hour arrive Samarai.

Patrol stood down.

P.S. Accompanying the patrol was a Business Development Officer from Alotea, and at each meeting this Officer was introduced to the people, who then gave a short description of his work.



The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct a series of pre-election talks and to collect nominations for the forthcoming Bwana Bwana Council elections.

In general the response to the teams visits were reasonable although attendance was usually poor. In many villages quite penetrating questions were put to the team concerning Local Government, which is a very encouraging sign of a developing interest and sense of participation. There seemed to be little interest in nominating in the first instance, but once one name had been received, others were usually forthcoming. There still appears to be a reasonable lack of understanding of the Councils Ward system, which has only been in operation for one year. The people appear unable to grasp the fact that a Councillor for their ward can be nominated from a village other than their own. On explaining this there were many instances where a candidate was nominated from a ward totally removed from his own.

The team was asked in many villages why do we have to have elections every year and change our Councillors when we are quite satisfied with our present one. It was then explained that elections were usually held every two years, but as the Constitution of the Council has been changed to include people of all races, the law states that an election has to be carried out after the first 12 months. This being in order that the people may change their Councillor if they are dissatisfied with his performance, thereby enabling them to have the best possible representation.

The patrol could be considered a success in so far that nominations have been received for each ward in the Council area.

#### APPENDIX

Although a great deal of work was not covered by the nomination team in this patrol, it could be considered a most successful patrol in that the "Managuna" was shared by the nomination team, the audit team and the Business Advisory Officer, each having a completely separate function to perform. These three teams worked together quite harmoniously during the 9 day period, and the "Managuna" was therefore utilised to its best advantage.

During the patrol there was very little incidence of people bringing complaints to the nomination team, whereas on previous similar patrols the team had heard and arbitrated a number of minor complaints, which to my mind indicates a full realisation of the fact that Local Government has now been divorced from general administration duties.

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER:	No. 2 of 1971/72	OBJECTS OF PATROL:	Annual Census Revision for Samarai Local Islands Census Division and Area Study.
DISTRICT:	Milne Bay District	STATION:	SAMARAI.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY:	Mr. P. Somers and Mr. R. Mumme.	Sub-DISTRICT:	SAMARAI.
AREA PATROLLED:	Samarai Local Islands Census Division.	DESIGNATION:	SOMERS A.D.O. MUMME P.O.
DURATION OF PATROL:	14/1/72 - 26/1/72 and 8/2/72 - 11/2/72	PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:	Kobule Bwaletu, T.P.O.
LAST DDA PATROL:	No. 2 of 1970/71	NUMBER OF DAYS:	18.
LAST OLG PATROL:	2.8.71 - 11.8.71.	TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA:	4,751.
MAP REFERENCE:	Fourmil - Samarai. Milinch - Loani.	COUNCIL AREA:	BWANA BWANA.
		HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE:	ALOTAU.

The DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.  
Milne Bay District.

In respect of this patrol I attach :-

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL	( x )	For above officers.
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS	( x )	
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS	( x )	
AREA STUDY	( x )	
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY	( )	
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 2 - 71/72 to 2b - 71/72.	( x )	
PATROL MAP	( x )	
CENSUS FIGURES		

DATE: 5/5/1972

*[Signature]*  
.....  
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach :

AREA STUDY	( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY	( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO's 1.	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
PATROL & REPORT.....

ABOVE AVERAGE  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE.

DATE / / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

*Area Study*  
*extra checked*

JAW/AH

P.O. Box 2396, HONOLULU.

67-4-29

29th May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
AIOEAL.

SAMARAI PATROL NO. 2. - 1971/72.

Reference your 67-4-5 of the 15th May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of the Samarai Local Islands Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Messrs. R. Munne, Patrol Officer, K. Bwaleto, Trainee Patrol Officer and P. Soers, Patrol Officer.

I have also received your confidential 67-4-5 of 15th May enclosing remarks of the Assistant District Commissioner, Samarai.

The Reports and Area Study are detailed and elaborate; the area study being a particularly valuable piece of research. However, all this is marred by the confused presentation of the papers. My instructions stipulating the new layout of reports were made 20 months before the end of this patrol; indeed the officers concerned used the new, easier, census method which shows they were at least familiar with certain parts of my instructions.

If there were misunderstandings of my instructions surely these should have been clarified by the Assistant District Commissioner in the interval between my circular and the patrol. Within the near future all Sub-Districts and Districts will be receiving copies of the forms to be used in Reports and I hope these will at least make the system a little clearer.

Mr. K. Bwaleto did well in his report but should have received constructive assistance from the Assistant District Commissioner, Samarai in the compilation of the finished product.

As you are now aware, Tiki charms as described in the Report were declared prohibited imports in Gazette 16 of 1972 - following representation mainly from the Milne Bay District.

(T.W. BLAIS)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DM 67-4-29

(5)

Telegrams  
Telephone

Our Reference 67-4-5

If calling ask for

Mr. NEW/sm



In Reply  
Please Quote

Division of District Administration,  
Department of the Administrator,  
District Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
ALOTAU.

15th May, 1972.

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

SAMARAI PATROL NO. 2 -71/72.

Attached find two copies of the following:

- a) Area Study (Samarai Local Islands C/D)
- b) Situation Reports 1 and 2 submitted by R.Mumme, P.O.
- c) Assessment Situation Report 1 and 2
- 6) Situation Reports submitted individually by P.Somers, P.O. and K.Bwaleto, T.P.O. (both these follow the old style of report)

2. A copy of the comments of the above from the Assistant District Commissioner, Samarai, are being forwarded separately under CONFIDENTIAL cover.

3. Note that the reason for having separate types of reports is that Mr. P.Somers carried out his part of the same patrol, submitted his report while the old style of reporting still existed, however he followed the proposed new style which is now in existence. Mr. K. Bwaleto, T.P.O. has submitted a routine report for training purposes. Mr. R.Mumme, P.O., completed the patrol for Mr. P.Somers who had to transfer to Alotau and take over as District Local Government Officer. Mr. Mumme has submitted his Situation Reports following the new style.

4. The Area Study, carried out jointly by Mr. Mumme and Mr. Somers was carried out with interest as shown by the information in the study. It involved a lot of research with the village people, plantation owners, business enterprises and Missions. The Study will prove to be of good value.

5. The Situation Reports submitted by the three patrol officers all contain similar information, namely, the dissatisfaction of village people with the Bwana Bwana Local Government Council; requests for Agricultural assistance and Attitudes towards the Administration. Mr. P.Somers goes on further to give ideas as to how attitudes could be changed. The Assistant District Commissioner, Samarai, has adequately covered the problems faced under Local Government in the area. (Refer his memo 67-1-2 on 8th May, 1972 under confidential cover). These factors are real. Requests for assistance from Agriculture has been referred to the District Rural Development Officer. The problem here seems to be the lack of staff and inadequate water transport. Samarai Sub-District is without a work boat. Attitudes towards the Administration could be improved with more regular patrolling, however, people will come to regard too many patrols as an interference to them in their everyday work. Present number of patrols could be increased a little and could achieve better attitudes from people if officers spend some time actually working with people on small village projects. Officers should be able to adjust themselves to the village situation. This does not degrade an Officer any one bit. There should be more informal talks with people during patrols. The speeding up of political education supported with films and other aids

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will help. This is being done at present.

6. Mr. Bwalet's report contains a few spelling mistakes, however it has shown that he has endeavoured to note problems and other matters arising out of the patrol. His report was a good first effort.

(F.G. DRIVER)  
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
SAMARAI.

## SITUATION REPORT NO. 2 of 1971/72

STATION: SAMARAI OFFICER COMPILING: P.J. SCHMERS! P.O.  
 DISTRICT: MILNE BAY SUB-DISTRICT: SAMARAI.  
 CENSUS DIVISION: SAMARAI OUTER ISLANDS L.G. COUNCIL: BWANA BWANA L.G.C.

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

SUBJECT : (A) MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- (i) The whole of the area patrolled lies within the boundaries of BWANA BWANA Local Government Council. There are eight wards within the area covered by the patrol, Wards 7 to 9, and 11 to 15.

In accordance with the instructions laid down in the Administrator's Memorandum AD.35-11-5 of 30th November 1971, (para. 1) no political education was carried out during the course of this patrol, and the subject was assiduously avoided during conversations with the people. The following observations are therefore based on spontaneous remarks made to the writer, and personal interpretations.

The Bwana Bwana Local Government Council was established in 1966, and became multi-racial three years later. Throughout the area patrolled a general attitude of disillusionment with the Council prevails. It would appear that, as with Co-operatives and many economic schemes, there was initially a period of enthusiasm, which faded quickly when no apparent immediate results ensued. Of the eight Councillors in the area, only two impressed me with their forcefulness, Councillor Michael Dindillo of Hamana and Councillor Landja of Sauasauaga.

It is interesting to note that the only two wards in the area with Europeans resident in them, have both got European Councillors, and I was told that they were elected because they are more knowledgeable than the village people. It is also possible that the people might have considered it impolite not to elect them.

From remarks in the various village books by previous officers, it seems that Council elections are very poorly attended, and that on occasion no nominations have been received. At Sidudu for instance, a village with over 300 registered electors, only 30 people actually voted in 1970. The Council was holding its annual tax-payers meetings at the time this patrol was carried out, and the Council team was encountered twice during the course of the patrol. Attendance at their meetings was apparently very poor, although admittedly for most of the time they were not on the time schedule broadcast by Radio Milne Bay.

I was informed by different people on two occasions that they considered Local Government a failure in comparison with the village official system on the village level, since they claimed the Council had no power to enforce such things as housing standards, road maintenance and so on.

The Council has built several good wharfs in the area, and has installed water pumps at various hamlets. Unfortunately there are no true villages as such, all 'villages' being in actual

fact a string of small hamlets, generally with a population of 10-20 people spread along up to 10 miles of coastline. For this reason it is hard for the Council to site improvements such as waterpumps where they will be of use to many people. These wells and pumps seem to be placed rather haphazardly through the area, there being none in most places, while at TEGORAUNA there are two, less than half a mile apart. SIMAGAI, whose people have been asking the Council for an aidpost for five years, was last year given two water pumps, which the people had not asked for, since Simagai is one of the few places in the area with ample good water. The people returned the pumps to the Council.

The Council seems in danger of becoming an esoteric body divorced from the people, and their wishes. There is an urgent need for the Council to regain the people's confidence, which can only be done by Council Committees regularly visiting the people.

A realistic Five Year Council Development plan should also be drawn up, and the people's needs and wishes accurately assessed. Careful thought should be given to ensuring that Council projects are spread as evenly as possible, so that the maximum number of taxpayers see a return for their money.

There is a possibility that in time, if the Council provides sufficient improvements centrally in each village area, the people will tend to build a formal village around them, while still probably maintaining garden houses on their own land.

- (ii) As already mentioned, no Political Education activity was carried out during the course of the patrol. From conversation and general observation it would appear that the level of Political awareness is generally low in the area, more so on Basilaki and Sideia than on the mainland, Sariba and Logeia. The prevalent attitude seems to be one of complacency and indifference. There appears to be little fear or uncertainty over the prospect of self-government or Independence. I was informed by the Councillor of Tegorauna that "our Australian brothers will stay and work with us as before, and that everything will remain the same".

Without wishing to create fears and misconceptions, I feel it should be explained to the people that they should start to assume some responsibility, especially in the field of Economic Development, and that Australia will not necessarily continue subsidizing the economy 'ad infinitum'.

It was felt that there has been a breakdown of communication between this Department's officers and the village people. Only three rest houses are still standing in the area, and co-operation and attendance during census revision was generally poor.

Increased patrolling by both this Department and the Council would I feel result in a better and more positive attitude by the village people towards Central and Local Government.

P. J. O'Connell  
Patrol Officer

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SUBJECT : (B) TRENDS IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

- (i) There are three main cash-earning methods in the area, copra production, sale of timber, and sale of vegetables and betel-nut at Samarai. The sale of shell and fish also brings some cash into the local economy, though to a much lesser extent.

There is no land shortage, and the potential for economic expansion seems virtually unlimited. Few coconut plantings of any size are to be seen, and with few exceptions copra is only produced when the need for money arises, normally only around Christmas and tax-time in July August. It would appear that less than 50% of coconuts are actually processed, the majority of nuts rotting on the ground. The only appreciable new plantings seen were around SIMAGAI, on the mainland. Lack of production cannot be blamed solely on the current low price of copra. There has never been any large scale copra production in the area.

There are three major outlets for timber in the Samarai Outer Islands Census Division. Two of these outlets are limited, but the third, Sideia Roman Catholic Mission Sawmill is capable of processing four times the amount of timber at present processed. There are vast stands of good hardwood and softwood on Basilaki and Sideia Islands. Logs are generally felled and hauled manually to the beach and are then pulled or towed to the market outlet. This system is proving unsatisfactory as insufficient timber is supplied to the Mission, and the logs supplied are often worm ridden or too small in length or girth. The Mission now proposes to negotiate timber agreements with various landowners, whereby the mission itself will fell and haul logs, and a royalty of approximately \$1. per 100 S.F. will be paid to the owner. This system has the approval of Department of Forests.

The third main cash-earning method, the sale of vegetables and betel-nut at Samarai Market cannot be expected to expand, being of course directly related to the population of Samarai which will probably continue to decline.

- (ii) Both the Department of Co-operatives and D.A.S.F. have offices at Samarai. There are two Co-operative Societies extant in the region, the Bohilai Native Society and Sariba Native Society, neither of which is doing well at present. Several people informed me of their disillusionment with the Societies which are not at present paying rebates. I was informed that both Societies had been adversely affected at different stages by staff misappropriating monies. Of the two, the Bohilai Society is the healthier, with a good store, copra shed and wharf at both Bedauna and Sekuku. The Sariba Society is now virtually defunct, with one poorly stocked trade store at Sidudu. The people sell all their copra at Samarai. Little copra is sold to the Bohilai Society, the people claiming that the buying price is too low, and cost of trade store goods too high. Many people want to withdraw their share capital.

A D.A.S.F. Fisheries Officer is stationed at Samarai and spends most of his time training local men in fishing techniques on the Fisheries vessel, MV "GLORIA MARIS". His reports on the success of the scheme are not encouraging. Various trainees have been given Development Loan loans, but none have pursued the business for any length of time. Fisheries maintain a freezer at Samarai and purchase any fish supplied to them. Iceboxes are also loaned to people in which to store their fish.

Apart from the field of fisheries, little extension work appears to have been done in the area, and it is felt that extension patrolling would be of much value.

- (iii) All copra produced in the District is marketed through the Copra marketing Board at Samarai, where a D.A.S.F. Produce Inspector is based. Most copra producers in the area sell their copra direct to the Board at Samarai. Some copra is also bought by the Co-operative stores at Sekuku and Bedauna.



The United Church Mission at Kwato and Sariba Slipways purchase logs for their own consumption in boatbuilding. This is a rather limited market, and both boatyards normally order the logs from village people, rather than buying whatever is brought to them.

Sideia Mission, as previously mentioned, can process four times more logs than it at present is able to obtain, and if able to obtain this optimum, would expand the sawmill. Marketing is apparently no problem; this sawmill is the biggest in the District, and supplies timber to the Administration. Any timber surplus to local requirements can be sold in Port Moresby for export.

- (iv) What little economic development there is, is all done on an individual or simple family basis. There is very little co-operation between the various groups, one of the reasons why few really large logs are available to the sawmills. An embryo pearl farm is being developed at TANUBUIDUINA on BASILAKI Island, by a man who has received some training at Daga Daga (see part v). There are plans to start another four pearl farms in this area.

- (v) There are 5 coconut plantations in the area, owned and operated by Europeans - Loani, Doini, Mananeuna, Leilei and Konibibili. None of these are large, and due to the deterioration of copra prices and increase in labour costs no new planting is taking place at present. There is a small herd of cattle at Mananeuna.

Two boatyards operate in the region, BELESANA Slipway and SARIBA Slipway. Both are fully equipped and can slip vessels of up to 150 tons. Vessels of up to 40 ft. of the workboat type are built at KWATO and LOGEIA Missions.

A pearl farm is operated on Daga Daga Island near Samarai. Cultured pearls and pearl shell are produced, though only on a small scale at present.

P. Jones  
to

SUBJECT : (C) TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- (i) The area is relatively well served with Primary Schools. There are two Administration schools, three Roman Catholic Mission Schools and three United Church Schools. Although there are no High Schools in the area patrolled, there are two in Milne Bay. Because of the long degree of Mission and Administration contact in the area a great many villagers are literate in English.

Health in the area is good, fish being a plentiful source of protein, infant mortality is low. There are several aidposts in rural areas and a fully equipped hospital at Samarai. A small T.B. Hospital at Kwato is subsidised by Public Health Department.

- (ii) The people of the area are peaceful, orderly and lawabiding, though there is a strong undercurrent of sorcery. All deaths are attributed to sorcery and while the people are understandably reticent on the subject, I gained the impression that it constituted a strong force in village life. The few murders in the area in recent years have nearly all been of sorcerers, or of people reputed to be sorcerers.

The people's general attitude towards the Administration is rather negative and it is felt that there should be more contact between village people and Administration Officers. The greatest barrier to the development of this area is a lack of financial incentive. The timber buyers of the area all remark on the appreciable increase of production around tax time and Christmas time. One obvious incentive, the raising of tax, is of course the Council's decision. Last year the tax rate dropped from \$12. to \$8, a lamentable move which was apparently contrary to the advice given by the Council's Advisers. It is felt that a rate of \$12. would be no hardship to the people of the area patrolled. Other parts of the Council area, not covered by the patrol, where there is a lesser economic potential, could have a correspondingly lower tax rate.

Section 3.2.1 of the Local Government Financial Memoranda states: "The aim should be a rate which is neither oppressively high, nor one so low that the people are making a smaller contribution to their own development than could reasonably be expected". It is felt that the latter part of this statement holds true for the majority of people in this area, who have a proclivity to procrastination.

- (iii) There was no indication of any cult activity or unrest in the area patrolled.

There has been an incidence of what might be termed "cult" thinking on Sideia recently. A great many people have been purchasing 'Lucky Boy' charms, small plastic TIKIS which are apparently advertised in Australian periodicals, rather naively believing the accompanying testimonials; this naivety is not, of course, confined solely to indigines. The Department of Posts & Telegraphs is taking steps to prevent the transmission of these items through the post.

- (iv) Not applicable.

- (v) Not applicable.

(vi) The Roman Catholic and United Church Missions have both been established in this area for many years, and their influence is to be seen everywhere, principally in the field of education. Everyone in the area professes to be a Christian, though this belief is still tempered by a belief in the power of sorcery. No proselytizing takes place and relations between the two missions appear to be distant but cordial.

(vii) Not applicable.

(viii) Not applicable

P. O.  
P. O.

## SITUATION REPORT NO. 2 of 1971/72

STATION: SAMARAI OFFICER COMILING: H.C. NUMBER: P.O.  
 DISTRICT: MILNIY BAY SUB-DISTRICT: SAMARAI.  
 CENSUS DIVISION: SAMARAI NUMBER L.C. COUNCIL: BWANA BWANA L.G.C.

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate).

SUBJECT: MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

(1) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

The area covered by this patrol is administered over by the Bwana Bwana Local Government Council, with its headquarters situated on Samarai Island. The council contains a total of 20 wards, covering an area of approximately 3,840 square miles.

Although there are a number of relatively well educated men on this council (including four expatriate Europeans), they are mainly confined to wards on or close to, Samarai.

During the patrols progress throughout the Samarai Outer Islands (covering 7 of the 21 wards), the writer was continually harassed by village members with complaints regarding the lack of work carried out by the Councillors for their respective wards, and also for the general inactivity of their Bwana Bwana L.G.C.

The Council president, Mr. Sheldon Frank was educated in Australia, and is an extremely intelligent man, however it would appear that he is trying to cope with more than he can handle. For example as well as being Councillor for LOANI (Ward 5), and President of the Bwana Bwana L.G.C. he is also a member of the Executive Finance Committee and holds influential positions in various village committees at Logea, including the positions of Chairman for the Logea Co-operative Wholesale Society. When the patrol visited the LOANI ward, the people exhibited a general feeling of dissatisfaction with Mr. Sheldon Frank as their Councillor. Although Mr. Frank is the Councillor for LOANI, he is a resident on Logea Island, and according to the people in his ward, infrequently visits them to discuss village matters in relationship to council meetings. The people in the area patrolled, the writer also received complaints at the time. The people were quite adamant in their feelings, as they realize that their Councillor cannot possibly attain the duties of his position effectively if he is not a resident of the ward. The people advised the writer that during campaigning for the council election in 1971, Sheldon Frank informed the Loani people that he would shortly be taking up residency in the village.

Other projects not carried out by this council include: posts. Similar complaints were voiced at ANAGHEA, TEWATEWA and DAWSON Islands (ward 18 - also incorporating the Conflict Islands), and TUBETUBE, SKELETON AND KWARATWA Islands (ward 16). At Tubetube Island in ward 16, the people complained that the visits by their Councillor, a resident of Skeleton Island, were too infrequent. Hence they are unable to voice their problems and queries at each council meeting, and are kept ignorant of the current council proceedings. When the Councillor was confronted

at Skeleton Island, he informed the writer that the reason for his infrequent visits to islands inside his ward, was because of transport difficulties. According to the people at TUBETUBE, he had not visited their area in over three months prior to the patrols arrival in early February.

At Anagusa Island in ward 18, the people claimed that they had not been visited by their councillor for nearly two years. When questioned as to why they had elected the same councillor at the last council election in June 1971, they claimed that in their ward (also incorporating Dawson, Tewa Tewa and Conflict Islands), they were a minority, and hence were probably outvoted by the other island group members. Similar excuses were given by the people from the other member island groups of this ward. The Councillor, RUSEBEL WAKIDOSI, an ex resident of Tewa Tewa Island has been working in the Alotau Sub-District for the past two years, and apparently returned to his village for a short stay in 1971 while the Swana Swana L.C.C. elections were being conducted. It was not until the last Swana Swana L.C.C. meeting in January, that a decision was made to organise the conducting of a by-election for this ward.

Although there are only 20 wards in this council area, there is a total of 21 councillors. The reason for this, is that a regional ward was established to cover Wards 16, 17 and 18 (Dawson, Tube Tube, Skeleton, Kwaraiwa, Anagusa, Tewa Tewa, Ware and the Conflicts Islands).

This regional ward was introduced by the council in 1970 when it became multi-racial, and an expatriate plantation owner, Mr. George Wills, (who was able to utilize his own personal work-boat for patrolling), was appointed to the position of regional councillor. His main duty was to patrol around his regional ward offering assistance and advice to the three councillors, and the respective village peoples inside his ward.

However this system can only function successfully if the regional councillor has ready access to sea transport, and now that Mr. Wills has returned to Australia, it appears quite pointless to continue with the idea of having one regional ward in the council.

To make matters worse, the man appointed to replace Mr. Wills as regional councillor, is a man from Woodlark Islands, who is working at Kwaraiwa Island as an aid-post orderly. Hence, due to the position he holds, he is unable (or should be unable) to leave Kwaraiwa Island except in the case of emergencies and patrols of medical purposes.

As well as the above criticisms voiced by the people in the area patrolled, the writer also received complaints at the majority of villages visited regarding the lack of projects carried out at village level. An example of this inefficiency was observed at Kwaraiwa where the half constructed aid-post stands unchanged since the writer's last visit in March 1971. The proposed aid post was originally to be constructed during 1970/71.

Other projects not carried out by this council include aid-posts at Basilaki, Ware, Leani and Logea; Kwaraiwa and Ware wharf repairs; and the construction of a retaining wall at the Samarai market. The total amount set aside for these projects in the 1971/72 First Revised Estimates totalled \$6,350. However although many of these projects have not even been started, the council has found itself \$1,700 in debt.

This patrol was only able to visit 7 of the 15 village wards (the remaining 5 wards being at Samarai and Raiaro), hence the writer is unable to give an overall coverage of the attitudes.

toward the council in the Bwana Bwana L.C.C. area. However after reading Samarai Situation Report No. 2 of 1971/72 submitted by Mr. Scmers, P.O., it appears that the people from the remaining 8 village wards have similar feelings regarding the inactivity of their Bwana Bwana Local Government Council.

(11) POLITICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY

In accordance with the Administrator's Memorandum 35-11-5 of 30th November 1971, there were no political education talks given by this patrol.

Reserve P.O.

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION SAMARAI.....OFFICER COMPILING R. MUMME P.O.:  
 DISTRICT MILNE BAY.....SUB-DISTRICT SAMARAI ~~LOCAL ISLANDS~~  
SAMARAI  
 CENSUS DIVISION LOCAL ISLANDS L.G. COUNCIL BWANA BWANA.....  
 SUBJECT: MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

SAMARAI

DATE RECEIVED

.....

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT  
COMMISSIONER

1. Mr. Mumme's report is a reasonable assessment of the present situation. Whilst political influences remain as at present (See my confidential memorandum 67-1-2 dated 8th May, 1972) there is very little that can be done by the Council Adviser to improve the situation except point out weaknesses and hope that the Council takes notice of this. Unfortunately the council often ignores advice given.

2. Another problem facing the Council that explains some of Mr. Mumme's comments is that there are no large areas of village population. Most people live in small hamlets on widely scattered islands and any improvements carried out in a ward may only be of direct benefit to a small percentage of that ward's total population.

ACTION TAKEN: Referred to the District Local Government Officer, Alotau.

SGD.....

DATE..... 8th May, 1972.....

40

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ANOTAU  
DATE RECEIVED

11-5-72 .....

Problems encountered exist also in many parts of the Territory. Councillors do not bother visiting their villages and Councils seem to ignore their taxpayers and use Council finances on what they think is best. The result is that people refuse in helping to construct projects and criticize the Council. The Advisor endeavours to help but the Council, in many instances, ignores his advice.

ACTION TAKEN: Matter referred to District Local Government Officer.

SGD..... *F. G. Giver* .....  
DATE: *15-5-72* .....

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

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Forwarded \_\_\_\_\_ Section

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE.....

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 2 of 1971/72 PAGE 2

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STATION: SAMARAI OFFICER COMPILING: R.C. MUDGE; P.O.  
 DISTRICT: MIKE BAY SUB-DISTRICT: SAMARAI.  
 CENSUS DIVISION: SAMARAI OUTER ISLANDS I.G. COUNCIL  
 DATE RECEIVED: SAMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION  
 Bwana Bwana I.G.C.

(For the reporting of information specifically requiring Headquarters value and knowledge or action. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

SUBJECT: ATTITUDES TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE IN THE AREA

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have a Fisheries officer and a Produce Inspector based at Samarai. There are also nine indigenous assistants, being trained by the Fisheries Department under the supervision of Mr. Burnett (Fisheries Officer) in the more advanced techniques of fishing.

At present the only D.A.S.F. officer directly concerned with agriculture in this sub-district is the Agricultural Field Assistant based at Pife Bay. This officer has the task of patrolling throughout the Suau area, and could not possibly extend his area to cover the complete sub-district. Consequently the peoples from the entire area of the Samarai Local Islands Census Division are forced to cope with their cash crop industries without the much needed agricultural assistance and advice.

The people at Logea Island stated that during the 1960's, while an agricultural officer was based at Samarai, coffee and chillies were introduced to the village. However, according to the people they were never shown the correct methods of cultivating and processing the coffee beans and consequently although the coffee flourished in the hills of Logea, the people were unable to find a market for their poorer quality produce. The amount of coffee now grown at Logea is negligible.

At Kitai near Basalaki Island, the writer observed new coconut palms planted as close together as 8-9 ft. apart. After enquiries by the writer concerning agricultural assistance in the area, the people replied that during the last visit by an agricultural field worker in 1969, the officer only counted the number of productive palms, but did not talk to the people about methods of planting and cultivating their copra. It was later established that this particular field worker did advise the people to thin out their palms and to plant new trees at the recommended 27 feet apart. However the people could not understand the reason for thinning out their palms if the trees were already bearing fruit, and consequently at no further visits from agricultural officers ensued, the people did not bother to follow the advice.

Due to this lack of agricultural aid in the area, the people from many of the villages were obliged to seek assistance from the writer. For example, at Tube Tube, Skeleton and Kwaraiwa Islands, the people asked the writer to liaise with the agricultural department with the aim of procuring teak seeds, which it is believed, would flourish in this region.

It is felt by the writer that this lack of agricultural field workers in the Samarai Local Islands Census Division, requires immediate attention if the economic potential in this area is to develop.

PROJECT OFFICER.....  
 DATE.....

*R. Mudge P.O.*

35

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ANOTAU

DATE RECEIVED

11-5-72

The small island of the Engineer Group will find it difficult to grow any cash crops except coconuts. The soil is mainly of a sandy type, however, on Sidea and Basilaki island there are possibilities. The lack of staff has made it impossible for D.A.S.F. to do all that it plans or wants to do. People themselves, if they were really interested in improving themselves, should go to the Agriculture Department and speak to Officers. But this they do not do.

ACTION TAKEN: Matter referred to D.A.S.F.

SGD. *A. G. Jones Jr.*

DATE 11-5-72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded \_\_\_\_\_ Section

PROJECT OFFICER.....

DATE.....

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION SAMARAI.....OFFICER COMPILING R. MUMME P.O.  
DISTRICT MILNE BAY.....SUB-DISTRICT SAMARAI  
CENSUS DIVISION SAMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS.....L.G. COUNCIL BWANA BWANA  
SUBJECT: ATTITUDES TOWARDS AGRIC. ASSISTANCE IN THE AREA

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT  
COMMISSIONER

SAMARAI

DATE RECEIVED

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I am in agreement with Mr. Mumme that there is a need for Agricultural Field staff within the Census Division, if economic potential is to be developed. I discussed this matter with the District Rural Development Officer at Alotau about three weeks ago. He stated that at present it is impossible to base anyone at Samarai as there is insufficient staff to meet District needs and also that the Samarai Local Islands Census Division could be patrolled equally as well from Alotau. This may be perfectly correct but D.A.S.W. Field Officers are noticeable within the Census Division by their absence.

The area is not one that has great potential agriculturally but assistance should be given to local producers of copra, etc. to make the most of their land.

ACTION TAKEN: Referred to the District Rural Development Officer at Alotau.

SGD.....

DATE.....

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL NO. 2-72

SITUATION REPORT

Introduction:

The patrol was mounted in order to conduct an annual census revision and area study for Samarai islands census division

Political 1;

In the majority of the villages of the area patrolled people appeared to be not impressed with their council and councillors with an exception of Ware island where people were quite impressed to their council. Infact the various villages which were not too be impressed towards the council was either their councilors did not visit their wards regularly or the council did not provide the projects requested for.

Apparently at Loani the inhabitant complained that their councilor does not visited them regularly after the council meetings. Futhermore the people at Anagusa island brought in the similor complaint, however their councilor has gone to milne bay and seldom attended council meetings, therefore the patrol suggested that the Anagusa people to have bi-Election, so they did agreed .

The main project set up by the council in the various villages visited was water pump , how ever some village mostly needed Aid-Post to improve the welfare of the people In the villages the people were able to remember prefental voting procedures , however there was not any talks given on political education as the House of Assembly election is in process to bigin the following month .

Economic

Subsistance Agriculture.

The major subsistance crops for the area is sweet potato, Taro, Sugar cane, bananas, and yams, except in Anagusa island where taro is not grown , it has been tried but did not grow successfully due to the soil texture and heat .

Cash Crops

The major cash crop in the area patrolled is copra , The plantations are owned individually by the indigenous people while the expatriates leased the plantations. The major problem faced by the planters is the fractaation in the copra price, as at present the copra price reduced to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per pound which is not profitable as far as the work involved in producing copra is concerned.

Trochus shell is another cash earning product however it is only a minor one and produced mainly by the people from the Engineer group. The people around Sideia and Basilaki are to begining to establish a cultured pearl shell and black-lip shell business .

In Tubetube and Skeleton Islands people have considerable interest on growing teak trees , and requested if the agriculture could supply them with seeds and assistance in growing the trees . In addition the people complained that they have inadequate agriculture assistance and advice .

(cont) Economic

The people from Kwaraiwa Island wanted to buy European chicks to breed them with a village chicks to improve sizes and increased eggs production so the patrol suggested them to see the vocational school at Kniaro to provide them the chicks. In most villages of the area patrolled, people brought in a similar complaint that their Co-Operative stores did not buy copra in profitable price. It was said that at present the price dropped from 5/- per pound to 2/- per pound, obviously the people wanted the price to increase otherwise they could not earn any profit. Apparently we informed the people that the drop in copra price did not concern only Co-operative stores but it is a world fluctuation; In addition the people were not too happy for not receiving their rebates regularly from their co-operative stores.

Social

In the Engineer group, the children who are eligible to attend school went to either Ware or Tubetube primary schools. In both schools the standard range from one to standard three. After three years in either of these schools the children then went to East-Cape and Wahuuba to complete primary school then went on to Wesley High School.

The Education in Sideia and Basilaki Islands is monopolized by the Catholic Mission. The children either went to Sideia or Yokowa school located in Basilaki Island. After completion primary school in either schools then went on to Hagita High school.

In Sariba there were two newly established primary schools, one is at Sawasawaga which was opened the previous year, and the other one is at Sidudu which is still under construction and it is hoped to be opened early this year. The people were very energetic, they worked very hard every day in order to complete the school before school commences.

All the buildings were constructed out of native material except one built out of European material which was financed by the parents and Citizen Association. However they haven't got sufficient finance so they acquired aid from the Bwanabwana Local Government Council, but the consequence has not been known yet.

In the Engineer group both Aid-Post at Ware and Tubetube are great help to the people in health and welfare of the people however they have inadequate medical supplies. In Ware a new Aid Post is proposed to be built on later dates and at Tubetube a block of land has been bought for the new Aid-Post site and the building is under construction.

In General the health of the people of the area patrolled is fairly good.

Miscellaneous

There is not much dispute heard by the patrol which possibly shows that the inhabitants of the areas patrolled are abided by the law, however there was a minor dispute over a pig heard at Hamana which was mediated successfully.

Conclusion.

The patrol was carried out successfully although it was led by two different patrol officers. The patrol around the Samarai Local Islands was conducted by Mr. P. Somers. Unfortunately he was transferred to Alotau during the patrol so Mr. R. Mummie completed the patrol, however the objective of the patrol were achieved satisfactorily.

Kobule Bwaletto  
Trainee Patrol Officer

Kobule Bwaletto  
Trainee Patrol Officer

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AREA STUDY

SAMARAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1971/72

A. INTRODUCTION

- (a) The Samarai Local Islands Census Division covers an expanse of approximately 3,840 sq. miles. Incorporated into this division are the four major islands of BASILAKI, SARIBA, SIDEIA and LOGEA; the two island groups of ENGINEERS and CONFLICTS; a number of smaller outlying islands and a small portion of the Papuan Mainland. The climatic conditions in this area favour the numerous areas of tropical rain forest and dense undergrowth which predominate the inland regions of the LOANI mainland and the four larger islands in the division. The average annual rainfall for Samarai, based on figures received over a 5-year period (1966-1971) was calculated at 91.6 inches.

- (b) Each of the villages in this census division is easily accessible by water transport. An exception being the numerous inland hamlets on the larger islands of BASILAKI, SIDEIA and SARIBA.

Although SAMARAI Island (sub-district headquarters) is incorporated into this census division, the majority of islands are situated to its east. The furthest island group being the Conflict Islands which is an expatriate owned plantation roughly 80 miles, or 10 hrs. by government workboat from Samarai. However the existence of an airstrip in this island group makes it easily accessible by air from Samarai via Loani, or direct from Alotau (situation of District Headquarters).

The remaining islands all lie within a radius of approximately 40 miles from Samarai, and could be reached by workboat or government trawler within 5 to 6 hours.

At present in this census division, wharves exist at Samarai (overseas shipping), Kwato (slipway), Belesana (slipway), Sariba (slipway), Sideia, Ware, Logea, Sidudu, Sekuku, Kuiuaro and Katakataue.

A further wharf at Kwaraiwa is expected to be completed by the BWANA BWANA Local Government Council during the 1972/73 fiscal year.

zel

(c) Administration contact is complete in this census division, Samarai being first established as Administrative Headquarters for the Milne Bay District in 1888 and later changed to Sub-District headquarters level when the District Headquarters was moved to ALOTAU in 1968.

Administration influence at village level in this division appears to be steadily decreasing. Very few rest houses and police barracks exist due possibly to the fact that in the past the majority of patrolling officers visiting the villages have slept on board the vessel allocated for the purpose of the patrol, in preference to sleeping in the village. The two patrols which covered this area found that in the majority of villages visited, attendances at each census were discouragingly low.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS AND TRENDS

- (a) In complying with the Secretary's memorandum of the 18th October 1971, the information required on the Village Population Register form was not compiled. The new simplified village population sheet is attached as Appendix 'A'.
- (b) On each of the islands, roads exist to connect the numerous coastal and inland hamlets. However in this census division, roads and walking tracks do not play a major role in communications, or means of accessibility, to other component villages, and on the smaller islands the only possible route between villages is by sea transport.
- (c) Absenteeism from villages in this division to areas outside the electorate is not outstandingly high. However Samarai, being the centre of commercial enterprises in the Milne Bay District has attracted a large amount of labour from such villages as Loani, Logea and Sariba.



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C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

- (a) In the area surveyed, there appeared to be six distinct component social groups.
  1. BOHILAI Social Group - comprising of HAMAMA, TANABUIBUINA, REDAUNA, HABANI & BUIARI. (all situated on Basalaki Island)
  2. YADEA Social Group - GOTAI, SEKUKU, DULAUNA AND TEGARAUNI. (all situated on Sideia Island)
  3. SARIBA Social Group - SHUASAUAGA and SIDUDU.
  4. DAIAMONI Social Group - SIMAGAI and minor hamlets of LOANI.
  5. KALINA LOGEA Social Group - LOGEA ISLAND and areas on LOANI mainland.
  6. KAINA WARE Social Group - WARE, ANAGUSA, TUBETUBE, SKELTON, KWARAIWA, DAWSON, TEWATEWA & KITAI Islands

(b) The functional social unit common to the villages of this division is the extended family system.

(c) The language pattern of this area coincides in many of the villages with the break up of social groups in (a) above.

A language chart for the Samarai Local Islands Census Division is drawn up on Page 6.

(d) Although there are six distinct component social groupings in this division, there is a high degree of cohesion between each.

This degree of cohesion is no doubt a direct result of the wide circle of intermarrying which prevails in this division, and also possibly due to the long period of administration contact in the area.

The YALEA social group on SIDEIA island could be classed as a sub-group of the larger BOHILAI social group on BASILAKI, as the one language is used in both areas, and migrations to and from villages in each of the areas is extremely common, as is with intermarrying.

The SARIBA or Hariba Social Group on Sariba Island have formed a close alliance with the Logea people, and the DAIAMONI social group on the mainland at SIMAGAI. This alliance was possibly a result of the wide mission influence which existed after the establishment of the INCORPORATED KWATO EXTENSION ASSOCIATION (United Church) near Logea.

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The KALINA LOGEA also have strong affiliations with the KAINA WARE group, due possibly to similarities existing between the languages spoken in each of the areas, and also to the fact that the villages in the KALINA LOGEA area comprise of many descendants from people who had originally migrated from the KAINA WARE region, hence creating family ties etc.,

Although the people from the LOANI mainland have been included in the KALINA LOGEA social group, they were originally from inland at DABALIMA, DARIDARI, and KUNARI (now only containing one or two houses in each), and also from inland WOGA WOGA region in the Alotau Sub-District.

The reason for this mass migration was evidently due to the continued fighting in this inland region. During this time there were no occupants at TANOSINA (name given to LOANI mainland) and the people first migrated across to LOGEA where they took up residency. The descendants from these inland migrants later returned to the mainland to secure their land rights. However, instead of returning to the inland villages the people built their houses on the TANOSINI coast, creating the villages which now exist in the LOANI area.

Due to this past history, a close affiliation has developed between the LOANI and LOGEA people and intermarrying and migrations to and from these areas are common.

LANGUAGE PATTERN FOR SAMAPAI LOCAL ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

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Village	Language	Similarity with other languages spoken in or adjacent to area patrolled.
1. HAMAMA	BOHILAI	Spoken by people on BASALAKI and SIDEIA Islands. Similar dialect to the TAVARA language spoken in the Milne Bay area.
2. TANABUIBUINA		
3. BEDAUNA		
4. HABANI		
5. BUIARI		
6. GOTAI		
7. SEKUKU		
8. DUIANA.		
9. TEGARAUNA.		
10. SAUSASAUGA	HARIBA	Spoken by people on SARIBA Island.
11. SIDUDU.		
12. SIMAGAIE	EHAGU	A dialect of the YALEHA language spoken by people from WAGA WAGA in Alotau Sub-District.
13. LOANI	i) KALINA LOGEA ii) EHAGU.	Most widely used language is KALINA LOGEA-EHAGU in minor hamlets.
14. LOGEA	KALINA LOGEA	One of most influential secondary languages used in other villages - similar to KAINA WARE & KANATUBETUBE.
15. WARE	KAINA WARE	Used throughout Ware group and Anagusa.
16. ANAGUSA	" "	
17. TUBETUBE	KAINA TUBETUBE	Some language as KAINA WARE only given different name.
18. SKELTON	" "	
19. KWARAWA	" "	Similar to KALINA LOGEA.
20. DAWSON	" "	
21. KITAI	i) KAINA TUBETUBE ii) BOHILAI	Main language is KAINATUBETUBE, however due to closeness of island to BASILAKI, people are able to use BOHILAI as secondary language.
22. TEWATEWA	i) PANIATI ii) KAINA TUBETUBE	Paniati is principal language also spoken in areas of Misima Suo-District, KAINA TUBETUBE is used as secondary language.

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D. LEADERSHIP

Village	Leader	Age Approx.	Influence in Village
LOGEA	i) KOBULEI/MUIA	45	Councillor - Strong in village matters.
	ii) SIKINI/BOKI	65	Clan leader - strong in tradition matters.
	iii) LEWE/MWADO	62	Clan leader - fair in tradition matters.
	iv) JOSEPH/SAMORETA	37	Church Leader - fair in village matters.
WARE	i) EDAIKI/GAMAWAISA	50	Clan leader - strong in vill. & traditional matters.
	ii) JOSEPH/MWASILAU	55	Clan leader - strong in village matters.
	iii) SIBILISI/BUBU'WAUWAW	40	Clan leader - fair in traditional matters.
	iv) MATAIU/DAULEWALEWA	55	Clan leader - strong in traditional matters.
ANAGUSA	i) STEVEN/WELILIPO	40	Clan leader - strong in traditional matters.
	ii) INOKE/KASIEBUBU	50	Clan leader - fair in traditional matters.
	iii) IAUBIRU/DINDA	65	Village elder - strong in village matters.
	iv) EI IUDA/MWASIU	53	Clan leader - strong in traditional matters.
TUBETUBE	i) ABEU/ANDREW	66	Old V.C - strong in village matters.
	ii) PENELOPE/LOKOKAKU	70	Female clan leader - fair in traditional matters.
	iii) KWADI/KADI'AIEKA	30	Clan leader - minor influence.
SKELETON	i) PANISI/MOTENI	50	Village Constable - strong in village & traditional matters.
	ii) MARIA/ENOK	53	Clan leader (f) - Fair in traditional matters.
	iii) RIBEA/MASEA	62	Clan leader (f) - Fair in traditional matters.
	iv) WARORO/PANISI	28	Clan leader (f) - Influence minor only.
KWARAIWA	i) SEISEIARA/MESILEA	54	Clan leader - strong in village matters.
	ii) NANTALATALA/TOABU	42	Clan leader (f) - Fair in traditional matters.
	iii) SEBULON/BWAUDOELE	50	Clan leader - strong in village & traditional matters.
	iv) ALICE/JOHN	17	Clan leader - (f) Minor influence.
	v) SEISEIARA/GWADILEI	56	Clan leader - Strong influence.
DAWSON	i) WASALAU/LOS'LOSI	48	Village constable - strong in village matters.
	ii) MWALEILEGU/TAUMOIAUI	55	Clan Leader - strong in village & traditional matters.
	iii) LEBI/MADIARI	50	Clan leader - Strong in traditional matters.

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Village	Leader	Age Approx.	Influence in Village.
TEWATEWA	i) TULELE/BWASIMAWI	45	Clan leader (f) - Influence in traditional matters.
	ii) EPOTA/KAPUABU	61	Clan leader - Strong in traditional matters.
	iii) RUSIN/SOLON	46	Clan leader - Strong in village matters.
	iv) KAMGWADIU/BAU'ULOW	35	Clan leader - Not influential.
KITAI	i) DAVOLANI/NVATOWA	50	Clan leader - strong in village matters.
	ii) DUKUI/ROSENI	46	Clan leader - strong in traditional matters.
	iii) SANIMILI/IOWANI	47	Clan leader - strong in traditional matters.
	iv) DIWEGALA/TAUWELUMETULU	25	Clan leader - fair in village matters.
HAMAMA	MICHAEL DINDILLO	42	Councillor and ex President of Bwana Ewana L.G.C. Extremely influential.
GOTAI	IAWERU/KAILAHEBO	55	Village constable - Strong in village matters.
SEKUKU	TOVELA/TANAIBO	57	V/C since 1945 - strong in village matters (Pro Administration)
SAUASAUAGA	LANDIA/LEHEBOTTI	45	Councillor for 3 years - prior to which, was employed as carpenter in various centres around F.N.G. - Reasonably strong in village matters.
SIMAGAI	KWADILI/MEI'EI	55	V/C - strong in village & traditional matters.

The above diagram is a list of the leaders from each of the villages visited by the two patrols covering the SAMARAI Local Islands Census Division. This chart however, is not necessarily a list of the most influential men from each of the villages, as it was found that in most cases the people were only prepared to give the names of their traditional clan leaders, who usually appear to have little influence over their people in normal village matters.

Hence, although the above diagram exhibits to a large degree a traditional pattern of leadership, it is felt by the writer that the system of leadership in this area is undergoing significant changes, with the younger more educated village members playing a greater role in the running of village affairs.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

- (a) The traditional system of Matrilineal inheritance appears to be the most widely practised system of land tenure in the division patrolled. Hence the land would be inherited by the deceased's eldest sister's male children, but in the case of there being no sister, the land would go straight to the deceased's brother.

However in this region, it appears that to protect the conversion of tenure, the son of the deceased may provide a feast and an appropriate amount of money for his father's sisters' relatives, so as to acquire the whole or a portion of his father's land. Disputes often eventuate from this improvisation of the old customs, so that now it is generally accepted as the land owners duty to organise future land ownership and advise the appropriate relatives prior to his death.

- (b) Land leased from the Administration and Crown by Non-Europeans in the SAMARAI Islands Census Division:

i) MRS. FLORENTINE EVENNETT (from WARE Island)

- (a) CL. 44 Agricultural lease to operate copra plantation on KAMATARI Island.  
(b) CL. 330 Agricultural lease on DAMANAU Island - Copra plantation.  
(c) LA. 69/211 Agricultural lease at LEILEI for copra plantation - approximately 400 acres.

ii) BUNTING A.H. LTD.,

CL. 26 Agricultural lease at PANAMAN Island near Ware Island -  
Operated by a Mr. Adila (ex employee of Buntings Ltd) until his death, after which time the land is to revert back to the original village clan owners.

iii) BERNARD CASTRO (from Tanubuibuina Village)  
Approximately 100 acres of freeheld land -  
Agricultural lease near TANUBUIBUINA on BASILAKI Island.

iv) JOHN WESLEY (from Basilaki Island)  
Agricultural lease on the western section of Basilaki, however, the land is now in the process of being repossessed to undergo tenure conversion.

- (c) In the area surveyed, it was found that the majority of cash crop plantings were carried out individually, or as in some cases, within the extended family on individual owned land. No communal plantings were apparent, although communal efforts with the clearing of gardens or drying of copra is not uncommon.

In the case of communal help the owner will supply food etc., for his helpers and will then be obliged to aid any of these people should they require assistance.

F. LITERACY

(a) Schools operating in the area.

School	Type	Grade Standard	CHILDREN			Teachers.
			Males	Females	TOTAL	
SAMARAI	PRIMARY A. A.STREAM	PREPS	4	4	8	Two expatriate teachers, one male, and one female; as well as three female and one male indigenous teachers.
		Grade 1.	4	4	8	
		" II.	3	3	6	
		" III.	2	4	6	
		" IV.	1	3	4	
		" V.	2	1	3	
	" VI.	-	2	2		
			<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>37</u>	
KUPAKO	T.STREAM	Class I.	10	12	22	
		Std. II.	20	26	46	
		" III.	6	7	13	
		" IV.	15	13	28	
		" V.	5	5	10	
		" VI.	8	12	20	
			<u>64</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>139</u>	
<hr/>						
LOCEA	PRIMARY T.	Class I.	10	8	18	2 male expatriates 1 male indigenous 4 female "
		Std. I.	12	19	31	
		" II.	19	12	31	
		" III.	19	20	39	
		" IV.	25	14	39	
		" V.	12	11	23	
		" VI.	11	12	23	
			<u>108</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>204</u>	
<hr/>						
SEBULAUNA	PRIMARY T.	Std. I.	3	3	6	3 Indigenous tchrs. STD.III had not commenced at time of Patrol.
		" II.	8	6	14	
					<u>11</u>	
<hr/>						
TUBETUBE	PRIMARY	Std. II.	9	7	16	2 male indigenous
		" III.	8	8	16	
					<u>17</u>	
<hr/>						
SIDEIA	PRIMARY T.	Std. I.	11	19	30	8 Expatriate European teachers.
		" II.	9	8	17	
		" III.	17	17	34	
		" IVb.	-	14	14	
		" IVa.	16	8	24	
		" Va.	24	-	24	
		" Vb.	9	12	21	
		" Vc.	-	22	22	
		" VIa.	21	-	21	
" VIB.	19	-	19			
" VIC.	-	32	32			
			<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>258</u>	
<hr/>						
WARU	PRIMARY	Std. II.	27	24	51	1 Indigenous Male



CHILDREN

School	Type	Grade Standard	Males	Females	TOTAL	Teachers	
YOKOWA. (Tanabuibuina)		This school had not commenced at time of patrols visit, however this year (1972) there will be four standards run by a Catholic Priest based at YOKOWA, and aided by three indigenous teachers.					
KWATO	GIRLS VOCATIONAL	1st year 2nd year		15 5	20	3 Indigenous Female teachers	
Classes held in general craft work - sewing & cooking etc.							
SIDEIA	GIRLS VOCATIONAL	Approximately 34 girls taught general craft work etc., Staff: 1 sister in charge and four indigenous assistants (females)					
KUIARO	BOYS VOCATIONAL	48 students taught general boat building, building construction and agriculture livestock techniques.					1 male expatriate male indigenous.

F (b) LITERACY (Contd)

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN VILLAGE

	MOTU		ENGLISH		VERNACULAR		
	Speaking	Literate	Speaking	Literate	Language	Speaking	Literate
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANAGUSA	75	30	10	2	WARE	100	95
BEDAUNA	75	20	5	NIL	WARE	100	70
BUIARI	90	25	10	2	TAVARA & LOGEA	90	80
DAWSON	60	20	20	3	KAINA TUBETUBE	100	90
DUIAUNA	70	20	10	NIL	TAVARA & LOGEA	100	75
GOTAI	75	45	25	5	Do -	100	75
HABANI	80	35	10	NIL	BOHILAI	100	80
HAMAMA	75	50	20	5	"	100	90
KITAI	60	NIL	5	NIL	KAINA & TUBETUBE	100	90
KWARAIWA	100	20	20	5	Do -	100	90
LOANI	100	20	30	10	SUAU	100	75
LOGEA	100	50	35	20	SUAU	100	95
SAUASAUAGA	95	45	25	5	SARIBA & LOGEA	100	80
SEKOKU	80	40	30	10	TAVARA & LOGEA	90	75
SIDUDU	90	50	30	15	SARIBA & LOGEA	90	70
SIMAGAI	80	50	10	NIL	EHAGU or YALEBA	100	75
SKELTON	95	50	25	10	KAINA & TUBETUBE	100	70
TANABUIBUINA	75	35	20	7	TAVARA	90	70
TEGARAUNA	85	50	20	15	TAVARA & LOGEA	95	85
TEWA TEWA	60	20	10	NIL	PANIATI	100	90
TUBE TUBE	60	10	5	2	KAINA & TUBETUBE	100	90
WARE	95	20	30	10	KAINA WARE	100	95

F. (c) The only persons residing in the area who have received higher secondary education are set out below :

TANABUIBUINA VILLAGE:

- i) SIMON MALU aged 27 completed form 4 at Sideia.
- ii) SILVESTER SEBASTIAN aged 22 - do -
- iii) BILLY SEBASTIAN aged 19 - do - (Form 3)
- iv) JAMES SEBASTIAN aged 20 - do -

DUIAUNA VILLAGE :

- i) AIDOEDI WALUMAIA aged 21, completed Form 3 at Sideia.

LOGEA VILLAGE

- i) GEAMEABA SAGWAMI (M) aged 20 completed Form 3 at Cameron High School.
- ii) ANANAIA/ - (M) aged 37 years attended Sogeri Teachers Training College from 1954 - 1957.
- iii) SHELDON FRANK aged 26 completed his secondary education in Australia and is now President of the Bwana Bwana L.G.C.

WARI VILLAGE

- i) ATU SALI (M) aged 18 Form 3 at Wesley High.

The names listed above are the total number of people from this division who have returned to the village after receiving higher education. However this does not give any indication of the amount of highly educated people, as in most villages, due to the lack of potential for the learned individual, the high school leavers prefer to seek employment in the towns rather than return to their village.

(d) The following is a list of all peoples from the division patrolled who are at present attending higher education, above Form 2 level.

HALSANI-Martin Allen aged 26 - University of P.N.G. graduate and is now lecturer at the University (M)

HALSANI-Charles Allen aged 24 - Student at University of P.N.G. (M)

HAMAMA-Denis Naumenole aged 19 - Form 3 at Port Moresby Technical School

KITAI-Molly Kaibili aged 18 - Form 4 Cameron High School (F)

KWARAIWA-Perega Seiseiauli aged 17 - Form 3 Cameron High School (F)

LOGEA - Nason Mark aged 22 - 1st year student at University P.N.G. (M)  
Approx. 10 students attending High School under Form 3.

F. (d) (Contd)

- SAUSAUAGA - Toibole/Lehebote aged 21 - Form 4 at Popondetta High School. (M)  
Morris/Alaluku aged 26 - 4th year at University of Papua New Guinea (M) Sec.Ed. in Aust.  
Lonapo/Elia aged 21 - Form 4 Kerema High School. (M)  
Sinepi/Elia aged 18 - Form 4 Alotau High School. (M)
- SEKUKU - Patricia Bilota aged 19 - Form 3 Hagita High School. (F)
- SIDUDU - Sapata/Dosea aged 19 - Form 3 Hagita High Sch. (F)  
Doiabe/Libeti aged 19 - Lae Technical College (M)  
Siolo/Teloti aged 21 - Idubada Technical School Port Moresby. (M)  
Tioau/Alaloo aged 19 - Form 3 Hagita High School (M).
- SKELTON - Luke/Umea aged 23 - Goroka Teachers Training College (M).  
Frederick/Boita aged 18 - Form 3 at Hagita High School (M)
- TEGARAUNA - Jane Tutulele aged 20 - Port Moresby Teachers Training College (F).  
Janet Tutulele aged 22 - Kakaea Roman Catholic Teachers Training College, Rabaul. (F)  
Florence Olado aged 17 - Form 3 Hagita High School.
- TUBETUBE - Lynette Wesley aged 12 - Carrying out a scholarship course in Aust. - Std. VI. (F)  
Ruth Wesley aged 19 - completed Form 3 at Sideia and is training as a nurse in Port Moresby. (F)  
Emily Wesley aged 17 - completing Form VI. at Sogeri (F).  
Jennifer Wesley aged 15 - completing Form III at Dogura (F).  
Luke Umea aged 21 - Form IV at Hagita High Sch (M).
- WARE - Jeramaia/Toilai'ila aged 22 - Technical Training College in Lae (M).

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H. MISSIONS

- (a) There are two established missions in the Samarai Local Islands Census Division.

The United Church Mission with Methodist and London Missionary Society with sub-groups, have Methodist churches based at Tubetube, Kwaraiwa, Anagusa, Kitai, Dawson, Tewatewa, Ware, Buiari and Hamama. The L.M.S. sub-group with their headquarters at Kwato have churches based at Sauasauaga, Gotai and Sariba.

The Catholic mission with their headquarters based at Sideia have various churches scattered throughout the villages on Sideia and Basilaki Islands.

Although each of the missions have defined areas of operation, it was found that influence from one mission may spread into an area of the other. For example at Sekuku, Tanabuina and a number of other villages on Basilaki Island, the people appeared to be 50% Catholic and 50% United Church. However there were no signs of any apparent conflict which might lead to political instability in these villages, and the people appeared content to attend a church from either of the two establishments.

- (b) 1. The Catholic Mission at Sideia commenced operating in this region in 1932. At present, the European staff include; one bishop, one priest, 4 brothers, 4 nuns and 4 volunteers. Non-European staff total approximately 58, with the gross amount of wages paid out annually being over \$17,000.

Services supplied at the Sideia Mission include a hospital supervised by a qualified expatriate (A.V.G) nurse, carrying out regular child welfare and maternity clinic patrols around SIDEIA Island, a vocational school for girls catering for over 40 students; and various enterprising services including a sawmill, workshop, boat-shed, carpentry shop and fowl yard.

At the time of the patrols visit, there were only 11 indigenous personnel employed at the mission saw-mill, however this figure is expected to increase to 25 for the 1972/73 financial year.

Over 222,000 super feet of timber was purchased locally from village people on Sideia, Sariba and Basilaki in 1971, with payments amounting to \$5,000 (roughly half the amount paid out to local suppliers during the previous year).

At present it is believed that the sawmill could handle at least 400% more logs yearly, and thus employ about 20 extra workers. To increase production in the future the mission is planning to negotiate timber rights over areas of land on Sideia and Basilaki Islands so that the Mission would be able to extract their own logs.

The Sideia Mission also operate two workboats, the M.V. MORNING STAR and the M.V. BONAVENTURE.

2. The United Church mission with their headquarters at Kwato (Kwato Extension Association) employ a total of 4 expatriate Europeans and 42 indigenous people in their established business at Kwato.

The services and business enterprises here are as follows:

- i) The Kwato Maternity and General Hospital which incorporates a T.B. annex is supervised by an expatriate European sister who is assisted by seven nursing aids recruited untrained from the local villages.

The maternity and general hospital which is fully equipped to carry out obstetric work has an average monthly intake of around 5-10 patients. The T.B. annex is catered to take up to 30 in-patients who are kept under treatment for a period of 2 years.

Now that the local government councils with assistance from the Department of Public Health have taken over responsibility for the running of the numerous aid-posts in the area, the only extension work carried out by this hospital is the fortnightly patrolling carried out by a maternity clinic across to the mainland at LOANI.

- ii) The Kwato Vocational School is run by three indigenous female teachers, who hold classes in sewing, cooking and other general craft work. At the time of the patrol's visit there were 5 - 1st year students and 5 - 2nd year students.

- iii) SAW MILL - Between the months of January and December 1971, \$2,178 was paid out locally for purchases of timber from areas around LOJEA, SARIBA and LOANI. The average buying price for this timber is \$2. per 100 super ft., which is used mainly for the boat building business at KWATO. The equipment used at the sawmill include one 'breaking down saw', 2 circular saws and 1 planing machine.

- iv) Boat Building Section - According to the business manager at Kwato, they are capable of producing up to 50 workboats between 26' and 60' in length yearly, however it is felt by the writer that this figure may be grossly exaggerated. The equipment used in this section include 1 band saw, 1 overhead planer, 1 circular saw and 1 planing machine.

- v) Engineers Workshop - this section carries out general repairs, overhauling and installations of outboard motors and engines etc. The equipment used includes two lathes, a set of welding equipment, 1 standing drill and 1 air compressor.

The Mission also runs three workboats being the MV. BWANA PWANA (24' workboat), the MV. LABINI (45' workboat) and the MV. MAMARI (35' workboat). Other equipment on the station include 3 vehicles (one tractor, one handover and one mini moke) a 20 KVA Southern Cross generator and 1 - 20 KVA Ruston generator.

I. NON-INDIGENES

(a) 1. Non Indigenous plantations operating in the area

1. LEILEI Plantation - operated by Mrs. F. Evennett.
2. MANANENWA " - " " Mr. A. Willman
3. DOVA " - previously operated by LATE Mr. L. Hope-Caten.
4. KONABIREIRI " - operated by Mr. A. Willman.
5. CONFLICT IS. " - " " Mr. G. Wills
6. KANAKOPI " - " " Kwato Extension Association.
7. DAMANAU IS. " - operated by Mrs. Evennett.
8. BURIBURI " - " " Mrs. Evennett.
9. KAMATARI " - " " Mrs. Evennett.

ii) Commercial Establishments in the area

1. Steamships Trading Co.Ltd., operating at Samarai.
2. Burns Philp (NG) Ltd., " "
3. Sariba Slipway operated by Mr. F.L. Burrow.
4. Belasana Slipway operated by Mr. G. Ahlquist.
5. Pearl Island - cultured pearl industry operated by C.D. & Y. George.
6. Samarai Tea Shop - operated by Mrs. W. Andrews.
7. Parade Store operated by Mr. L. Simpson.
8. Samarai Bakery " "
9. Samarai Guest House operated by Mrs J. Titcume.
10. Kwato Extension Association) Commercial enter-  
prise carried by
11. Sideia Catholic Mission ) these establishments  
are covered under  
H. Missions of Area  
Study.

(b) 1) Plantations

1. LEILEI PLANTATION leased by Mrs. F. Evennett covers approximately 400 acres and is situated roughly 4 miles N.N.W. from Samarai. There are five indigenous plantation labourers and three indigenous boats crew employed at the plantation. Improvements include 1 permanent materials house (living quarters), 1 permanent materials quarters (labourers), 1 native materials house, 1 semi-permanent materials boat shed and 1 small wharf. The two boats operating from this plantation are the MV. LEILEI (40' workboat) and the MV. TAU'UA (16' workboat with 8 h.p. Yanma Diesel Eng.)

The other plantations operated by Mrs. F. Evennett are:

DAMANAU Island (7) operating with 5 indigenous labourers employed from Normanby Island region.

BURIBURI (8) approximately 520 acres  
adjoining Leilei Plantation and  
operated with Leilei labourers.

KAMATARI Is. (9) operated with 2-3  
labourers from Ware Island.

2. MANANEUNA PLANTATION employs 1 boats  
captain, and from between 12 to 16 plantation  
labourers who, it appears work on a half  
share basis, whereby the labourers get back  
half the profits made from the copra  
produced. These labourers are generally  
employed from Goodenough Island.

This plantation with an area of approximately  
300 acres has over 8,000 productive palms.  
Mr. Willman also has 38 pigs and 32 cows  
on the plantation.

Improvements include permanent materials -  
homestead, labour quarters, workshop and  
copra drier and 1 semi permanent material  
labour quarters.

Equipment includes :

- 1 Fergusson 20 tractor.
- 2 Trailers.
- 1 2½ ton International truck.
- 1 D4. Caterpillar (bulldozer)
- 2 240 v. lighting plants.

This plantation also operates the MV. MEDOLI  
(20' workboat with Yanma 10/12 H.P. diesel  
engine), one 17'6" half cabin cruiser, a  
16' punt and an 8' dinghy with 5½ H.P. outboard  
motor.

Mr. Willman also operates KONIBIRIBIRI  
Plantation (4), which joins Mananeuna  
plantation, by using facilities at Mananeuna.

3. DOINI PLANTATION leased by the late Mr. Les  
Hope-Caten and Mrs. A.G. Hope-Caten covering  
approximately 1,000 acres of leasenoed land  
is situated on TUYUM and DOINI Islands.

At the time of the patrol there were only  
6 plantation labourers and one domestic being  
employed on the plantation. Productive out-  
put of copra would greatly increase if more  
labourers could be found i.e. 1 smoke house  
not being used. However with the death of

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leaseholder the immediate future of this plantation is not known.

Equipment and facilities include 2 tractors, 2 outboards (3 H.P. and 9 H.P.) 1 - 12 ft. dingny, 1 / 32 ft. workboat (EBJMA installed with 17 H.P. twin cylinder diesel engine), 2 smoke houses, 2 permanent materials labourers quarters and 1 permanent material homestead.

- 5. CONFLICT ISLANDS PLANTATION operated by Mr. G. Willis is approximately 80 miles due east of Samarai.  
(Due to shortage of transport and rushed patrol, the writer was unable to visit this plantation, however it is believed that 8 indigenous plantation labourers are being employed).

(b) ii)

<u>COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS</u>	<u>No. of Indigenous employees</u>
Steamships Trading Co.Ltd.,	112
Burns Philp (NG) Ltd.,	110
Sideia Catholic Mission	58
Incorporated Kwato Extension Association.	42
Sariba Slipway	37
Belasana Slipway.	25
Co-operative Wholesale Society.	11
Eduma Island.	11
Samarai Guest House.	7.
Pearl Island.	7
Samarai Tea Shop.	5
Parade Store.	5
Samarai Bakery.	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL Indigenous Employees.	434

(b) iii) PRIVATE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Belasana Slipway - run by Mr. G. Ahlquist employing 2 Europeans and 25 Indigenous personnel. The amount paid out fortnightly to indigenous workers is roughly \$430. The timber used at the Sawmill is purchased locally from Sariba, Sideia and Loani at \$3. per 100 super foot.



Equipment at Belasana includes :-

Shipwright Section: 1 Breaking down saw.  
1 small circular saw.  
1 band saw.  
2 Planing machine.  
1 Electrical Drill.

Engineers Workshop: 2 Lathes.  
1 Shaping Machine  
2 Drilling Machines.  
60 ton Hydraulic Press.  
1 Set of Plate Rollers.  
1 Valve facing machine  
1 Grinding Machine  
1 Injector Tester.

Boiler Making Section: 2 Electrical Welders.  
2 Oxy Acetylene Welders.  
2 Cutting Sets.  
2 Heating torches.

Electrical: 1 - 240 Test Batch Battery Charger.  
2/20 KVA alternating generator  
sets - 415 volts.

The vessels operated from Belasana are 1 -  
28 ft. workboat, 1 - 22 ft. workboat and 1 -  
17 ft. speedboat.

- (b) iii) Sariba Slipway - Runby Mr. F.J. Burrow dealing  
with engineering, shipwrights and sawmilling.  
Employs 37 indigenous personnel and pays out  
approximately \$1,500 per fortnight in wages.

Equipment and facilities include :

3 slipways taking vessels up to 150 tons.

Fully equipped with general engineering and  
marine workshops, including welding equipment,  
electrical repairs, boat building and ship-  
wrights workshop.

10 KVA generator (although about to be  
replaced by 30 KVA).

Boats operated by this slipway are the MV. ORINA  
42 ft., MV. CORALITA 25 ft., and MV. KINGFISHER  
30 ft.

- iv) Pearl Island operated by C.D. & Y. George for  
the production and marketing of pearls.  
Although only 7 indigenous people are being  
employed at present, the owner Mr. George  
claimed that with the financial support required,  
he would be able to increase the number of  
employees to 200. These men to be used in :
1. Pearl shell fishing.
  2. Operating pearl farm (maintenance)

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3. Necessary processing of pearls.
4. Button manufacturing and polishing of shells.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS

Apart from the 2.1 miles of road on Samarai, and the road linking Loani wharf to the airstrip on the mainland, the only roads existing in the census division are the various tractor roads existing on a number of plantations in the division.

(b) SEA

Due to the amount of islands in the census division, sea transport plays a major roll in communications. The situation of wharves has previously been covered under A. Introduction of Area Study.

Anchorage exist at Habani, Buiari, Tanab-uibuina, Tubetube (Alotau Bay), Tewatera, Dawson Island, Conflicts and Kitai Island.

(c) AIR

The existing airstrip at Loani is situated in a N.West to S. Easterly direction with a length of 1,500 ft. and width of 150 feet. At present the airstrip is undergoing various improvements, including an extension of the S. East approach end, which will allow an overall length of 2,450 feet.

The airstrip is open to Category 'D' aircraft, but it is planned to raise the classification to Category 'Y' once these improvements have been completed by the Public Works Department.

There is also a privately owned airstrip on the Conflict Islands operated by Mr. George Willis, which is open to Category 'D' aircraft.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SKILLED WORKERS IN VILLAGE</u>
ANAGUSA	1 Carpenter, 1 Engineer and 1 Storeman.
BEDAUNA	1 Storeman and 1 Baker.
BUIARI	1 Carpenter, 1 Storeman and 1 Aid Post Orderly.
DAWSON	Nil -
DUIAUNA	1 Nurse.
GOTAI	Nil -
HABANI	1 Nurse, 1 Engineer and 1 ex boats crew.
HAMAMA	1 Carpenter and 1 Marine Engineer.
KITAI	2 Carpenters, 1 Driver and 1 Mechanic.
KWARAIWA	Nil -
LOANI	1 Carpenter, 1 Clerk and 1 Mechanic.
LOGEA	2 Carpenters, 1 Engineer and 3 boats crew.
SAUASAUAGA	Nil -
SEKUKU	1 Carpenter, 1 Storeman.
SIDUDU	2 Carpenters, 3 Storeman, 2 drivers & 1 engineer.
SIMAGAI	Nil -
SKELTON ISLAND	Nil -
TANAPUIBUINA	1 Boats Captain, 1 Shipwright, 1 Marine Engineer.
TEGARAU	1 Storeman and 1 Carpenter.
TEWA TEWA	2 Carpenters and 1 Boats Captain.
TUBE TUBE	1 Storeman, 2 Carpenters and 1 Boats Crew.
WARE ISLAND	1 Driver, 1 Carpenter, 4 Storeman and 1 Boats Crew.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Due possibly to the long period of administration, Mission and European influence in this area, the people appear to have gradually created a feeling of general nonchalance towards the administration, especially on the closer islands to Samarai. However, on the outer islands where European and Administration influence is not as constant, such as WARE, ENGINEER and DAWSON Islands, the people do not exhibit the same mental indolence to such policies as self help etc.

In these outer regions, close alliances have formed between the people and well established planters and traders. An example of such an alliance was exhibited by the people towards Mr. George Wills (operator of the Conflict Islands Plantation), who was able to help the people in various ways, such as operating a N.S.W. banking agency in this area. The people later elected Mr. Wills as regional councillor in 1970 to cover Dawson, Engineer, Anagusa, Ware, Tewatewa and Conflict Islands, and aid them to overcome their pressing village problems and needs.

Generally the Bwana Bwana Local Government Council, which administers over the division patrolled is not patronised to the preferred extent, as due to the lack of benefits and assistance received in previous years, the people have become sceptical of its professed advantages. (A more detailed coverage of the people's attitudes towards their local Government Council is given in the Situation Report No. 1 (a) of 1971/72 for Samarai).

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M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Figures held by the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries reveal that in the Samarai Local Islands Census Division, there is approximately 56,000 coconut palms of bearing age and a further 27,000 palms which have not yet reached maturity.

Production figures recorded from the amount of copra purchased during 1971 amount to over 240 tons.

Market gardening along a small scale is carried out at Hamama, Sauzsauaga, Sidudu, Simagai and Logea in this census division. The produce being generally made up of vegetables (yams, taro, sweet potatoe, pumpkin etc.) betel-nut and dried fish, is transported across to Samarai, where it is sold to the island residents or the town at the Samarai market. Other markets for this produce include the mission stations at Logea and Sideia and the Sariba Slipway.

Cash earnings by wage labour employed from within the Samarai Local Islands Region :

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Number of employees</u>	<u>Amount of wages paid annually</u>
		\$
Steamships Trading Co.Ltd.,	112	96,990.00
Burns Philp (NG) Ltd.,	110	72,800.00
Sideia Catholic Mission	58	17,020.00
Incorporated Kwato Extension Assoc.	42	13,260.00
Sariba Slipway	37	37,000.00
Belasana Slipway.	25	10,750.00
Co-operative Wholesale Soc. Samarai	11	8,086.00
Eduma Island	13	4,320.00
Samarai Parade Store & Bakery.	9	5,760.00
Pearl Island	7	3,500.00
Pacific View Guest House	7	2,860.00
Samarai Tea Shop	5	2,158.00
Administration : General & S.D.& H.A. Labour - Number varying throughout the year.		8,692.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$285,196.00</b>

PLANTATIONS

Plantation	Number of employees	Amount paid out annually
MANANEUNA	15	The wages derived from these plantations could not be accurately assessed. However, the labourers on an average would earn little more than \$150. per year giving an approximate annual total for these rural workers of \$6,000.
LEILEI	7	
CONFLICT IS.	7	
DOINI	6	
DAMANAU	5	
KAMATARI	3	
KANAKOPI	1	
KONABIRIBIRI	-	
BURIBURI	-	
	<u>44</u>	

MISCELLANEOUS

- i. Wages paid out to the storekeepers employed at the seven Co-operative Society stores operating in this census division amount to \$3,621.00
- ii) There are approximately 70 domestic servants employed on and around Samarai inside this census division. The average weekly amount paid to such domestics would be roughly \$6. hence the total amount paid out annually would be approximately \$21,840.00.
- iii) Other employees not included above, such as labourers employed on a contract basis (i.e. P.W.D. labour at Samarai and Loani Airstrip) would earn an estimated total of \$5,460 (15 labourers @ \$7. per week).

APPROXIMATE TOTAL OF CASH EARNINGS BY WAGE LABOUR EMPLOYED LOCALLY

1. Commercial Establishments		\$285,196.00
2. Plantations.		6,600.00
3. Miscellaneous	i) 3,621.00	
	ii) 21,840.00	
	iii) <u>5,460.00</u>	
		<u>30,921.00</u>
	APPROXIMATE TOTAL	<u>\$322,717.00</u>

In the Samarai Local Islands Census Division, there are five co-operative wholesale societies. These being SARIBA (at Sidudu); BOHILAI (at Sekuku with a subsidiary branch at Katakaturue); ENGINEER GROUP (at Kwaraiwa); WARE (with subsidiary branch at Anagusa) and LOGEA CO-OPERATIVE SOC.LTD.

Much criticism was voiced in the majority of villages regarding such matters as lack of rebates and dividends for

8

shareholders, and the insignificant amount paid by the stores for the purchase of copra (2.5 cents per lb.)

The general impression gained by this patrol after the excessive amount of queries and complaints received, was that the majority of shareholders are ignorant of the fundamentals of their respective co-operative societies. This problem results from the fact that the co-operative officers patrolling this area have been restricted to visiting only the co-operative stores to check the financial books etc., and have not been able to find time to carry out a leisurely patrol to include each of the society member villages where discussions held at village level would help eradicate such queries and problems

SHARE CAPITAL INVESTED IN EACH SOCIETY

1. ENGINEER C/S. LTD.,	\$ 17,969.00
2. BOHILAI C/S. LTD.,	\$ 17,867.00
3. WARE C/S. LTD.,	\$ 16,278.00
4. LOGEA C/S. LTD.,	\$ 16,141.00
5. SARIBA C/S. LTD.,	\$ 4,636.00
	<hr/>
<u>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</u>	<u>\$ 72,891.00</u>



N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

There is little scope for expanding the economy in the outer islands of this region due to the smallness of these islands, and the shortage of arable land on each. However on the larger islands of Sideia, Basaliki, Sariba and Logea forests of softwood and hardwood timbers are in excess, and the present amount of timber cut annually could be increased greatly.

The people from this Samarai Local Islands Census Division appear to lack any incentive to increase their cash crops, and introduce new activities, and it is felt by the writer that only by an increase in agricultural assistance can the economy of this region expand to a suitable degree. (There is no agricultural field worker based in this division).

C. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As previously mentioned in Samarai Situation Report No. 3a of 1971/72 by the writer, there is a general feeling of nonchalance by the majority of village peoples towards the Bwana Bwana Local Government Council, which administers over the entire Samarai Local Islands Census Division.

Over the past two or three years, the people have gradually lost faith in the ability of their Council and respective Councillors to carry out professed policies and proposed projects etc., For example, aid posts were included for capital expenditure during the 1969/70 fiscal year, to be constructed at WARE, BASALIKI, KWARAIWA, LOANI and LOGEA. However they are now to be carried forward to the 1972/73 estimates, as not one of these projects has as yet been completed.

Information required under this topic is covered in the above mentioned situation report No. 3(a) of 1971/72 for SAMARAI.

P. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

In compliance with the Administrator's 35-11-5 of the 30th November 1971, subjects relating to the above were avoided by this patrol. However from general observations in the villages, it was found that the people from this area have a relatively good comprehension of how their central government operates.

Frequent visits, by their elected member to the House of Assembly, to the villages in this region, and educational talks broadcast over Radio Milne Bay regarding the above, have possibly influenced the majority in this area.

Q ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

- a) Accommodation on Samarai Island includes the Pacific View Guest House and transit houses rented out by the Anglican Mission, United Church and the Bwana Bwana Local Government Council.

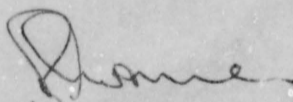
Rest houses in the villages of this census division are extremely rare. However as mentioned under Section A(c) of this Area Study, this is no doubt a result of the fact that, as this area must be patrolled by using government vessels, administrative officers have slept on board the vessel in preference to sleeping in the village.

- b) Services and facilities on Samarai Island in this division includes two large stores operated by Burns Philp (NG) Ltd., and Steamships Trading Co.Ltd., together with two smaller stores and a bakery operated by private traders.

Three wharves, including an overseas shipping wharf exist at Samarai, and a further 10 wharves are situated throughout the division as mentioned under Section A(b).

Three slipways exist at Sariba, and will take vessels up to 150 tons. The slipway is also fully equipped with general engineering and marine workshops. Other slipways are in operation at Belasana and on a smaller scale, at Kwato.

Sawmills operate at Belasana, Sariba, Sideia and Kwato. More details on facilities and equipment at each of the slipways and Kwato and Sideia Mission stations are covered under Section (H) and Section (I)(b) Part (iii) of this area study.

  
(R.C. MUMME)  
Patrol Officer

Hull Is.

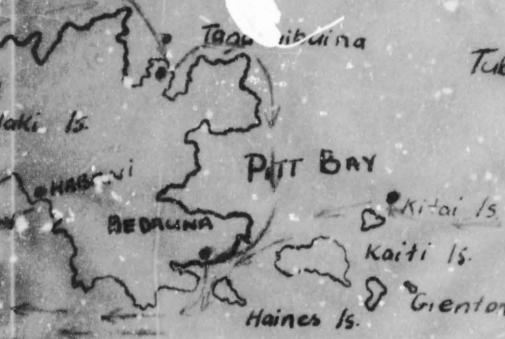
Dawson Is.

Hardman Is.  
Blakaney Is.

Grant Is.

(Parapomom Is.)

Button Is.



Skeleton Is.

Kwanaima

Sandy Is.

Tawatawa Is.

(Hammock Is.)

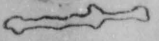
ENGINEER GROUP

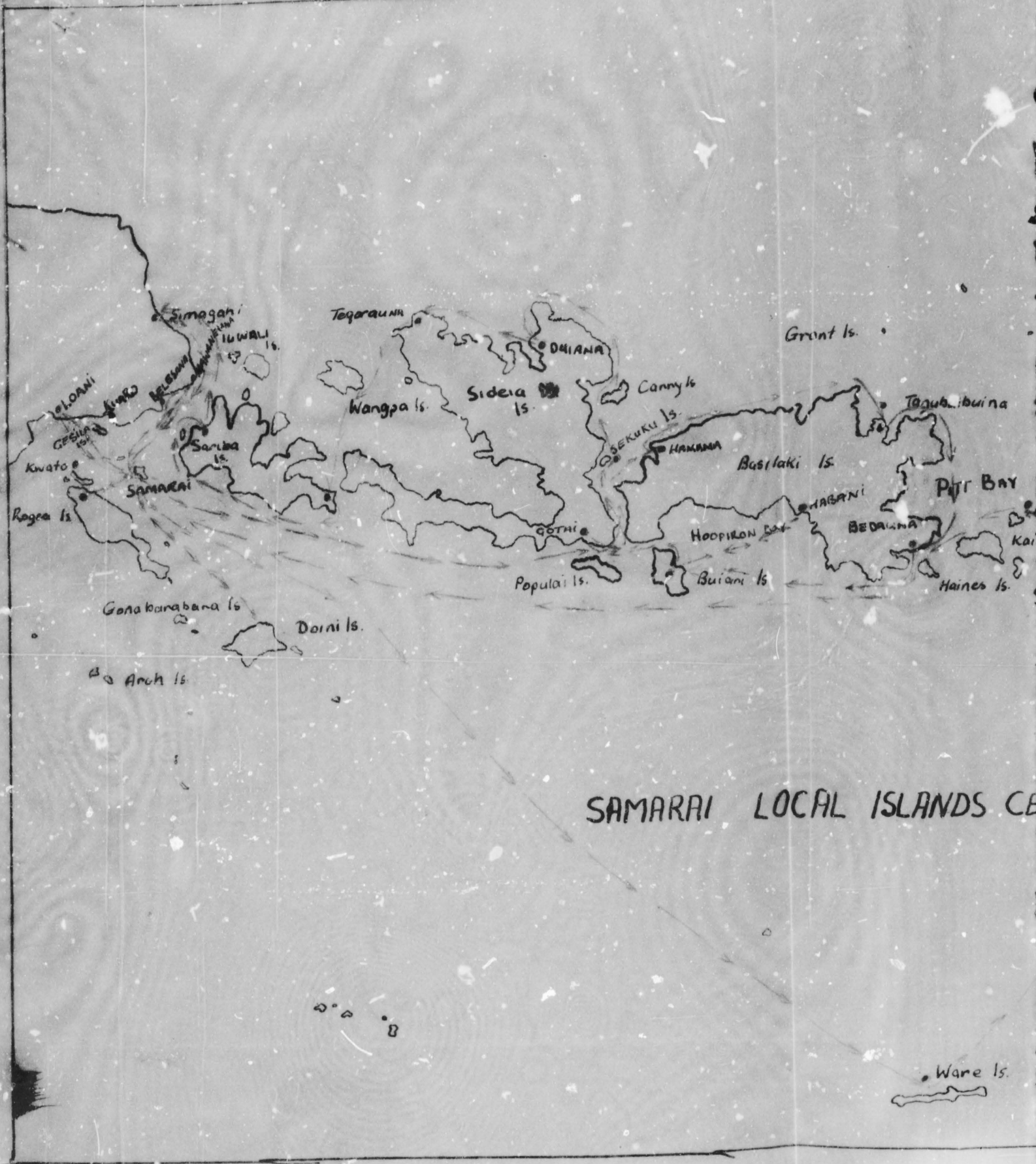
Anayua Is.

Nari Is.

LOCAL ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Ware Is.





SAMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS CA

4

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: \_\_\_\_\_ Objects of patrol: Conduct H.A. Elections  
 District: Milne Bay Station: SAMARAI  
 Patrol conducted by: R. MUMME (P.O.) Subdistrict: SAMARAI  
 Area patrolled: Suau West Coast. Designation: Patrol Officer/Presiding Officer  
 Duration of patrol: 23/6 Personnel accompanying: N. Renagi. (Teacher)  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of days: 8.0km. ( " )  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: \_\_\_\_\_ Total population of area: 21  
 Map reference: \_\_\_\_\_ Council area: Suau L.G.C.  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Alotau Open  
 Milne Bay Reg.

The District Commissioner,  
 District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

District Headquarters assessment of Above average  
 Patrol & Report..... Average  
 Below average

Date: 30/11/1972

*J. J. Brown*  
 District Commissioner

JAW:MKG

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDORU.

67-4-44

13th September, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
ALOTAU.

SAMARAI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-1-7 of 31st August, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report  
1 arising out of the above patrol of the Suau West Coast  
Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments,  
as submitted by Mr. R. Mame, Patrol Officer.

(S.J. PEARSALL)  
c/Secretary.



000 67-4-44 (4)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-1-7  
If calling ask for ESS/sm  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.  
Division of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
ALOTAU.

31st August, 1972.

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

SAMARAI REPORT NO. 3/71-72.

Enclosed are copies, and assessments of the above.

2. It is noticed that Assistant District Commissioner Kopi did not complete the information on the jacket, nor was the report numbered. This will be brought to his attention.

(F.G.DRIVER)  
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
SAMARAI.

## SITUATION REPORT No.

Station.....SAMARAI.....Officer Compiling.....R. MUMME P.O.  
 District.....MILNE BAY.....Subdistrict.....SIAU  
 Census Division.....SUAIWEST.....L.G. Council.....SUAI L.C.C.  
 Subject:.....HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.....

Subdistrict Office SAMARAI

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 1.8.72


Attached please find three copies of Situation Report submitted by R.C. Mumme, Patrol Officer of House of Assembly Elections conducted in Suau West Coast Region.

Mr. Mumme appeared to contradict himself when he made the mention regarding V.I.T. when stating that the use of V.I.T. was very helpful, but the allowance of \$2. per day for their work was too much for the backward average village man. I do not see what Mr. Mumme intends to point out. He even went on to say that V.I.T. in Rural areas should be paid less than V.I.T. in the town areas. He also made mention that the V.I.T. allowance should be decided by the Presiding Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer, according to their sophistication in small groups. I think that his suggestion would cause more confusion and dissatisfaction amongst the people than the present method of paying a uniform scale of \$2. per day.

I was surprised that Mr. Mumme should have ~~xxx~~ complained that the poll team had been overworked with the time he specified.

This patrol was well carried out in his usual manner.  
 For your information.

Action Taken:

  
 Sgd.....  
 (R.KOPI) Assistant District Commissioner  
 Date.....10th August 1972.....

67-4-7

District Office ALOTAU.

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

30th August, 1972

Mr. Mumms, as were all Officers attending the Polling Officials course, was made fully aware of his prerogative under Section 113 of the Ordinance.

I do not think the sum of \$2 per diem per member of the V.I.T. to be a too princely sum. The work involved is interesting to becoming a social event during pressure of voters, but is boring to the extreme when the pressure has gone. I feel that despite anomalies in the report that Mr. Mumms, as did all Officers, found the V.I.T. extremely useful. All other aspects have been covered by the Regional Returning Officer's report.

Action Taken:

Sgd. *J. J. Drives*

Date 31st August, 1972.

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded..... Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

SITUATION REPORT No.

Station SAMARAI. Officer Compiling R. G. MIDDLE (P. O.)  
 District MILNE BAY. Subdistrict SAMARAI.  
 Census Division SUAU. L.G. Council SUAU.

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/46,000.—5.72.

Subject: House of Assembly Elections.

Alotau Open & Milne Bay Regional Electorates,  
Samarai Team 4 - Suau West Coast Region.

A) Voting Identification General.

The introduction of "V.I.T.'s" was of great assistance to the polling in this area. They were used at the majority of villages incorporated as polling places visited by the team, and proved eager and useful in their work.

Prior to leaving for the patrol, the writer was advised during a familiarisation patrol course held at Samarai, that each of the three V.I.T.'s, engaged from each of village were to be paid at a rate of \$2 per day. This amount although practicable in townships, and suburban areas, is too high for such rural areas as that visited by the Suau West Coast team.

It is felt by the writer that in such backward areas as Wedaada, Beilave, and Borowai, (where the average village may not even be able to earn the equivalent of this amount after two weeks work), that the payment of \$2 for one day of comparatively easy work for the V.I.T.'s., only created scepticism and jealousy amongst the people.

Rather than have a set rate payable to V.I.T. members, it would appear far more practicable to allow either the Assistant

Cont/....

Sgd:.....

Date:.....

-Cont/..

Returning Officer or the Presiding Officer to set out the rates for payment at Sub-District level in accordance with the degree of development and sophistication of the regions to be covered.

B.) Hours of Polling.

In each of the booklets distributed to Presiding Officers, (Instructions to Presiding Officers-Election Form F13; and Hints to Presiding Officers-Election Form F23.), there is no mention of the fact that a Presiding Officer may close polling prior to 1800hrs if he feels that all entitled electors have voted Sect 113(2b)

Being inexperienced with regard to participation in conducting House of Assembly Elections, the writer felt compelled to adhere to the hours set out in the 'Instructions to Presiding Officers'. Consequently, as the writer had been instructed not to change the patrol programme set out for Samarai team 4, severe hardships were forced on the patrol members.

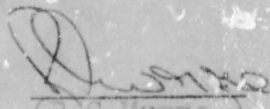
C.) Interest By Village People in the Elections.

Along the coastal villages of the Suau West Coast Section, voting progressed without difficulty. However at such inland villages as Vio, Wadauda, Boilave and Borowai, the people had very little knowledge of the system of preferential voting. The majority of these people had very little idea of the policies set down by each of the candidates, and in many cases the only candidate known to them was Dr Guise. Not one of the candidates was able to visit the inland peoples for campaigning purposes.

D.) General Comments.

Although the people from the region patrolled are relatively backward, all difficulties were overcome through the use of a 'V.I.T.' and assistants for various electors.

The patrol was generally well received in the villages visited, and there was no occurrence of incidents which may have proved detrimental to the elections.

  
(R.C. Mumme.)  
Presiding Officer.

24/7/72.