

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: ESA'ALA

VOLUME No: 11

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1956/57

ESA'ALA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Esa. 1-56/57	H.J.Thomas	North Coast and Inland FERGUSION ISLAND
" 2-56/57	J.L.Hastings	South-East NORMANBY ISLAND
" 3-56/57	H.J.Thomas	GOODENOUGH ISLAND
" 4-56/57	H.J.Thomas	EGUM and WOODLARK Islands
" 5-56/57	H.J.Thomas	WOODLARK, ALCESTER, LAUGHLIN, and MARSHALL BENNETT Is.
" 6-56/57	J.L.Hastings	NORMANBY Island
" 7-56/57	J.D.Fitzer	N.W.FERGUSON, EGUM, YANABA, MADAU, WOODLARK, LAUGHLIN, AMPHLETT and S.E.GOODENOUGH
" 8-56/57	J.D.Fitzer	LOMONAI, MASAI'A, and EBMALAI'A Mtns and thermal areas.

MILNE BAY DISTRICT  
ESA'ALA SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:  
1956/57





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of ESA'AJA Report No. 1 of 56/57

Patrol Conducted by H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled North coast and inland Fergusson Island

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2 part time

Natives 3

Duration - From 23 6 25/7/1956 to 21 7 28/7/1956

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services May /1956

Medical ... September /1956

Map Reference Fergusson 1" = 4 m.

Objects of Patrol Census, routine inspection, payment of various monies land matters, Court for Native Matters, other matters as per patrol inst.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

*District Commissioner*

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 3 - 17 - 5

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £ 28 - 17 - 10

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



# Village Popul

Year.....1956/57.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
URUA	/	3	2		1			1							3	1		1	1
GAMETA	/	3	3		1			2				1	1		3				2
WADALEI	/	6	2	1		2	1		1						3	4		5	1
BOSELEWA	/	1	2						1	2					5	3			1
NIASI MASI	/		2			2									4	8		2	1
GWABEGWABE	/	6	2			2									4				1
AGFIALUMA	/	1	3	1												3			1
DIDJIAU	/	4	5												5	2		4	2
KALOKALO	/	6	7												1	8	2	2	6
AWABULA	/	4	8		1	3		1							7	2		3	4
ATUGAMANA	/	1													1	3		2	
IAMALELE (No. 2)	/	2	2			1										1		1	1
IAMALELE (No. 1)	/	2	3	1				1	1			1			3	1		7	5
SAIBUTU	/	6	2								1				5	3		4	6
FAGULULU	/	10	7			1		1				1			4	2		3	1
NIUBOA	/	5	2			1			1				2		1	1		1	
ERADIDI	/	5	3			1									2	5			
TUTUBEA	/	6	13			1	1	1	1						5	5	1	4	4
GAIOBALA	/	12	6			2		1		1					6	4	1	1	2
SALAMO	/	1	3		1										2			1	1
TOTAL		84	77	3	4	10	7	6	6	4	2	3	4	6	6	4	40	40	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CAJS:BP

*In Reply*

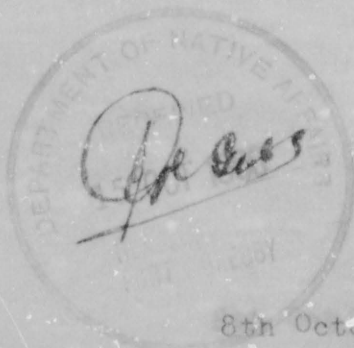
*Please Quote*

D. S. E.P.R.No. 155/56

..76

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-



8th October, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Esa-Ala Patrol Report, No. 1 of 1955/56 --

Mr. H.J. THOMAS, Patrol Officer.

A copy of the abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded herewith.

The Assistant District Officer, Esa-Ala has made full comments on this report and there is only the need for a few brief comments from this Headquarters.

Native Affairs:

As mentioned in the report every patrol to Fergusson and Goodenough Islands brings further prosecutions under Sections 6-7 of the Arms, Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance and allegedly the main source of supply of detonators and fuse is from labourers returning from work with the Australasian Petroleum Company. Perhaps that Company could be contacted and an endeavour made to cut the supply out at the source.

Police:

It is realised that many members of the R.P. & H.G. Constabulary have been too long in certain Sub-Districts and some of them too long in the District. At present every endeavour is being made to effect transfers.

As Mr. D.F.M. Rutledge has said, it is an interesting report and gives a clear indication of the officer's interest in his work, of native customs and traditions and folk lore.

Claim for Camping allowance is attached. This is for 27 of the 35 days of patrol. That period when Mr. Thomas was actually camping out.

*A. T. Timperley*  
For A. T. Timperley, *Sub D/O*  
A/District Commissioner.

CAJS:EP

E.P.R.No.155/56  
..76

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*A. T. Timberley*  
for A.T. Timberley,  
A/District Commissioner.

Minute to. Assistant District Officer,  
Esa-Ala.

Copy for your information, please.

for A.T. Timberley,  
A/District Commissioner,  
8.10.56.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 29/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICER,  
KSA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

6 September 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 1 of 1956/57.

Mr. H. J. Thomas - P.O.

Mr Thomas's report is forwarded you herewith. It is an interesting report and gives clear indication of the officer's interest in his work, of native customs and traditions, and of folk lore.

It was a pity that Dr and Mrs Spencer were unable to accompany the patrol, or even portion of it. The death rate at ATUGAMANA is out of all proportion and it discredits their theory that the people in this Sub-district living at higher altitudes are healthier. They may be from a malarial point of view but epidemic pneumonia apparently plays havoc with them. But such a sudden and unexpected death rate has occurred in many parts of the Territory, and I have been shown many places which were the sites of large villages but which were suddenly and completely abandoned, and never returned to, because of the high death rate.

It must be remembered that for many years the D'Entrecasteaux Islands were the happy hunting grounds of the Methodist Mission, without opposition of any kind, teaching mainly in the vernacular only, and teaching mainly to spread a religious knowledge and to educate those willing to a standard where they could become evangelists. They are now realising the folly of such a practice but now have such a lee way to make up, that at times the European members of the Mission are very despondent.

Mr Thomas's mention of the "TOKWATOKWA" is very interesting and when time and opportunity permits I would suggest that he be sent on an exploratory patrol through the area he mentions. Rev Grant in his Dobu Dictionary defined "TOKWATOKWA" as "Woodsprites, rock sprites" and gives other names by which they are called.

The medical position is generally poor and Dr Spencer has realised this. He has withdrawn all his Aid Post Orderlies to Mapamoiwa for further intensive training, both in medical knowledge and in self discipline, and there will be results.

Native Missionary arrogance has to be seen to be believed, but it is present, and one - Rev. Robinson - is doing all he can to stamp it out but it is an uphill battle. A man knowing he would be hard to replace can cause a lot of trouble.

With regard to copra making, I would say that this is bad interpretation on behalf of the teachers. At this season there is a period of "free-giving" called "EBWADAITA" a collection of moneys to assist the Church in its work here, and many Missions follow the same practice. There are arguments for and against it, the best being that the average indiginee does not appreciate to its full value what he gets for nothing.



2.

The lack of desire for co-operatives by the natives in the area patrolled should not cause any worry. That they are interested in copra making, and the growing of rice crops is a sure indication that the initial desire for improvement exists but they lack an incentive now because of very poor shipping and very abnormal weather conditions.

Const. SIPWA, as are several other members of the Royal Papuan & New Guinea Constabulary stationed here, ~~are~~ long overdue for a transfer and I would be pleased if you could arrange a transfer either within the District, or to another District. He is a local.

*D. M. Rutledge*  
D. M. Rutledge. ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 29/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

16 June 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

Mr. H. J. Thomas  
Patrol Officer  
Esa Ala.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 1 of 1956/57.

Please make necessary preparations to go on a patrol of portion of Fergusson Island, commencing at Mapamoiwa and covering the following census sub-districts i.e. Mapamoiwa, Fagahit, IAmalele, Awabula, Kalokalo, Didiau, Gwabegwaoe, MagiMaasi, Boselewa, Wadalei, Gameta, Urua, Ageialuma, Atagumana, Saibutu, Niubo, Ebadidi, Tutubea, Salakahadi, Gaiobara and Salamo.

Dr Spencer and his wife will probably accompany you for some or all of the patrol, and you will please give them all the assistance you can. It is expected that the "Hekaha" will be sent for you, and I should imagine it will be available for all the coastal areas as far as Urua.

Your work will be routine - census revision, inspection Courts, etc - Dr Spencer will be doing a malaria survey.

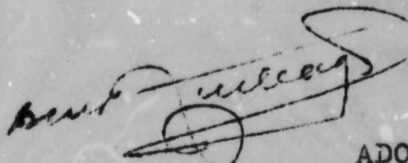
Court Interpreter GWAMAUGA has been detailed to accompany you, as have Constables EVARA and SIPWA.

Please make necessary arrangements for your patrol stores, and for a cash advance.

There are too many odd matters to list here - they have been listed on a manilla jacket, and are herewith. Please attend to as many as you can.

I am sorry the instructions may seem vague but, trying to assist the Department of Public Health as much as possible, I cannot be explicit.

You should find the patrol very interesting, albeit slightly arduous in places.



D.F.M. Rutledge.

ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. 1 of 56/57 Msa'ala Sub-District  
Milne Bay District

Conducted by H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled North coast and Inland Fergusson Island.

Personell Accompanying Dr. T.E. Spencer ) part time  
Mrs. T.E. Spencer

Objects of Patrol Census revision  
Routine Inspection  
Payment of various monies  
Land Matters  
Court for Native Matters  
Investigation C.P.S. cases  
Various odd matters as listed  
in patrol instructions.

Duration 23rd June to 21st July 1956  
25th July to 28th July 1956

Number of days 33

Medical assistant did not accompany the patrol.



DIARY

Friday 22nd June 1956

Departed ESA'ALA per M.V. HEKAHA for Sanaroa Island  
Investigation of alledged assault.

Saturday 23rd June 1956

Departed SANAROA Island per M.V. HEKAHA for URUA Fergusson Island.  
Conducted Courts for Native Matters at URUA.

Sunday 24th June 1956

Observed at URUA

Monday 25th June 1956

Census check and inspection of hamlets.  
To GAMETA conducted Courts for Native Matters.

Tuesday 26th June 1956

Census check and inspection of hamlets.  
To WADALEI conducted Courts for Native Matters.

Wednesday 27th June 1956

Census check and inspection of hamlets.  
To BOSALEWA conducted Courts for Native Matters.

Thursday 28th June 1956

Census check and inspection of hamlets.

Friday 29th June 1956

To MASIMASI. Census check and inspection of hamlets.

Saturday 30th June 1956

To GWABEGWABE. Conducted Courts for Native Matters.

Sunday 1st July 1956

Observed at GWABEGWABE.

Monday 2nd July 1956

Census and inspection of hamlets. To AGEIALUMA census and  
general inspection of hamlets.

Tuesday 3rd July 1956

To DIDIAU Conducted courts for Native Matters, census and  
inspection of hamlets.

Wednesday 4th July 1956

To KALOKALO.

Thursday 5th July 1956

Census and general inspection of hamlets

Friday 6th July 1956

Conducted Courts for Native Matters

Saturday 7th July 1956

To AWABULA, census check and inspection of hamlets

Sunday 8th July 1956

Observed at AWABULA

Monday 9th July 1956

To ATUGAMANA, census and inspection of hamlets

Tuesday 10th July 1956

To IAMALLELE No.2, census and inspection of hamlets

Wednesday 11th July 1956

To SAIBUTU, census and inspection of hamlets.

Thursday 12th July 1956

To IAMALLELE No1. census and inspection of hamlets

Friday 13th July 1956

To FAGALULU, census and inspection of hamlets. Conducted Courts for native matters and investigated C.P.S. cases.

Saturday 14th July 1956

To NUIBOA, census and inspection of hamlets. To EBADIDI

Sunday 15th July 1956

Observed at EBADIDI

Monday 16th July 1956

Census and inspection of hamlets.

Tuesday 17th July 1956

To TUTUBEA, census and inspection of hamlets.

Wednesday 18th July 1956

Conducted Courts for native matters

Thursday 19th July 1956

To GAIOBALA, census and inspection of hamlets

Friday 20th July 1956

To SARAMO, census and inspection of hamlets

Saturday 21st July 1956

To GOMWA and return to ESA'ALA per M.V. HEKAHA.

Sunday 22nd July 1956

Observed at ESA'ALA

Monday 23rd July 1956

At ESA'ALA

Tuesday 24th July 1956

At ESA'ALA

Wednesday 25th July 1956

Departed ESA'ALA for MAPAMOIWA and NUATUTU plantation per M.V. HEKAHA.



Thursday 26th July 1956

NUATUTU plantation to DEBA. Investigation of alleged fight  
between Deba plantation labour and IAMAILELE people.  
Deba plantation to MATAITA Goodenough Island

Friday 27th July 1956

With Malaria survey team at MATAITA.

Saturday 28th July 1956

MATAITA to ESA'ALA per M.V. HEKAHA.

### INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was the whole of the Northern coast of Fergusson Island and the inland villages as listed in patrol instruction No.1 of 56/57.

It was intended that Dr. Spencer and the malarial survey team accompany the patrol but on reaching URUA it was found that the sea was very rough and there was no anchorage. As it was necessary for the HEKARA to remain with the survey team to carry their equipment Dr. Spencer decided to return to Esa'ala and work in the more sheltered waters of Doba passage, and do a malaria survey of the North coast of Fergusson Island, at a later date when weather conditions are more favourable.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS

In general the native affairs situation was quite satisfactory no unusual unrest was observed during the patrol. The alleged attempt to revive the SEBUTUIA cargo cult in December 1955 did not apparently reach this area.

The problem of marriage and divorce throughout the area is well on the way to becoming a major social problem. It is quite common for a man to go away to work and on his return find that his wife has "Divorced" him and is married to someone else. The man then usually marries someone else quite often the wife of somebody else who is away at work. The resultant tangle is then left to be sorted out by the next patrol and is quite difficult to straighten out.

All this of course leads to much ill feeling and arguments over bride price, property and the custody of children. In several instances this led to violence not only to the parties concerned but towards the village officials as well, these cases were dealt with in the Court for Native Matters. Many of the children from these unfortunate marriages were being looked after by relatives all were found to be well cared for.

At FAGAIULU ten natives were arrested and brought to Esa'ala to be charged under Sections 6-7 of the Arms Liquor and Opium Prohibition Ordinance. The explosive in most cases was part of the charge of an unexploded bomb, this had been acquired and brought back by natives working in the Milne Bay area, some of this explosive was brought back as long as eight years ago.



The explosive has been kept carefully hidden until somebody is able to obtain detonators and fuse. Allegedly the main source of supply of detonators and fuse at the present time is from labourers returning from A.F.C., explosive is then exchanged for detonators and fuse and those men who know how, set about dynamiting fish. An accident, or quarrel between some of the men who have used the explosive proves to be the only means of bringing the offence to light. In this case it was a quarrel over women which led to the offence being disclosed.

The offence was not reported by the village constable, and as has happened with so many of these offences it was found that the village constable and one of the councillors was involved.

It is very doubtful if any amount of punishment will deter the people of Fergusson and Goodenough Islands from using explosives while they are able to obtain them. The supply of explosives on both Fergusson and Goodenough Islands seems to be inexhaustible as practically every patrol to these islands since the war has disclosed new offences of this nature. However the supply of detonators and fuse appears to be limited to those being brought in by returning labourers. If a search could be made of the personal effects of all labourers returning to this Sub-District before they left Samarai, this would cut off the supply of detonators and fuse and prevent the dynamiting of fish and also prevent further death or injury from charges that explode prematurely.

A total of 47 cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters of these 20 were for adultery, 16 for unlawful striking and 8 for threatening behaviour. Three natives were also prosecuted for failing to present themselves for census taking after having been ordered to do so.

At WADALEI a strange story was heard from an old man of a small group of people who are supposed to live in the mountains inland from WADALEI, these people I was told had never appeared for census or come down to the beach. He claimed that he had not actually seen these people but there were plenty of people who had seen them. He further explained that these people were much slimmer than the coastal people he referred to them as TOKWATOKWA, they are supposed to build their houses in trees and use bows and arrows for hunting.

On questioning some of the other people who were supposed to have seen these people it was found that nobody had actually seen them but practically everybody had heard about them.



At GAIOBALA it was discovered that a road exists which leads direct from GAIOBALA to WADALEI, this road is not shown on any map. An old man at GAIOBALA claimed that the people do not use this road unless they travel in a large group, the reason for this is that they are frightened of the TOKWATOKWA, a small group of people using this road many years ago were supposed to have had arrows fired at them, nobody still living could be found who had been in this group.

At the Methodist Mission SALAMO a European Mr. Scarlett stated that several months ago he had shown a collection of coloured slides to some of the mission people, among these slides were some of houses used by natives in different parts of the Territory including some of houses built up in trees. Some of the people who saw the slides of the houses built up in trees told Mr. Scarlett that there <sup>were</sup> similar houses in the middle of Fergusson Island used by the TOKWATOKWA people. Mr. Scarlett further stated that an early Methodist Missionary to this area is supposed to have contacted a group of people who were pygmies, somewhere on Fergusson Island but he was unable to give details.

The area inland from WADALEI is extremely rugged varying in height from 3000 to 5000ft., all maps held at Esa'ala show this area to be uninhabited, no record could be found of anyone having traversed this area.

Questioning a native GIDONI who was formerly a government interpreter in this area for some twenty five years it was discovered that all natives are familiar with the term TOKWATOKWA and that the TOKWATOKWA are not real people at all but are the same as fairies.

He further stated that the showing of the coloured slides at SALAMO Mission was probably the cause of the renewed interest in the TOKWATOKWA and the spreading of the stories. TOKWATOKWA he stated are supposed to live in all uninhabited places and some of the older men are supposed to have powers which enables them to call them up and communicate with them.

The people throughout the area with the exception of MASIMASI showed a complete lack of any desire to improve their lot in the form of Co-operatives or other economic ventures. All men who go away from this area to work sign as either plantation labour or seamen, tradesmen are very few and far between.

Education throughout the area had been sadly neglected and here again there has been a complete breakdown of native customs and traditions as was noticed in Goodenough Island.



MEDICAL and HEALTH

The health of the people throughout the area was poor many people suffering from sickness and sores were referred to Aid posts or Mapamoiwa hospital for treatment. The people seemed reluctant to seek treatment at the various Aid posts the reason given for this was that when they went to an Aid post for treatment and were hospitalized there they were not fed by the Government nor would their relatives bring them food. Parents stated that they could not leave their gardens to take their children to hospital because if they did wild pigs might get into their gardens and destroy them while they were away. Only one native was prosecuted for neglecting to take his child for medical treatment after having been ordered to do so by the village constable, many more should have been prosecuted, but could not be as no orders had been given.

Aid posts throughout the area patrolled with the exception of KALOKALO were effectively dealing with those patients that did report for treatment. Orderlies reported that there had been large numbers of people reporting for treatment since it was known that the patrol was in the area. Orderlies also stated that patrolling the various village and hamlets was of very little use as the only time the people lived in these villages and hamlets was when a patrol was in the area, the rest of the time the people lived in small groups in their gardens which are scattered throughout the area, and to regularly patrol all of these would leave them no time to look after those patients who did report to the Aid posts.

The only Aid post considered unsatisfactory is the one at KALOKALO, where as well as the Government Aid Post the Methodist Mission also maintain an Aid post. On arrival at KALOKALO it was found that the Government Aid post orderly had <sup>LEFT</sup> ~~left~~ for MAPAMOIWA two days before the patrol arrived to get medical supplies. Eighty one people at KALOKALO were found to be suffering from either yaws or scabies, many of these claimed that they had attended the Aid post for treatment but the orderly claimed that he had no medical supplies with which to treat them. A check of the medical supplies at the Aid post revealed that there was more than sufficient penicillin to treat all the yaws.

The whole matter of Aid posts was later discussed with



the Medical Assistant MAFAMOLWA. The setting up of Aid post gardens would encourage more people to come to Aid posts as they would then know that they would not be short of food while receiving treatment.

More regular patrols to the area an inspection of the Aid posts would ensure that all those requiring medical attention are promptly dealt with.

#### MISSION INFLUENCE

The only Mission operating in the area is the Methodist Overseas Mission the local headquarters of this Mission is at SALAMO where a school and a hospital are maintained. There is a native Missionary in practically every village throughout the area, these Missionaries also run small schools. The schools on the whole are schools in name only, attendance is poor and very little time is spent by those students who do attend in actual school work. Most of the students time seems to be spent in maintaining the Missionaries garden. Parents who were asked why their children did not attend school stated that the children either flatly refused to go to school or ran away. Little attention is paid by the children to their parents wishes to send them to school and parental authority is lacking to force the children to attend.

Many of the Missionaries apparently believe that because of their position they are more or less able to do as they please. At IANALELE and TUTUBEA many men were found to be absent from census and when the village officials were asked where they were the officials stated that they had gone as carriers for the Missionary to attend the Missionaries quarterly meeting. In all these village it was learnt that the men had left the day before they were required for census, the meetings were not fixed for sometimes up to two weeks after the patrol had visited the village. The walking time to get to the quarterly meeting at the most was one and a half days. In each case the men were sent for and warned that in future this attitude would not be tolerated.

At MASIMASI a native had arranged with the help of the village people to produce and send copra direct to P.C.B. Samarai, the people were very upset as they had been told by the Missionary that they were not to produce copra. The Missionary stated that he had been told to tell the people this by the Reverend Robinson of the Methodist Mission



DOBU. This I found hard to believe, it is more than likely that the native Missionary got some other instruction mixed up with copra production, however the matter will be discussed with the Reverend Robinson. Fortunately the patrol was carrying a letter for the native in charge of this venture informing him that A.H. Buntings Ltd. vessel "Betty Ann" would carry all copra produced by the people, to Samarai on their regular monthly shipping service to this area.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads throughout the coastal area were found to be in fair condition and gave the appearance of having been regularly cleaned and maintained. Inland roads were in very poor condition often long stretches were just a sheet of mud and water. Much of this was no doubt due to the heavy rains that were experienced throughout the patrol. Because of the precipitous nature of a large portion of this inland area and the relatively small population in comparison to the distances involved little more can be done to improve the road other than as has been done, by keeping it cleaned and laying timber over some of the worst stretches.

Bridges except for a few cases on the coast were non-existent it would be practically impossible to maintain bridges in the inland areas over all but a few of the rivers. The road from TUTUBEA to SALAMO for instance crosses a river 54 times, it is more than could be expected for the people to build and maintain bridges over all these crossings.

#### HOUSING

Housing throughout the area was poor many houses were either ordered to be repaired or rebuilt. The worst offenders again were the inland people of MASIMASI, DIDIAU, AGIALUMA and EBADIDIE. Many of these people live in small filthy hovels in their gardens, the only time they go to live in the villages is when a patrol is in the area. The people explained that they lived in their gardens because they were frightened of wild pigs getting in and destroying their crops if they were not there all the time to keep them out.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Officials for the most part were most unsatisfactory many of them it was found had not visited Esa'ala since 1954. Village Officials complained that the people would not obey <sup>them</sup> but only one Official could produce an actual case where a lawful instruction had been given and it was not carried out.



It was impressed on all village officials that it is part of their duty to see that all children with sickness or sores are promptly taken to hospital for treatment. Also that in future all officials would be required to report to ESA'ALA at the correct intervals.

The village constables at URUA and SAIBUTU wished to retire as they felt that they were too old to carry on, the village constable at GEWATA had died. New village constables were provisionally appointed in each of these three villages.

#### REST HOUSES

Rest houses throughout were found to be in good order and condition and of quite reasonable design.

Police barracks were also provided in all villages and these too have been maintained in good order and condition.

#### AGRICULTURE

Gardens seen during the patrol were quite large and well cared for, there were no complaints of a food shortage in any of the villages. Wild pigs are a menace throughout the area and a constant watch has to be kept to see that they don't get into the gardens.

At GAIOLALA some rice was seen growing, however the people stated that they were most disappointed with their rice as only about half of that which was planted came up. The only apparent reason for this is that the seed provided by the Department of Agriculture was no good, as planting methods and soil seemed to be in order.

#### CENSUS and STATISTICS

A full census was taken of all villages visited, it was found that five people who were reported dead at the last census were not dead at all but were merely absent, these were again included in the census books. It was noticed that if anybody's whereabouts was in the least doubtful, the village officials immediately stated that the person was dead whereas questioning the persons relatives in many cases revealed that he was away at work or merely absent for census.

Three men were prosecuted for failing to present themselves for census after having been ordered to do so. In each case the man was supposed to have migrated from his original village to another village but failed to present himself for census at either place.

Census figures revealed the following

Total population	1955/56	4666
Total population	1956/57	4663



Total deaths	171
Total births	151

Of the total number of deaths 49 were children under the age of 13 years the main cause of death was apparently dysentery or pneumonia.

The population throughout the area has been decreasing since the war years but the rapid decrease of a few years ago has now been arrested. An example of this rapid decrease is AUTUGAMANA village, the population in 1949 was 227 it is now 63, this represents a decrease of 72% in 7 years.

The AUTUGAMANA village people have expressed a desire to combine with IAMALELE no.2 as they claim there are no longer sufficient people to maintain a rest house and police barracks of their own.

The number of people away at work at present is not high and is far less than last year.

Total number of people away at work 1955/56	M. 100	F. 5
Total number of people away at work 1956/57	M. 75	F. 12

LAND

Various land matters requiring attention were attended to, these have been dealt with under separate memoranda.

ODD MATTERS

One war damage claim for payment and various N.M.T.A. payments were paid and have been noted on the correct forms.

No war gratuity or war savings certificate payments were made as the people concerned were away from their villages at the time of the patrol.

All other odd matters have been dealt with under separate memoranda.

CONCLUSION

It was disappointing to note that conditions throughout the area were as bad if not worse than at the time of the last patrol, and that the people have not the slightest interest in improving their standard of health or way of life. It is obvious that the only means of obtaining any improvements is by more frequent patrolling, preferably medical and native affairs combined, unless this is done the prospects of improvements seem very remote indeed.

*H. J. Thomas*  
 H. J. Thomas P.O.



Appendix "a"

R.P.&.N.G.C.

Reg. No. 6035 Const - SIPWA

Rather lazy type shows little interest in his duties. Not a good type for patrols.

Reg. No. 7427 Const - EVARA

A reliable and steady constable . Performs his duties well.

INTERPRETER

GWAMAUGA -

Can express himself clearly. Carries out duties efficiently.



"Appendix "b"

Methodist Mission lease KALOKALO

Present Lessee : Methodist Overseas Mission

Address : The Chairman Methodist Overseas Mission Samarai

Area : L.A. 176/31 5 acres D.A. 1082

L.A. 6/36 93 acres 3Roods 24 Perches D.A.1702

L.A. 832/31 14 acres D.A.1634

General Description: Flat cleared land has the appearance of being very fertile.

Improvements. Native material church and school building

Present use being made of property: Village Mission station and school. Some native gardens for Mission staff and students.

Title : If title exists it would be held by the Chairman Methodist Overseas Mission Samarai

Survey Cements : None known to exist



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1956/57.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.6

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F					
URUA		3	2	1		1						3	1			1	1	1	4	8		1						12	51	6	49	4	41	3	33	30	53	55	182
GAMETA		3	3	1		2				1	1	3				2				10				2		12	49	7	39	2	38	3	29	32	39	46	158		
WADALEI		6	2	1		2	1	1				3	4			5	1			11		7		2	3	33	99	18	75	5	72	3	95	77	84	87	366		
BOSELEWA		1	2					1	2			5	3			1	3	4	17	2						21	78	72	61	6	61	3	58	76	65	61	279		
MHSI MHSI			2		2							4	8			2	1	1	9	3				1	2	10	69	9	49	5	42	3	30	29	46	58	178		
GWABEGWABE		6	2		2							4				1	1	8						3	1	14	43	10	29	4	30	3	17	19	30	43	121		
AGEIALUMIA		1	3	1								3				1	2	3	18					2		28	60	20	45	7	41	4	51	37	65	58	231		
DIDIAU		4	5									5	2			4	2	1	9					1	1	42	71	21	51	8	47	3	58	37	69	67	242		
KALOKALO		6	7									1	8	2		2	6	1	5	45	2	2		4	2	53	152	40	98	7	91	4	63	71	149	127	465		
AWABULA		4	8	1	3	1						1	7	2		3	4	1	22					2	2	21	81	12	74	6	49	3	58	31	73	71	259		
ATUGAMANA		1										1	3			2		3	7							4	24	4	12		13	3	10	5	20	21	63		
IKMALELE (No. 2)		2	3	1								1				1	1	1	10	3						11	37	7	25	3	23	3	13	15	26	27	94		
IKMALELE (No. 1)		2	3	1		1	1			1		3	1			7	5		15					6	4	18	56	16	50	7	49	3	31	26	60	71	213		
SHIBUTU		6	2					1				5	3			4	6	3	23					1		42	75	28	63	14	62	3	31	30	95	91	271		
FAGULULU		10	7		1	1				1		4	2			2	1	2	3	16		7		7		5	56	13	51	2	53	4	57	48	59	75	268		
NIWEBA		5	2		1		1			2	1	1				1	5	2	8	6				1	1	8	24	7	21	1	22	3	25	18	20	23	122		
EBADIDI		5	3		1							2	5				5	6	12	2	15	3		2	2	23	71	6	59	1	58	4	42	43	50	52	223		
TUTUBEBA		6	13		1	1	1	1				5	5			4	4	2	12	3	18	2		3	2	31	136	19	101	4	91	4	99	85	116	130	468		



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

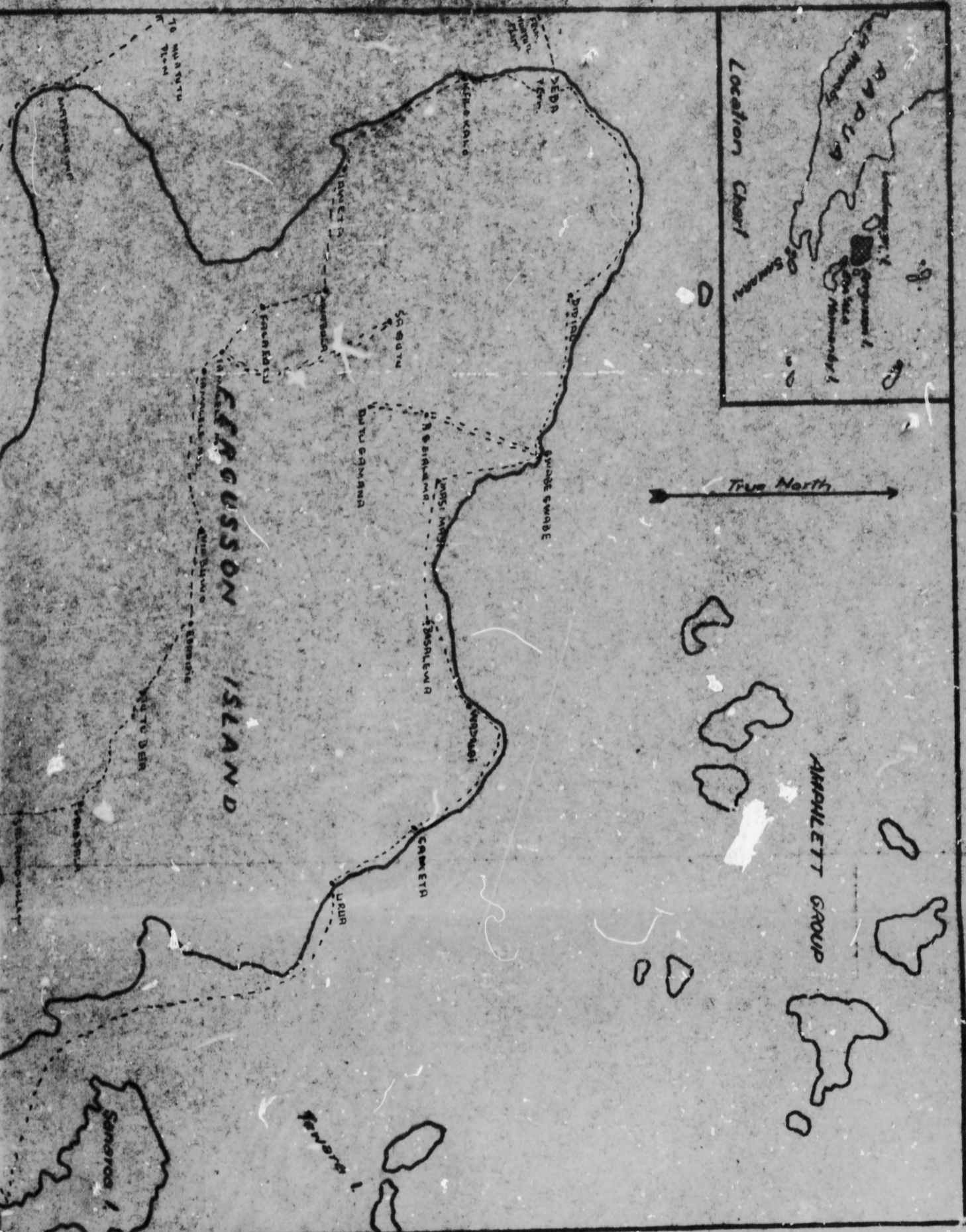
Year.....1956/57.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.5.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F
				10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45																																
GAIOBAWA		12	6			2	1		1			6	4	1		1	2	2	9		16					4	29	123	26	53	3	82	3	83	69	93	116	392	
SALAMO		1	3		1							2				1	1	4	3		3					4	21	6	22	2	23	3	17	15	23	25	86		
TOTAL		84	77	3	4	10	7	6	4	2	3	4	61	61	4	40	40	26	41	272	7	83	5			35	29	443	1366	347	1027	91	988		900	803	1225	1305	466

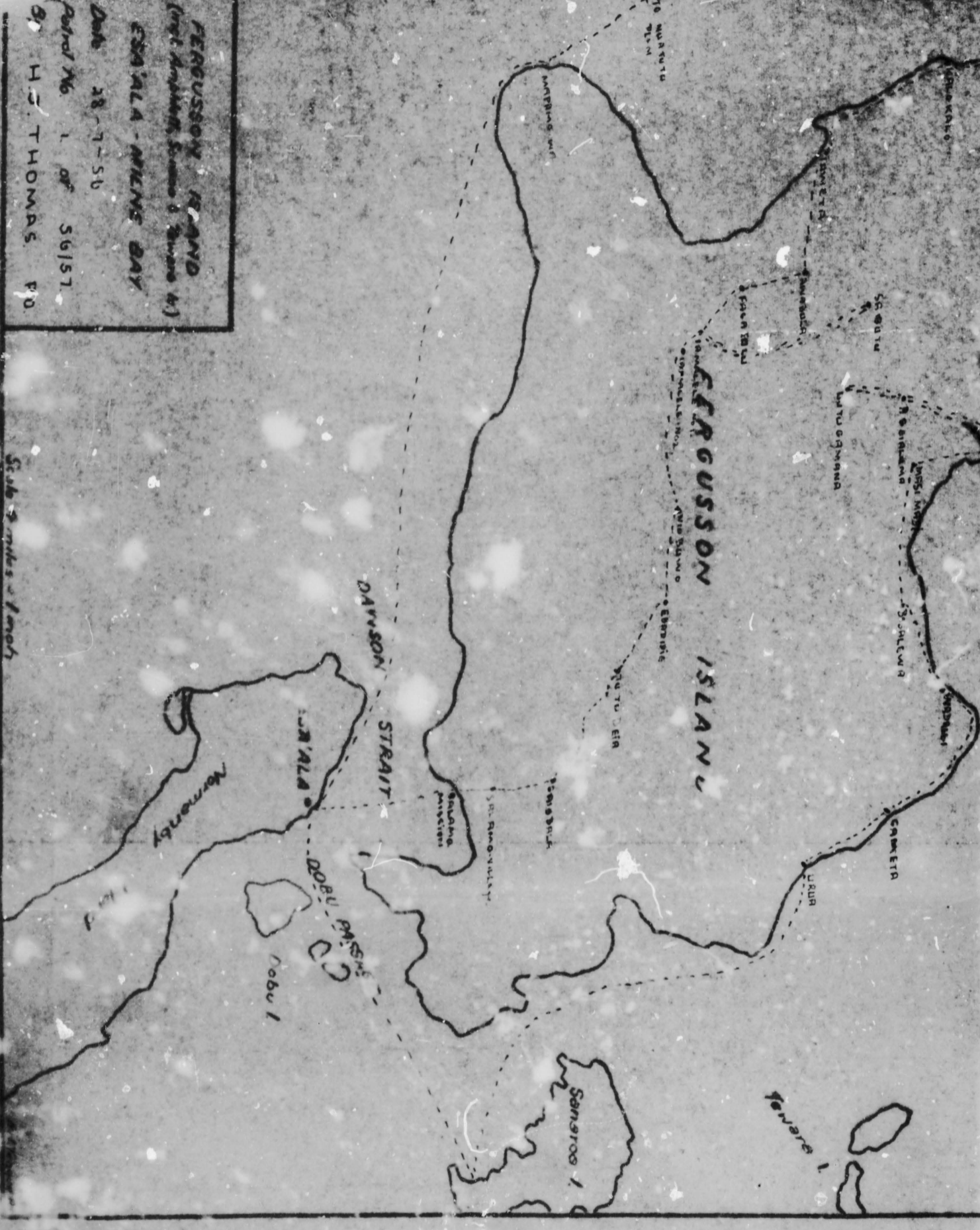


True North





**FERGUSSON ISLAND**  
 (incl. Anghik, Suvia & Nene Bay)  
**ESSA ALA - NENE BAY**  
 Date 28-7-56  
 Patrol No. 1 of 56/57  
 By H. J. THOMAS, P.O.



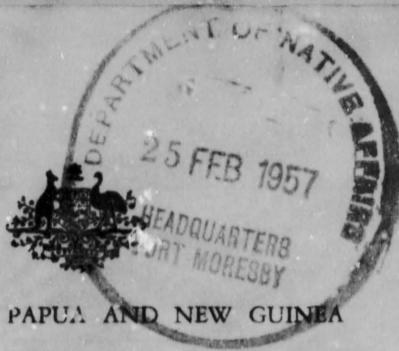
Scale 2 miles = 1 inch

# Population Register

Area Patrolled... *ev... Hali Ferguson Is.*

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F
	4	8		1						12	51	6	19	4	41	3	33	30	53	55	182
		10						2		12	49	7	39	2	38	3	29	32	39	46	158
		11		7				2	3	33	99	18	75	5	72	3	95	77	84	87	366
	4	11		2						21	78	12	61	6	61	3	58	76	65	61	279
	1	9		3				1	2	10	69	9	49	5	42	3.5	36	29	46	58	178
	1	8						3	1	14	43	10	29	4	30	3.5	17	19	30	43	121
2	3	18						2		28	60	20	45	7	41	4	51	37	65	58	231
1		9						1	1	42	71	21	51	8	47	3.5	58	37	69	67	242
1	5	45	2	2				4	2	53	152	40	98	7	91	4	63	71	149	127	465
	1	22						2	2	21	81	12	74	6	49	3.5	58	31	73	71	259
	3	7								4	24	4	12	13	3	10	5	20	21	63	
1		10		3						11	37	7	25	3	23	3	13	15	26	27	94
		15						6	4	18	56	16	50	7	49	3.5	31	26	60	71	213
3	3	23							1	42	75	28	63	14	62	3.5	31	30	95	91	271
7	3	16		7				7		27	56	13	51	2	53	4	57	48	59	75	268
5	3	8		6				1	1	8	24	7	21	1	22	3	25	18	20	23	102
5	6	12	2	15	3			2	2	23	71	6	59	1	58	4	42	43	50	52	223
2		12	3	18	2			3	2	31	136	19	101	4	91	4	99	85	116	130	468
	2	9		16					4	29	123	26	53	3	82	3	83	69	93	116	393
	4	3		3						4	21	6	22	2	23	3	17	15	23	25	86
26	41	272	7	83	5			35	29	443	1356	247	1021	91	988		900	802	1225	1304	4663





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... MILNE BAY... ESA'ALA S.D. Report No..... No.2 of 1956/57.....

Patrol Conducted by..... J.L.HASTINGS P.O. ....

Area Patrolled..... S.E. NORMANBY ISLAND.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... No.....

Natives..... 9.....  
Duration—From... 29/ 7 /1956 to 7/ 8 /1956  
18/ 9 /1956 to 29/ 9 /1956.....

Number of Days..... 22.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes (Native)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... August/1955..

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

Map Reference... SAMARAI and FERGUSSON Is..... 4 miles to 1 inch.....

Objects of Patrol... Census, General administration, Land purchase,.....

Land alienation reports......

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

*Alan Dempsey*  
District Commissioner

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

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £ 26-12-2.....

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

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

# Village Popul

Year 1956-57

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGRATION	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child in Birth			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
MWATEBU	30.7.56	3														2	2	1	2
SAWATUPWA	31.7.56	5	2					1			1					5	3		2
KEROROGEA	1.8.56	11	6					1	1							2	4	2	4
WEJOKO	3.8.56	1	1														1	1	
SIPUPU	3.8.56	2	4				1	1	1	1						5	4	5	7
MEUDANA	21.9.56	13	5				1		3	1						1		1	4
LOMITAWA	24.9.56	3	1										1			5	3	2	1
SIGASIGA	25.9.56	2	9									1				5	2	1	2
DAWADA	26.9.56	2	1						2							1			4
SIAUSI	27.9.56	4	1										1			3	2	1	2
		46	30				1	1	6	5	3	2				29	21	14	28

Births	76	Deaths	68	Natural Deaths
Mig. In	<u>42</u>	Mig. Out	<u>60</u>	Migrational
	<u>118</u>		<u>128</u>	



1100  
1520  
3620

14  
6  
0  
127

N.A. 30-6-33

19th March, 1957.

The Director of Forests,  
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIMENS EX ESA'ALA.

The attached specimens have been received  
from Esa'ala and were collected on Normanby Is'land.

Comments by the collector are as follows:

"Throughout the mountain valleys two trees are  
prolific and small branches from each type  
have been included in the Appendix. The  
larger leaf tree is in stands on the higher parts  
of the valley sides and the smaller leaf tree  
crowds out most of the secondary growth in old  
garden sites."

Could the above specimens be identified,  
please.

See HA 18/2/6.  
Bor 20/3.  
P/A

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.

Atts.

100  
250  
620

N.A. 30-6-33

19th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARA I.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree with your comments regarding the officers interest in forestry, etc., etc.

It is with regret that I hear of the loss of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings' infant.

In 1951 the Milne Bay District had the following Public Health Department staff -

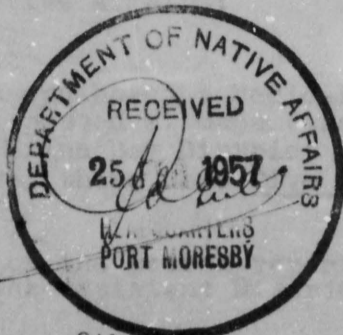
Sanarai	-	1 Medical Officer 1 European Medical Assistant
Mapamoiva	-	1 Medical Officer 1 European Medical Assistant
Losuia	-	1 Medical Officer 1 European Medical Assistant
Baniara	-	1 Medical Officer

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/6/33 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

D. S. AT:EP/20  
P.R. 2/1956-57.  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR :-

8th February, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Esa-ala No. 2/1956-57.

Mr. J.L. Hastings, Patrol Officer.

A copy of the abovementioned report is submitted herewith.

It is regretted that this report was not submitted earlier. The lateness of this report has, as the Assistant District Officer said, "been dogged with misfortune". The most serious misfortune I have met with in my six months in the Milne Bay District was that when Mr. Hastings and his wife lost their first child. This must be the main reason.

The Assistant District Officer in his comments refers to an "interesting and full" report. I agree. If the patrolling officer shows an interest in Scouting, Forestry and Geology, I commend him for it. After all, he is a Field Officer, any knowledge he receives in law and court procedure and in sociology reflects upon his superior officer who should be prepared to train him.

I now refer to Para 3: - of the comments embodied in memorandum DNA30/1 dated 21st November, 1956 by the Assistant District Officer, Esa-ala. The health position of the natives at DAWADA will be dealt with later in this memorandum.

Para 4: Mr. Hastings movements to WAU were instigated by Native Affairs Headquarters, Port Moresby, and I agree with the arrangements made by your Headquarters.

Para 5: I admit that Dr. Spencer and his wife are both employed by the Administrator under the Department of Public Health to carry out a most important malarial survey. Circumstances may have been against the survey in that the M.V. "Hekeha" to be used on the survey was directed by the Assistant Director of Public Health to carry out an essential patrol to the sadly neglected Woodlark Island area. It is unfortunate that the vessel broke down. A report from the Harbour Master, Samarai, would be enlightening. The vessel was despatched to Port Moresby at the request of the Director of Health. It has not been returned here. I admit that water transport is most essential in this large maritime District. Nevertheless, I feel that a properly conducted survey or patrol could be carried out afoot.

I agree that 30,000 native people should receive medical treatment by qualified staff. At the present moment the



To: The Director of Native Affairs:

PP2/1956/57./20

D'Entrecasteaux Islands can boast a Medical Officer on Specialised Duty and an E.M.A. posted at Mapamoiva. The only other Medical Officer in the Milne Bay District is at Samarai. Five years ago I believe, there were five Medical Officers stationed in the District.

The main features of the patrol report appear to have been adequately covered in the Assistant District Officer's comments.

*Allan Timperley*  
A.T. Timperley,  
A/District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
S A M A R A I.

8th February, 1957.



AT:EP/27  
P.R.2/1956-57.

8th February, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Esa-ala No.2/1956-57.

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*Allan Timperley*  
A. T. Timperley,  
District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
S A M A R A I.

8th February, 1957.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.  
21 November 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Patrol - Esa Ala No. 2 of 1956/57.

Since the instructions for this patrol were written, and delivered to Mr Hastings, this Sub-district has been dogged with misfortune. This report covers two attempts by Mr Hastings to cover the whole of the Southern portion of Normanby Island, and the major portion still remains to be done. But, as I had to withdraw Mr Thomas from a Goodenough Island patrol because of Mr Hastings' visit to WAU and my own illness, and a patrol by Mr Thomas to Woodlark and Lachlan Islands had to be abandoned because of trawler failure, it meant that there were three incomplete patrols, and to keep some form of continuity both officers were requested to submit reports covering the patrolling which had been done by them.

Mr Hastings' report is now submitted. The report is interesting and full, yet gives me the feeling that the officer may be partially wasted in this Department - his interest in Scouting, his interest in Forestry, and his interest in geology, at times seems to outweigh his interest in law, court procedure and sociology, as will be instanced later.

Diary Friday 3rd July 56 - Mr Hastings says that Dr Spencer wished to discuss the health position of the natives of DAWADA, and the matter is fully mentioned later in the report.

Diary Saturday 22 Sep 1956 - Two weeks special leave in WAU had been granted to Mr Hastings but had been approved for a fortnight to start two weeks ahead of the fortnight applied for. The theory behind the granting was that if Mrs Hastings wanted a break away she would take it then, not later, and there was no alternative but to abandon the patrol again.

Diary 25th Sep 1956 - Dr Spencer is in the Sub-district for the purpose of conducting a malaria survey. In the short time he has been here circumstances have been against him and on many occasions he has had to abandon his research to practice immediate medicine and surgery, so much so that many Europeans in the Sub-district are wondering how just how we carried on so long and so often without a qualified man. That we did says much for the work which must be done by the nurses attached to the Mission, but there is no doubt that 30,000 inhabitants of the Sub-district could keep a doctor fully occupied.

Diary 27 Sep 1956 - unfortunately these statements were taken without enough warning to justify their admission as evidence, so that their statements in the lower Court that the admissions were made only so that they would get out of carrying, so weakened the case against them that the presiding Judge dismissed the charge against them. The deceased V/Const had already weakened the case by referring to it as sorcery and by refraining from naming the murderers except to his brothers.



Native Affairs: Para 1: The patrolling officer would be hard put to prove his assertion that the natives appear to be living as they did before contact with Administration. Unless, of course, he means that there are no outward signs of progress, no visual evidence of better living conditions (blankets, mosquito nets, axes, knives) no external evidence of culture such as the ability to speak English, that there is no change in the food and economic gardening; if he does, well, the same can be said of thousands of places in Papua and New Guinea. Where the patrolling officer disappoints is that he seems to have accepted so much without question - more so when the welfare and development of the native is the core of his duty.

Native Affairs - para 2: Mr W. Cottrell-Dormer, Regional Agricultural Officer, has written Native Agricultural Assistant and has more or less instructed him to curb his personal enthusiasm.

Native Affairs - para 3: This paragraph seems to conflict with paragraph 3 (Food & Agriculture).

Medical & Health: The position on the DUAU Peninsula has improved over the last year or so, and the improvement should continue. Disregarding the Aid Post Orderlies who give the impression of spending most of their time coming to Esa'Ala for their pay, Dr Spencer personally saw how short supplied in drugs Mr B.W. Brown of BWARUADA was kept and has remedied that condition; has seen the work being done by the Jarretts at DAWADA Plantation and has approved further supplies of drugs; and the Mission have once more stationed a European at LUNAMA. Father Fallon while he was at Kerorogea did considerable medical work but he has been on leave for nearly six months.

Mr Hastings' suggestion that patrol kits be kept on the station, available for patrols, is a good one, one which was sponsored by pre-war Administration and by ANGAU. I will write you separately in the matter.

Food and Agriculture: I am glad there is continuous emphasis on the fact that all plantings of rice and coffee is purely experimental and that it is being done solely with the view that the native, if he so desires, may later plant with a view to his own economic development. My first patrolling was along the Gulf beaches - 1935 - and even though that was three to four years after the depression had hit, the natives were very bitter about the rice and copra schemes.

Housing & Hygiene: The coastal area surveyed suggests that oversea latrines would be ideal, but, in fact they are impossible. There is a constant surge around those shores - it seems to come out of the mildest of seas - and oversea -sea structures could not stand against them. Pit latrines on the coast are also impossible - the water table on most of that coast would be no more than eighteen inches.

Rest Houses - Sehulea: When that Patrol Post was established, mainly to cope with post-war cargo cults, the SIPUPU and WEIOKO people - one group on each side of the Post - were given permission to pull down their Rest Houses, and in turn they gave a promise that they would maintain the house at Sehulea. The house was too big for maintenance purely as a Rest House and the decision to pull it down and build a smaller one is a good one.

Courts for Native Matters: I have discussed para 1 with Mr Hastings who informs me that the "minor complaints" were all of a civil nature and that the Village officials acted more in the capacity of assessors than as magistrates. I have suggested to him that in future all such decisions should be recorded in the Village Constable's Register so that a check may later be made of compliance.

Anthropology: It will be interesting to see how long the "modern" house at SIPUPU lasts. Keeping most of the stumps away from "wind and water" is a good idea but earth tremors and soft earth foundations could quickly prove the idea unsound.



3.

Conclusion: The census figures show a lot of migrations and Mr Hastings says most of the migrants have crossed to the South coast of Normandy with whom they are inter-related. A full check will be made when the patrol finally reaches that area.

In all a satisfactory report but the writer has a tendency to write insufficiently on matters - to write tantalisingly on matters known to the officer who initiated the patrol, but needing elucidation to others by whom the report will be read.

*D. F. M. Rutledge*  
D. F. M. Rutledge. ALO

DNA 30/1.

27 July 1956.

Mr. J. L. Hastings  
Patrol Officer  
Esa'Ala.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 2 of 1956/57.

I regret that I cannot give you specific and detailed instructions covering this patrol but circumstances have made it very awkward. The patrol will commence when the m.v. "HEKAHA" returns from Goodenough Is. which is indefinite. The area to be patrolled is the remaining unpatrolled Southern half of Normanby Is together with the inland villages on the DUAU Peninsula. In view of Mrs Hastings's condition and warranted anxiety you will please arrange your own itinerary, and if you have the opportunity to return for reassurance occasionally, you are authorised to break the patrol now and then for such purpose.

The normal patrol routine will be followed i.e. census, village, cemetery, road, bridge and general inspections, the holding of Courts for Native Matters where necessary, investigation of more serious matters (if any), native labour inspections where possible, visits paid to schools, reporting on alienated land, C/wealth Savings Bank business, land purchasing, and general.

Court Interpreter Leatani will be detailed to accompany you, as will L/Cpl. WADIA and Const. Frank. Please arrange for a N.M.O. to accompany you, and also for an Agricultural Assistant to accompany you.

Please arrange with the storeman for your patrol stores, and submit a voucher for a patrol advance.

The following documents are handed you for attention -

1. Sawatupwa - taxed letter
2. Notice of Death BONOGNI
3. Weioko - Village C.S.B. Pass Book No. 3043
4. Kerorogea - alleged stealing from Maurice
5. Notice of Death KAMURAI
6. Land application Catholic Mission
7. Kwanaula - Alleged V.D. case
8. Bunama - N.M.T.A. - n/k GENIA
9. BaraBara - civil claim ONI
10. mental case AKIPE
11. Namoa - Village C.S.B. Book No. 3.410
12. Bwasialai - CSB Book No. 17923 - MAKEDONIA/

I trust the weather improves and that you have a happy patrol.

  
D. F. M. Rutledge. ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

JULY, 1956.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 1956/57.

Sunday 27th

ESA'ALA Sub-District.

Monday 30th

MILNE BAY District.

Tuesday 31st

Area Patrolled : South-east Normanby Island.

Wednesday 1st

Officer in charge : J.L.Hastings P.O.

Thursday 2nd

Accompanied by : Three members R.P. & N.G.C.

Court Interpreter.

Saturday 4th

Aid Post Orderly (part time)

Sunday 5th

Native Medical Assistant (part time)

Monday 6th

Two Native Agricultural Assistants (1 part time)

Objects of Patrol : Census

General administration and routine inspections.

SEPTEMBER 1956.

Tuesday 10th

Courts for Native Matters etc.

Wednesday 11th

Report on alienated land.

Wednesday 14th

Finalize land purchase.

Thursday 20th

C/wealth Savings Bank business.

Duration

From 29/7/56 to 7/8/56

From 18/9/56 to 29/9/56

22 days.

Friday 21st

Previous Patrol : August, 1955.

Saturday 22nd

Sunday 23rd

DIARY.

JULY, 1956.

- Sunday 29th Departed Esa'ala midday per M.V. Hekaha. Disembarked MWATEBU 1520 hours.
- Monday 30th Census, selection of provisional Village Const. Departed 1240 hours, several delays crossing flooded rivers, arrived SAWATUPWA 1510 hours. Rain.
- Tuesday 31st SAWATUPWA census. Inspection of experimental rice, and coffee shade crops blocks while on Lonana Gap road visiting inland hamlets. Rain.

AUGUST, 1956.

- Wednesday 1st Departed 0800 hours, arrived KEROROGEA 0900 hours. Continuous rain, census held under Rest House.
- Thursday 2nd Survey of land, application made by Roman Catholic Mission. Departed midday, arrived SEHULEA 1500 hrs.
- Friday 3rd WEIOKO and SIPUPU census. Visited M.V. Hekaha at Bwaruada anchorage at request of Dr. Spencer.
- Saturday 4th Hearing of complaint by Maurice and other minor cases. Compiled new book for WEIOKO.
- Sunday 5th Observed.
- Monday 6th Compiled new census book for SIPUPU. Visited Bwaruada Mission, obtained land alienation figures, inspected Wesley Boys' School. Visited rice and coffee blocks.
- Tuesday 7th Returned to Esa'ala mid-afternoon.

SEPTEMBER, 1956.

- Tuesday 18th Departed Esa'ala 1230 hrs per M.V. Hekaha, called at KEROROGEA then remained at SEHULEA Patrol Post.
- Wednesday 19th Demolished white ant eaten Patrol Post store and dismantled kitchen. Iron, pontoon cube and 44 gal. drums loaded onto M.V. Hekaha. Contacted NAEMI/TOKWALETA re alleged abduction charge.
- Thursday 20th Attended gatherings at MWATEBU, SAWATUPWA, KEROROGEA and SEHULEA to check on report that the people had said that the Government had told them not to leave their villages for outside work. Received information regarding death of SAWATUPWA Village Constable.
- Friday 21st Departed SIPUPU in heavy rain 1130 hrs. Arrived MEUDANA 1:15 hrs. Delay enroute giving first aid to a small boy with severely cut hand. Census.
- Saturday 22nd Malaha River in flood, while waiting letter received from A.D.O. with instructions to return to Esa'ala. Proceeded to LOMITAWA, heavy rain preventing census.
- Sunday 23rd Observed.



SEPTEMBER, 1956

- Monday 24th LOMITAWA census, then to SIGASIGA. Near vertical descent, L/Cpl received injury to left knee. Rain.
- Tuesday 25th SIGASIGA census. Visit to isolated hamlets. Attempted suicide case with broken back carried to Rest House and given first food for 6 days. New site selected for Rest House.
- Wednesday 26th Departed SIGASIGA slow descent to coast with stretcher case. DAWADA coastal swamps flooded, elevated roads under water. After Census and lengthy discussion people agreed with Dr. Spencer's suggestion to move their houses inland. Further investigation abduction case.
- Thursday 27th Census at SIAUSI. On return to DAWADA two suspected SAWATUPWA made voluntary statements confessing to the murder of their Village Constable.
- Friday 28th M.V. Hekaha arrived DAWADA. Most of day assisting Dr. Spencer, making a framework and helping with the plastering of broken back.
- Friday 29th Returned to Esa'ala per M.V. Hekaha.

The majority of inhabitants are primarily farmers especially in the mountains where the terrain prevents establishment of more than two or three house hamlets. Travelling is very primitive. Inland the work of Village Officials is greatly hindered by the isolation of the dwellings and the outlook of the people, many of whom still appear to live as they did before contact with Administration.

The first five census sub-divisions were revisited during the second part of the patrol so as to check on the report that the men had wild recruits that the Government had told them to remain in their villages and work on the rice and coffee. At SIAUSI a man named JENJIA said that he had spoken to Mr. H. Jernett saying that he wanted his brother to come back to the village and not sign an agreement as the Government had given them rice seeds and coffee seeds free seeds to plant and it would be no good if all the young men were away on plantations. This idea developed from the talk given by the Native Agricultural Assistant who told the people that the new crops being introduced would benefit the young generation and it was not right to leave all the hard work to the older people. At each gathering it was stressed that the Administration had no intention of closing the area from recruiting and that the men were free to choose whatever work they pleased.

The report that the local people were only planting rice and no other food crops was investigated and found to be incorrect. A beautiful yam harvest had just been completed and extensive gardens planted with taro and cassava were seen in each census area. The people when asked if they were only planting rice usually pointed to their yams and reiterated that they would never leave their old land area for one that they knew nothing about.

Investigation into the report made by Mr. Jernett that a Trobriand woman (KOKI/TUKI) had been taken back to her village had been conducted and the people of KIBIKI revealed that KOKI had never visited KIBIKI nor had she been held by the residents. A counter report was made by KOKI at Mr. Jernett and it was

### INTRODUCTION.

This report covers the SE coast and mountain area of Normanby Island, the original Patrol Instructions being altered and the southern half of the Island divided into two patrols.

The area consists of a narrow coastal belt overshadowed by steep and roughly eroded mountains and the ~~two~~ largest rivers in the Island. The soil of the coastal belt appears rather poor with a muddy base and top structure, an exception to this being only found in parts of the Dawada Bay area where limestone outcrops are visible and the soil much lighter in texture. There is little soil on the upper parts of the razor-back mountain ridges most of it having been washed down to the 45 to 60 degree valley slopes which are worked extensively for food gardens. Flat land away from the coast is non-existent. The sides of the valleys are all marked with landslides and large waterfalls are numerous.

While travelling between census centres inspections and visits were made of hamlets, cemeteries, and schools. On several occasions individual visits to isolated hamlets was necessary.

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### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The majority of inhabitants are primarily garden dwellers especially in the mountains where the terrain prevents establishment of more than two or three house hamlets and travelling is very arduous. Inland the work of Village Officials is greatly hindered by the isolation of the dwellings and the outlook of the people, many of whom still appear to live as they did before contact with Administration.

The first five census sub-divisions were revisited during the second part of the patrol so as to check on the report that the men had told recruiters that the Government had told them to remain in their villages and work on the rice and coffee. At SAWATUPWA, a male named SELULLIA said that he had spoken to Mr.H.Jarrett saying that He wanted his brother to come back to the village and not sign an agreement as the Government had given them rice seeds and coffee shade tree seeds to plant and it would be no good if all the young men were away on plantations. This idea developed from the talk given by the Native Agricultural Assistant who told the people that the new crops being introduced would benefit the younger generation and it was not right to leave all the hard work to the older people. At each gathering it was stressed that the Administration had no intention of closing the area from recruiting and that the men were free to choose whatever work they pleased.

The report that the local people were only planting rice and no other food crops was investigated and found to be incorrect. A bountiful yam harvest had just been completed and extensive gardens planted with taro and cassava were seen in each census area. The people when asked if they were only planting rice usually "turned up their noses" and reiterated that they would never leave their old food crops for one that they knew nothing about .

Investigation into the report made by Mr.H.Jarrett that a Trobriand woman NAOMI/TOKWALETA, whom he had offered to take back to her village, had been abducted and held by the people of KEROROGEA, revealed that NAOMI had never visited KEROROGEA nor been held by the residents. A counter report was made by NAOMI against Mr.H.Jarrett and is being



Native Affairs (cont.)

further investigated.

The area is economically poor, coconut palms, the main source of income have been badly neglected and are far from full bearing. The introduction of rice and coffee shade trees has aroused interest in agricultural activities and at first the new crops were considered as Government work and only given attention on Friday, this idea was firmly contradicted. The fact was emphasised that the Government was endeavouring to assist them economically by giving them various food and cash crops to try out, and if successful the food and or ~~money~~ gain was entirely their own.

#### MEDICAL and HEALTH.

Medical treatment during the first part of the patrol by the Esa'ala Aid Post Orderly was not possible because of the lack of medical supplies, there being barely sufficient to meet the needs of the Esa'ala Aid Post. During the latter part a fully equipped Native Medical Orderly from Mapamoiwa Hospital proved to be an asset to the patrol and helped considerably ease the pain and attend to the needs of the patient with the broken back. The Aid Post Orderly at SEHULEA had not undertaken any patrolling nor been very efficient with his treatments, he was replaced and returned to Mapamoiwa Hospital after a visit to the Aid Post by Dr. Spencer. Because of the distance and lack of means of contact with Mapamoiwa Hospital it is suggested that two medical kits, for use on patrols, be made available to the Sub-District Office.

The general standard of health varied from poor on the coast to good at SIAUSI where there was a remarkable difference between there and the nearby coastal village of DAWADA. The recommendation of Dr. Spencer (as a result of his Malarial Survey findings) that the DAWADA people leave the coastal swamps and move back to the hills or eventually be wiped out with fever was fully discussed. The following -/with the figures were given, to emphasise the need to move as they show DAWADA the rapid decline in population over the last eight years. people.

DAWADA	- Births	1949 - 1956	28
	- Deaths	" "	69

After a lengthy debate the people agreed that it would be best for them to move inland and come down periodically to produce copra from their large coconut groves.

The area had a natural population increase of eight, there being 76 births and 68 deaths. Of the total deaths children made up 26%, and of this percentage, 61% occurred in the 1 - 4 years group.

Eleven cases, six enlarged tropical ulcers, four yaws and one badly cut hand were sent to Mapamoiwa. Eight people with Hansens disease were sent to Ubuia Colony. Six case of filariae were seen.

FOOD and AGRICULTURE.

Exceptionally good yam harvests had just been gathered and large taro and cassava gardens have been planted with small patches of sweet potato.

The normal source of protein is limited to meagre supplies of fish, small mammals and birds. Fish guns consisting of a thin spear and a length of tyre tube and the long handled catapults are greatly prized because of the extreme shortage of rubber tubes.

Excluding the normal village coconut palms there are several company groves with the following number of counted palms in each sub-division.

MWATEBU	1979
SAWATUPWA	1472 & 98 3yr old
KEROROGEA	679 & 333 2yr old, 212 1yr old
SIPUPU	1387
WEIOKO	950 & 75 2yr old
MEUDANA	703 3yr old
DAWADA	640 & 165 3yr old

The Native Agricultural Assistant who accompanied the patrol was a tireless and consistent worker, spending the daylight hours visiting old rice and coffee plots and marking out new ones. He passed on his enthusiasm to all working with him, which no doubt resulted in many of the men not wanting to leave their villages.

There are 17 rice plots and 14 coffee shade tree blocks, mainly as a result of the patrol, and when time permitted inspection was made by the writer. A map has been included showing the approximate positions of the rice and coffee blocks, a spare copy has been made for D.A.S. & F. Samarai.

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EDUCATION.

Both the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions operate schools and with only one exception the schools are staffed by Native Mission teachers. Each census sub-division has a Methodist school, while at KEROROGEA and MEUDANA there are also Roman Catholic schools. The number of children attending village schools is, Methodist 415 and Roman Catholic 61, the total representing 48% of the child population. A further 4% is added by children attending secondary schools.

The standard of the schools is the same as stated in previous reports, elementary in the villages with primary and secondary teaching to Grade VIII at Bwaruada Methodist Mission school where Mr. B. Brown is in charge.

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HOUSING and HYGIENE.

Although the majority of houses were in good repair, squalid conditions still exist inland and on the coast. At SIPUPU two families were living in dilapidated ex smoke driers and in isolated parts of the mountains several houses were no better than hurriedly constructed bivouac shelters. Instructions were given for the evacuation and destruction of such structures to be carried out within a week.



## Housing and Hygiene (cont)

One of the main faults in local house building is that after the roof has been completed a temporary wall made of coconut fronds often becomes permanent, the fronds deteriorate rather quickly but little attention is given to repairs. At LOMITAWA and SIGASICA many of the hamlet houses are mere symbols, being used only on odd occasions. The garden house is still the main residence of the mountain people and with their present social outlook and rugged terrain to negotiate there is nothing, to them, favouring a change.

Village hygiene was much better than the personal standard little attention being paid to the cleanliness of clothing. Several people were told to remove filthy clothing when they arrived for census and it was explained that it would be far better for them to wear native material clothing rather than dirty shirts, shorts, ramis or dresses. Latrines are still a foreign building, an inspection of the Sehulea Aid Post revealed that the people had no option but to defecate in the surrounding bushes, this fact was most noticeable and orders were given for this situation to be rectified immediately.

All cemeteries showed signs of recent cleaning but little attention is given to beautifying these places.

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FORESTRY.

Throughout the mountain valleys two trees are prolific and small branches from each type have been included in the Appendix. The larger leaf tree is in stands on the higher parts of the valley sides and the smaller leaf tree crowds out most of the secondary growth in old garden sites.

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ROADS and BRIDGES.

Excessive <sup>rain</sup> prior to and during the patrol made it impossible to judge the standard of road maintenance. Roads on the coast are mainly on the edges, or (through) built up, swamps all of which were in flood. Inland the roads are governed by the rough topography and during rain walking becomes precarious, several carriers, police and the writer required first aid enroute. Many of the inland roads have, wherever possible, borders of pineapple plants and the ripe fruit is made full use of during rest periods.

Small creeks are bridged with single tree trunks but the larger streams and rivers are negotiated by wading or canoe. The previous Officer left instructions for a cane bridge to be built over the Kwaiahia River, the bridge was made but did not last after the first flood. Both the Malaha and Kwaiahia Rivers were 4 feet high when waded by the patrol.

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REST HOUSES.

All the houses were satisfactory and only the one at SIGASICA needed repairs to the roof which had not been carried out as the house is to be moved to a new site, and be rebuilt.

As the Patrol Post house at Sehulea has not been occupied for six years and the repairs mounting beyond the

Rest Houses (cont)

capabilities of the village people, the Village Constable was told to pull it down and build a standard size rest house, any left over materials were to be used for additional wards at the Aid Post.

Police barracks were all too small for the six patrol members, as a result all the barracks are to be enlarged.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Three new Village Constables were provisionally appointed, two of old Village Constables retired because of sickness and the other one had died.

The position still prevails with many Councillors that they are Village Constables assistants. Because of isolated hamlets in the mountain sub-divisions it will take considerable time for both the Village Constables and Officials to alter their views on the existing arrangements. The Councillors were told that they are representatives of the people not the Government and it would be to their own advantage if they agreed to hold regular meetings to discuss the peoples wishes and co-ordinate their activities.

COURT FOR NATIVE MATTERS.

There were numerous minor complaints made the majority were given to the Village Officials to settle while the writer was present. One conviction was made in the C.N.M. for indecent assault.

The alleged stealing charge made by MAURICE of KEROROGEA depended entirely on circumstantial evidence and due warning was given to the named suspects.

At SAWATUFWA a complaint was made of sorcery resulting in the death of the Village Constable. From the evidence given the case was one of murder and the two men named by the dying Constable were apprehended. The two men later made voluntary statements confessing to the murder of the Constable, they were arrested and sent to Esa'ala.

The male KABEBEIA of SIGASIGA attempted to commit suicide at his village on Thursday 20th September, 1956. The attempt was made after he had been named as being responsible for the death of his father who died after a wild pig had attacked him. The day after his father's death, KABEBEIA climbed a coconut palm and jumped from a height of 25 feet resulting in a broken back and injuries to both legs.

CENSUS.

Although there was a slight increase in births over deaths, migrations out exceeded migrations in causing a decrease of ten in population.

New census books were compiled for SIPUPU and WEICKO, the old books were in a poor condition after having



## Census (cont.)

been cut accidentally by a grass knife while inside a hand basket that had been placed by the side of the road where grass cutting was in progress.

Two coastal villages have had a high number of deaths in comparison with births since 1949.

SAWATUPWA	47 Births	65 Deaths
DAWADA	28 "	69 "

As mentioned previously the people of DAWADA are leaving their present hamlets located on the edge of large coastal swamps and moving inland to higher ground.

At each census gathering a flag raising ceremony was carried out with presentation of arms by R.P. & N.C.C. members and saluting by all Village Officials.

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ANTHROPOLOGY.

At SIPUPU a house was noticed with unusual foundations, instead of the normal stumps it was balanced on a double row of stumps, two feet apart, extending down the centre of the house from one end to the other. The owner/builder had no specific reason for building the house with the above foundations.

A sketch of the house is included is in the Appendix.

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LANDS, SURVEYS and MINES.

The application by the Roman Catholic Mission for land at KERORCGEA was surveyed and ownership established.

Reports on alienated land are included in the Appendix.

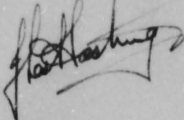
Rock samples were collected from the three mountain ridges between Sewataitai Bay and the MUDAMUDARA River and have been forwarded to the Senior Geologist per favour of a traveller going to Port Moresby.

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CONCLUSION.

An attitude of "as long as we are alive, well, do not worry" was noticeable in the inland areas, where the people appear to have remained unchanged from pre-Administration influence. Co-operation and community spirit within census sub-divisions is greatly lacking and it is hoped that the enthusiasm that was roused for the growing of coffee and rice will help overcome this problem.

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(J.L. Hastings)  
Patrol Officer  
Esa'ala, M.B.D.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT

No.2 of 1956/57

Report on Patrol Personnel.

R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.

Reg. No. 2873	L/Cpl. WADIA	A capable and reliable member.
Reg. No. 6099	Const. FRANK	An experienced constable and good worker.
Samarai On loan	Const. POPO	Young and energetic works reasonably well.
	Const. OMAIA	An efficient and smart Const.

-----  
Interpreter

LEATANI - Possesses good local knowledge and was most helpful.

-----  
P.H.D.

Aid Post Orderly EWAGANUMI  
(part time)

Was not able to carry out his duties through lack of medical supplies.

Native Medical Assist.

Lester BAGITAIA

Most efficient and interested in his work.

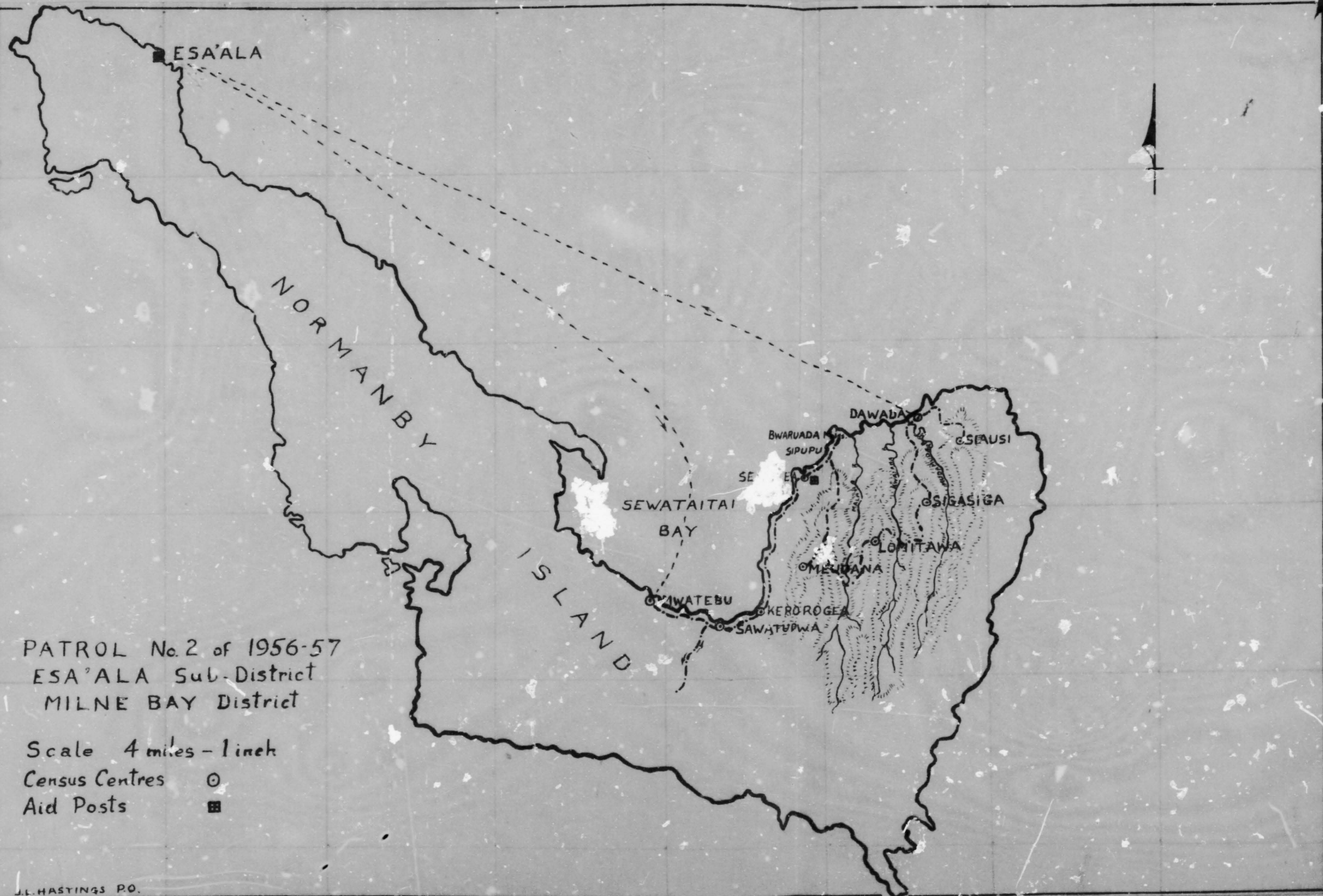
-----  
D.A.S. & F.

Noeli LAISIASI  
Native Agricultural Assist.

An enthusiastic and conscientious worker. A definite asset to the patrol.

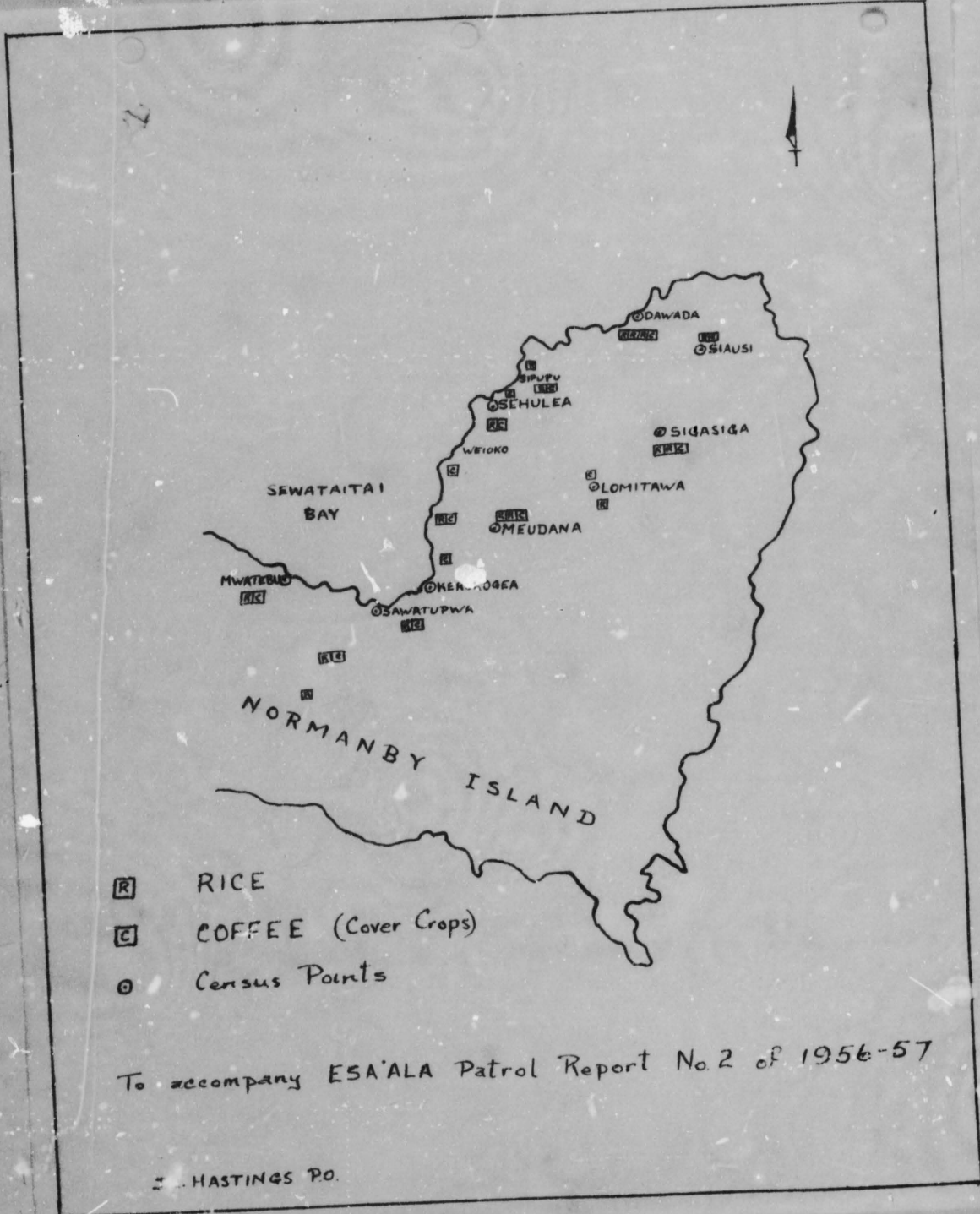


PM.



PATROL No.2 of 1956-57  
 ESA'ALA Sub-District  
 MILNE BAY District

Scale 4 miles - 1 inch  
 Census Centres ○  
 Aid Posts ■



- ☐ RICE
- ☐ COFFEE (Cover Crops)
- Census Points

To accompany ESA'ALA Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956-57

HASTINGS P.O.



ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT

No.2 1956/57

ANTHROPOLOGY

Native house with unusual foundations  
at SIPUPU, Normanty Island.





Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956/57

Appendix

Methodist Mission Lease - ELASI

Present Lessee : Methodist Overseas Mission.  
Address : The Chairman, Methodist Overseas Mission, Samarai.  
Area : 2 acres, L.A. 571/05, D.A. 861  
General Description : Rectangular block of flat land at Elasi Pt.  
Improvements : Native material Church and house.  
Present use being made of property : Village Mission Station and school.  
Title : If in existence, held by the Chairman, M.O.M. Samarai.  
Survey Cements : None known to exist.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956/57

Appendix

Methodist Mission Lease - GURUMAUWA (WEIOKO)

Freehold

Present Owner : Methodist Overseas Mission.  
Address : The Chairman, Methodist Overseas Mission, Samarai.  
Area : 12 acres 3 roods 2.7 perches. D.A. 441 141 E.D.  
1 acre 3 roods 2 perches D.A. 460 141 E.D.  
General Description : Flat area of land at Gurumauwa Pt., Weioko Bay.  
Present use being made of property : Village Mission Station and school.  
Title : If in existence, held by the Chairman, M.O.M. Samarai.  
Survey Cements : None known to exist.

Patrol Report No.2 of 1956/57.

Appendix

Methodist Mission Lease - BWARUADA (BURUADA)

Present Lessee : @ Methodist Overseas Mission.

Address : Chairman, Methodist Overseas Mission, Samarai.

Area : 200 acres, L.A.45/23, D.A.1457.

General Description : Level area on the point between Sipupu and Bwaruada Bays.

Improvements : Pre-war two-storey European house.  
Five Native material dormitories.  
Five Native material married quarters.  
One school building, cement floor iron framework and fibro walls.  
Copra Drier and store, trade store.  
Lighting plant and power house.  
Carpentry workshop.  
One Native material Church.  
Five acres planted with coconuts.  
Four acres planted with food crops.

Present use being made of property : The site of Wesley Boys' School, copra production for purchase of school extras, and providing food for school boarders.

Title : If in existence known by Chairman, M.O.M., Samarai.

Survey Cements : None known to exist.

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# P.H.D. VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

S.E. NORMANBY Is.

Year.....1956-57.....

G.P., Papua—1047/12.47

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child, bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Child			Adults										
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
30.7.56 MWATEBU	3														2	2	1	2			13	2					1		8	41	6	37	2	27	2	2	22	24	34	41	137
31.7.56 SAWATUPWA	5	2					1								5	3			2	7	12	10					2	1	16	69	8		5	7	2	8	44	39	89	90	265
1.8.56 KEROROGEA	11	6					1								2	4	6	6	14	1					5	1	27	91	19	81	9	86	2	5	63	61	94	101	340		
3.8.56 WEIOKO	1	1																	3	1							5	27	3	23	2	4	2	2	21	12	30	28	95		
2.8.56 SIPUPU	2	4					1	1	1	1					5	4	5	7	3	4	8	1	8	1	1		4	3	16	79	13	69	6	68	2	5	52	56	77	83	293
21.9.56 MEUDANA	13	5					1								1		4	8	4	9	2				4	2	39	99	25	90	7	81	2	6	101	82	108	108	416		
24.9.56 LOMITAWA	3	1								1					5	3	2	1	2	12					4		28	65	26	63	3	58	2	7	67	63	63	75	284		
25.9.56 SIGASIGA	2	9								1					5	2	1	2	1	15	1				7	2	45	91	25	86	4	89	2	9	86	76	87	102	376		
26.9.56 DANWADA	2	1								2					1				4	3	1	9			1		14	38	9	39	1	28	1	8	23	18	38	44	133		
27.9.56 SIAUSI	4	1													3	2	1	2	2	10	1				7		9	68	13	54	3	49	2	3	30	38	64	67	217		
	46	30					1	1	6	5	3	2			29	21	14	28	28	32	103	2	15	2	34	9	207	668	147	603	41	567	2	4	508	469	684	729	2556		

Births	76	Deaths	68	Natural Increase	8	1955-56 Census	2566
Mig. In	<u>42</u>	Mig. Out	<u>60</u>	Migrational Decrease	<u>18</u>	1956-57 Census	2556
	<u>118</u>		<u>128</u>	Population Decrease	<u>10</u>		



# Population Register

Area Patrolled SE NORMANBY ISLAND

PERSONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
2			13		2				1		8	41	6	33	2	27	2.2	22	24	34	41	137
2	7	12	10						2	1	16	69	8	65	6	57	2.8	44	39	89	80	265
4	6	6	14	1					5	1	27	91	19	81	9	86	2.5	63	61	94	101	340
			3		1						5	27	3	23		24	2	21	12	30	28	95
7	3	4	8	1	8			1	4	3	16	79	13	69	6	68	2.5	52	56	77	83	293
1	8		9						4	2	39	99	25	90	7	81	2.6	101	82	108	108	416
		2	12						4		28	65	26	63	3	58	2.7	67	63	63	75	284
1	1		15		1				7	2	45	91	25	86	4	89	2.9	86	76	87	102	376
	3	1	9					1			14	38	9	39	1	28	1.8	23	18	38	44	133
		2	10		1				7		9	68	13	54	3	49	2.3	30	38	64	67	217
28	32	103	2	15				2	34	9	207	668	47	603	41	567	2.4	508	469	684	729	2556

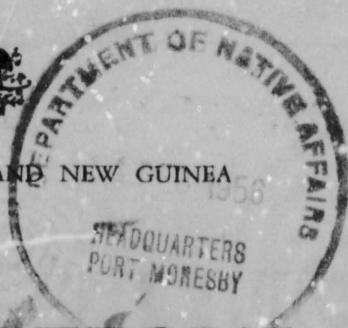
erence +8  
" -18  
-10

Grand Total 1955-56 2566





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of ESA'ALA Report No. 3 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled GOODENOUGH ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3

Duration—From 7/9/1956 to 4/10/1956

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/4/1956

Medical February/1956

Map Reference Goodenough 1" = 4m

Objects of Patrol Census, Routine Inspection, payment various monies

Courts for Native Matters, other matters as per patrol instructions.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/18/1956

Allen D. Murphy  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ Nil

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £ 6-18-7

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



# Village Popu

Year.....19.56/57.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	M	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
WAGIPA	12-9-56	9	13		1	1								3	4			
BWAIDOGA	14-9-56	3	5				1							2	3	6	15	
FAIAVA	16-9-56		3											2	1	2		
UFUFU	17-9-56	8	4	2	2			1						9	7	3	2	
MATAITA	19-9-56	4	3	2	3			1							4		5	
BELI BELI	21-9-56	4	1	1				1					1	1			2	
EWELI	20-9-56	6	3	1											1			
KALAINA	24-9-56	3		2		1						1	1	2		2	2	
AFUELIA	23-9-56	3	3		2									2	1		1	
WAKUNAI	25-9-56	2	4		1										3			
KALAMATABUTABU	22-9-56	5	3	3	3										2			
IDAKAMEHAI	26-9-56	5	3			1				1				1			1	
LOWER WATAUMA	27-9-56																	
UPPER WATAUMA	28-9-56	6	8	2	2									1	1		1	
WAIBULA	1-10-56	4		1		1								2			1	
LEAUEA	2-10-56	4	6		3	1								2	1			
IAWIAULA	3-10-56	1	2											1	1		2 2	
TOTAL		67	61	14	17	5	1	3			1	1	2	27	31	7	12 29	



N.A. 30-6-30

9th January, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT ESA'ALA NO. 3 OF 1956/57.

The Report is skimpy and not well presented.

Mr. Thomas will have to apply himself with more vigour to his Patrols and his Reports. This Report indicates a lack of interest in his work.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. JJM

P/A  
7/10

N.A. 30-6-30

9th January, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Public Health,  
PORT MORSEY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956/57 - ESA'ALA.

Census Figures for Goodenough Is. Census  
Division of Milne Bay District are attached for your information,  
please.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director. *JM*

Att.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/56 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

S. CAJS:EP  
P.R. E.3/76  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
LAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

12th December, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report, Esa'Ala No.3/1956-57 --

Mr. H.J. THOMAS, PATROL OFFICER.

A copy of the abovementioned Report is submitted herewith.

Native Affairs: During this period of the year, the Islands villages turn all of their efforts towards gardening activities. There is need for the traders to express concern of the decreased copra production.

Health and Hygiene: I will obtain a report regarding the conditions of the blind child and endeavour to see that the child receives the best attention available.

Native Labour and Recruiting: I agree with the remarks expressed by the Assistant District Officer Esa'Ala. For many years past, the villagers nominated their place of employment and enforced a system whereby only a certain percentage of able-bodied males were absent from the village at one time.

Building Programme - MAPAMOIWA: The erection of the Mapamoiwa Hospital is a special project and funds have been allocated by the Department of Public Works. There is no lack of funds.

The patrol was of a routine nature.

*A.T. Timperley*  
A.T. Timperley,  
A/District Commissioner.

Attach:

*Census figures  
sent Director 2/12/56*

*John Jones  
8/1/57*

DNA 30/1

10 September 1956

Mr. H. J. Thomas  
Patrol Officer,  
Bas'Ala.

Patrol No. 3 of 1956/57.

Confirming my verbal instructions.

You are to patrol the whole of Goodenough Island again, revising census and doing all those things which generally come within the scope of a general patrol.

At the same time I would like you to pay periodic visits to Mapamoiva where the Department of Public Health is having trouble with their building programme to give such occasional assistance as may be needed.

Conduct native labour inspections where possible.

Endeavour to collect the two overpayments from NMTA to Goodenough labourers.

Arrangements for patrol stores and patrol money have already been made.

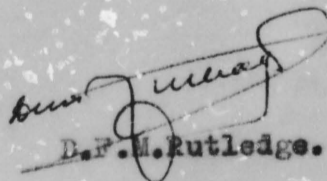
Const EVARA leaves for you today to complete your detachment, consisting thus of

Court Interpreter GWAMAUGA  
Const. BAIRI  
Const. EVARA.

Additional matters needing attention are herewith -

War Gratuities  
N.M.T.A.  
C/wealth Savings Bank Interest  
Native Labour - Mr E.E.Smith.

I trust you have a happy patrol and that all goes well.

  
B.P.M. Rutledge. AD3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1956/57 ESA'ALA SUB-DISTRICT

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

Conducted by: E. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled: Goodenough Island

Personnel Accompanying: Interpreter 1  
R.P.M.G.C. 2

Medical Assistant did not accompany the patrol.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision  
Routine Inspection  
Conduct Courts for  
Native Matters  
Savings Bank business  
Investigation C.P.S. cases  
Other matters as per  
patrol instructions

Duration: 7th September 1956  
to 4th October 1956

Number of days: Twenty eight.

DIARY

Friday 7th September 1956

Departed Esa'ala 1400hrs per M.V. HEKARA for Mapamoiva  
Fergusson island.

Saturday 8th September 1956

At Mapamoiva

Sunday 9th September 1956

At Mapamoiva

Monday 10th September 1956

At Mapamoiva

Tuesday 11th September 1956

Departed Mapamoiva for Wagipa island

Wednesday 12th September 1956

At Wagipa, census and general inspection of hamlets

Thursday 13th September 1956

To BWAIDOGA census and general inspection of hamlets. Conducted  
Courts for Native Matters.

Friday 14th September 1956

Visited Methodist Overseas Mission WAILAGI.  
Visited NOUNOU Trading station.

Saturday 15th September 1956

To FAIAVA census and general inspection of hamlets

Sunday 16th September 1956

Observed at FAIAVA

Monday 17th September 1956

To UFUFU census and general inspection of hamlets

Tuesday 18th September 1956

To MATAITA census and general inspection of hamlets

Wednesday 19th September 1956

To BELIBELI census and general inspection of hamlets

Thursday 20th September 1956

To KALADUNA census and general inspection of hamlets

Friday 21st September 1956

To SWELLI census and general inspection of hamlets

Saturday 22nd September 1956

To VIVIGANI census and general inspection of hamlets

Sunday 23rd September 1956

Observed at VIVIGANI



Monday 24th September 1956

To WAKONAI Census and general inspection of hamlets  
Conducted Courts for Native Matters.

Tuesday 25th September 1956

To KAIAMATABUTABU census and general inspection of hamlets

Wednesday 26th September 1956

To IDAKAMENAI census and general inspection of hamlets

Thursday 27th September 1956

To WATAIUMA census and general inspection of hamlets

Friday 28th September 1956

To BHANABWANA census and general inspection of hamlets

Saturday 29th September 1956

To UFAUFA census and general inspection of hamlets

Sunday 30th September 1956

Observed at UFAUFA

Monday 1st October 1956

To WAIBULA census and general inspection

Tuesday 2nd October 1956

To IAULAAULA census and general inspection of hamlets  
Radiogram arrived recalling the patrol to Esa'ala.

Wednesday 3rd October 1956

IAULAAULA to Mapamoiva

Thursday 4th October 1956

Departed Mapamoiva 0600 hrs per M.V. HERANA arrived  
Esa'ala 1400 hrs.



-4-

## INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was Goodenough Island which lies at the Northern end of the D'entrecasteaux Archipelago. This was to have been the second complete patrol of the island within the one year. Unfortunately the patrol was recalled to Esa'ala before it was completed.

The patrol was not accompanied by a medical assistant, the pressure of work at Napamoiwa made it impossible for Mr. Davidson who is the medical assistant at Napamoiwa to accompany the patrol.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native affairs situation throughout the area patrolled was quite satisfactory. There appears to be an awakening interest in matters pertaining to health, hygiene, and general improvement of conditions. Whether this is from a genuine desire to better their standards or to avoid castigation from the Government remains to be seen.

Traders on the island expressed concern with the sudden falling off of native copra production over the past two months. It was ascertained from the people that the main reason for the fall in copra production was that everybody was busy preparing new gardens and had very little time to produce copra.

The lower price for copra and the fact that traders will no longer accept poor quality native copra has also discouraged many producers. It was explained to the people that copra inspection in Samarai is much stricter than in previous years, and that traders had to meet the new high standards or their copra would be rejected. The fall in the price of copra was also explained to producers.

Goodenough Island still maintains its reputation for its singsings which end up in riots. At UFAUFA it was found that a singsing held some two months before the patrol visited the area ended in a riot.

Fortunately this was broken up by the village constable before any damage was done or anybody was hurt. Also at UFAUFA a woman died suddenly soon after being involved in a fight. The deceased woman was struck on the head with a piece of iron pipe and although she appeared to recover from this blow she died suddenly ten days later.



All parties concerned in this fight were brought to Esa'ala.

No other crimes of a serious nature were reported during the patrol. The dynamiting of fish also appears to have ceased for the present no cases of being in possession of explosives were detected.

A number of court cases were held during the course of the patrol, the majority of these were for wilfully neglecting to carry for the Government after having been selected to do so. Most of these were men who had recently returned from work in Port Moresby and apparently considered it below their dignity to carry cargo.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There has been a big improvement in this direction. There is such evidence to show that village constables have been getting around their district and seeing that hamlets are cleaned regularly, rubbish disposed of, and roads repaired and cut.

The warning given on the last patrol that anybody who refused to obey the lawful instructions of a village constable would be prosecuted has apparently been well heeded as there was no complaints concerning the disobedience of orders.

All village constables in the villages visited were paid up to 5/6/55.

#### REST HOUSES

All rest houses throughout the area patrolled were in good order and repair, save all of the smaller ones it was noticed had been replaced since the last patrol.

Police barracks were also found to be in good order and repair.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE

A marked improvement was noted in this direction, very few people were referred to aid posts for treatment, village and personal hygiene had also shown a big improvement from the previous visit.

At LWELI village a blind male child of about seven years of age was discovered in a house. Referring to the census book it was found that the child was reported to have died three years ago when he suddenly went blind. The child appears to be quite healthy but is totally blind in both eyes. No explanation could be given as to why this child has been kept hidden from patrols. The child was sent to Mapanawa to see if anything could be done for him.

The people of PAIAVA and WATALUMA villages expressed concern



Over the withdrawal of their Aid Post orderlies, it was explained to them that this was only a temporary measure to allow the orderlies to attend a refresher course at Kapamoiva, and that they would be returned as soon as the course was completed. A new Aid Post set up at BELIBELI was found to be functioning satisfactorily. quite large hospital gardens have been planted by the villages surrounding this Aid Post to provide food for the patients. The two orderlies at this Aid Post stated that the people in the surrounding villages were making good use of the hospital and that they experienced no difficulty in getting voluntary labour for work in the hospital gardens.

#### HOUSING

Much work has been done to improve housing all instructions given on the last patrol with regard to repairing and rebuilding have been carried out. It was noticed that many of the smaller houses have been replaced with quite larger reasonable type houses it is hoped that this trend will continue in the future. By far the best standard of housing was seen at WAGIPA, every house in this area is quite large and well built.

#### FOOD AND LIVESTOCK

There is a general food shortage throughout the island supplies of native food were very hard to obtain. The worst areas are MATAITA and BWAIDOGA where it was found many people were depending on coconuts for food. The main reason for this appears to have been the very heavy rains experienced in January and February which washed away many of the gardens on the steeper hill sides and adjacent to streams. In the flatter areas the ground became waterlogged and the crops rotted in the ground before they were ready for harvest.

The ravages of wild and village pigs also appears to be a contributing factor in the general food shortage. Wild pigs are becoming a menace throughout the island, and since there has been a restriction on the burning of grassland where the people claim the wild pigs breed, their numbers have increased rapidly. The people have apparently lost the art of hunting wild pigs with their own weapons and although there are many shot guns on the island very few wild pigs are accounted for. BWAIDOGA people especially find it hard to protect their gardens from pigs as they own very little timbered land, many of their gardens are on open grassland and there is



insufficient timber available to build fences.

The number of pigs being kept by village people is also rapidly increasing and these too do much damage to gardens. The owners of these pigs do not grow sufficient food for their pigs and they are allowed to roam around and forage in the bush, many of these find their way to gardens and because of their size are easily able to break through the fences and get into the gardens and do equally as much damage as wild pigs. The only solution to this seems to be to force the owners of pigs to keep them fenced in and feed them, or get rid of them.

#### NATIVE LABOUR AND RECRUITING

There have been numerous complaints over the past few months from both Missions and Recruiters that Goodenough Island is over recruited. There have been at least eight recruiters operating in the Goodenough area during the last six months.

The position in the area patrolled remains roughly the same as during the last patrol with the exception of BWAIDOGA and WAGIPA none of the villages visited appear to be over recruited. It was learnt at both WAGIPA and BWAIDOGA that there is a large group of natives not home from work at this time. The number of natives away at work from the villages patrolled during the last census was 507 as against 525 for this patrol.

The complaint from the recruiters that the island is over recruited seems to be groundless and probably arises from the fact that Goodenough Island with a population of roughly 8000 people is not able to supply sufficient labour for all the recruiters operating there. Both Missions complained that many of their school students have left school to go away to work, it was explained that this was unfortunate but that nothing could be done about this and that there is no existing law which can compel a person to remain at school if he does not wish to do so.

One of the main reasons that very few men are offering to go away for work at present is the gardening season, most men are at present preparing the new seasons gardens. Men going away to work have definite preferences as to where they want to go, they usually go away in groups, for a definite period, and then come home. The only exception to this are those who are tradesmen, and Mission teachers.

Mission teachers especially seem to remain away for long periods some it was found had not been back to their villages for periods up to five years. It was unfortunate that the patrol could not have been completed so as to give an overall picture of the native labour situation.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads throughout the area patrolled were found to be in good condition and showed evidence of having a considerable amount of work done on them.

Bridges except over a few of the smaller streams and old army bridges were non-existent. Most of the rivers are wide and shallow and very few of them are permanently running streams. Many of the rivers which come down from the mountains overflow their banks and spread out over the surrounding country side in times of flood, it would practically an impossible task for the natives to build and maintain bridges over these rivers.

#### CENSUS and STATISTICS

A full census was taken of all villages visited. In the area patrolled births exceeded deaths by 28, most deaths occurred in the over 13 years age group, the majority of these were very old people and the main cause of death appears to have been pneumonia. The next highest death rate was in the 0-1 month age group and no apparent reason could be found as to why the number of deaths in this age group was so high, and nobody considered this to be abnormally high. It was thought that in previous years many of the births and deaths occurring in the one year were not entered in the census books.

Migrations were mainly between villages for marriage and the return of widows to their original villages on the death of their husbands. There are a few people who appear to find it hard to settle down in any one village and these change their village at practically every census.

#### COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK

During the course of the patrol the following banking business was transacted.

Total deposits	£45-10-2
Total withd'wls	£67-0-0

Quite a number of the villages have village accounts and some



of these have large sums to their credit. Most of these village accounts were opened with no definite object in view and no records have been kept of depositors. Perhaps at some time this money may be well used for some form of community development project.

#### H.M.T.A. A/C

Various H.M.T.A. payments were made, but were based on the required forms. The two amounts for recovery were not recovered as both natives concerned had not returned from the area where they are employed.

#### NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS

No Native Labour inspections were carried out, it was decided to carry out native labour inspections at the conclusion of the patrol, the recall of the patrol before it was completed prevented Native labour inspections from being carried out.

#### BUILDING PROGRAMME MAPAMOIWA.

At Mapamoiwa assistance was given in the construction of a mosquito trap hut and several native single quarters. The main hinderance to the Mapamoiwa building programme is lack of funds rather than lack of co-operation on the part of the local villagers to assist.

#### CONCLUSION

It was pleasing to see the big all round improvement throughout the area patrolled and the awakening interest shown by the people in improving their own affairs. It is felt that at least two patrols a year are necessary to see that the improvements are kept up.

*H. J. Thomas*  
H. J. Thomas F.C.

REPORT ON PATROL MEMBERS

appendix "a"

R.F. & P.G.C.

Reg. No. Const - BIRI  
2094

Performs his duties well, is a very good patrol constable.

Reg. No. Const - EVARA  
7427

Carries out his duties well, is a good worker, a good constable for patrol work.

INTERPRETER

GWAMAUGA -

A good interpreter thoroughly conversant with his job. Carries out instruction efficiently.



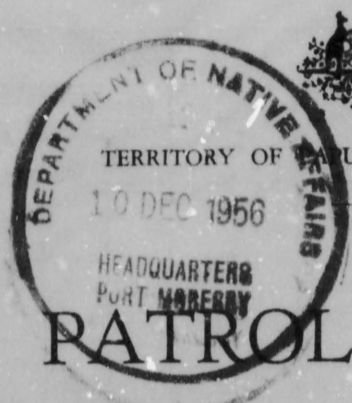


# Population Register

Area Patrolled GOODENOUGH TC

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F			
Out			AT WORK		STUDENTS						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F	
	1	1	79	1	6			2		75	215	68	122	25	157	4	143	122	197	244	794
15		1	103	1	1			14	15	57	124	36	126	19	19	4.5	159	141	106	192	738
	1	2	25		8					41	110	20	62	6	64	3	47	39	111	100	330
2			15		10			3		35	135	32	98	16	88	4	119	102	146	152	547
5	2	4	27		12			2	2	31	134	37	122	8	106	3.5	122	133	113	139	550
2		3	17		3			1		20	81	15	69	1	56	4	46	33	82	83	265
			17		1			1		23	60	34	71	4	52	4	54	22	22	10	304
2			9		19					26	95	25	75	10	71	3.4	48	64	26	118	354
1			20		1			3		33	20	21	61	7	54	3.4	42	45	74	33	262
			9					1		25	41	16	31	7	32	3.9	40	35	48	46	179
	2		26					11		34	123	26	113	22	91	4	60	73	142	130	448
	1		25						2	26	55	11	42	2	39	3.5	50	31	33	53	196
		2			2			9		8	34	5	23	3	25	3.8	13	10	21	37	100
			22		5			6	1	14	21	17	71	5	59	3.4	54	61	99	83	331
2			9					4		6	27	2	33	5	28	3.3	15	16	41	44	129
		3	34					1		21	92	23	29	9	52	3.6	73	29	69	107	373
2			16					1		7	42	6	32	3	26	3	16	15	22	37	107
29	7	17	457	2	68			50	29	422	1525	400	1324	152	1292	-	1161	1051	1506	1749	6013





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10 DEC 1956

HEADQUARTERS  
PORT MORESBY

# PATROL REPORT

District of Ese'ala Report No. 4 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled Egum and Woodlark Islands

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 2

Duration—From 23/10/1956 to 14/11/1956

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October/1954

Medical February/1956

Map Reference Woodlark Island 1"=1mile

Objects of Patrol Census, Routine Inspection, Payment various monies

Other matters as listed in patrol instructions

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3 / 15 / 19 56

Alan J. Purley  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	....	£	Nil
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	....	£	Nil
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	....	£	18-7-8

# Village Popul

Year 1956/57

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGR		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
EGUM	24.10.56	1																
YANABA	25.10.56																	
BOAGIS.	26.10.56		3															
MADAU.	26.10.56	4	2												2			
DIKOIAS.	30.10.56	1	4		1												2	
KROPAN.	1.11.56	1	1												1	1		
KALABADUA.	1.11.56														1			
KAUWAI.		1													1		1	
TOTAL.		8	10		1										4	3	4	3

BOANVAT  
 LOUASAI  
 Dambin  
 neate  
 walhin  
 orban



N.A. 30-6-29

19th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
SANARAI.

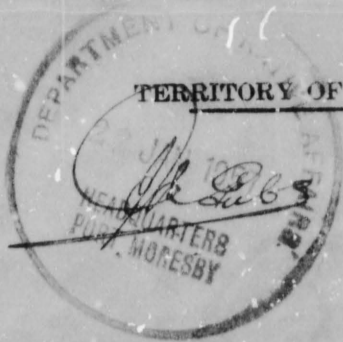
Your P.R. E/A/56-57/129 of 17.1.57 refers.

The writer of this memorandum knows the Milne Bay District quite well and your comments as per abovementioned memorandum are justifiable.

Your District is like the Western District, completely dependant on water transport.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. *16*

*97A*  
*19/3*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30.6.57 ✓

In Reply

Please Quote

AT:EP

D. S.

P.R.E'A/56-57/129

HEADQUARTERS,

MILNE BAY DISTRICT,

SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM. FOR :-

17th January, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Esa-ali 4 of 1956/57

Mr. H.J. THOMAS, PATROL OFFICER.

Your memorandum NA30-6-29 dated 9th January, 1957 refers.

Obviously the comments on this Patrol Report were written by an officer stationed at Headquarters who knows little or nothing of the actual conditions prevailing the Milne Bay District.

The M.V. "Hekeha" was made available for a visit to Woodlark Island by the Department of Public Health. "Hekeha" is a hospital ship. The fact that an officer may have been posted to Samarai at any time does not mean that he has a knowledge of the whole of the Milne Bay District. This large maritime District has been sadly neglected for some years. Administration of the District is dependent solely upon adequate water transport. This extremely important matter is well-known by the Department of the Administrator, the Chief Collector of Customs and the Officer in Charge, Marine Branch, Port Moresby. No vessel was available to replace "Hekeha" as the only trawler available had been diverted to Manus Island to assist with the visit of His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Thomas is on long leave in Australia. Native Affairs Headquarters know this. It would be ridiculous to ask Mr. Thomas to make a better explanation than that expressed in paragraph four on page four of the Report.

For your information, a patrol of the Woodlark Island area involves visits to Woodlark Island, Alcester Islands, Laughlin Islands, Marshall Bennett Islands, Jouveney Islands and Egum Islands. A study of a map will reveal the tremendous sea travel incurred on a patrol of this nature. The patrol of the Island groups have been completed under cover of Patrol Report No.5/1956-57 by Mr. Thomas. Apparently the concluding paragraph of my memorandum No.4/1956-57 P.R./22 dated 4th December, 1956, has been overlooked or disregarded by Headquarters. It is obvious too, that paras 2,3,8 and 9 of my memorandum was not properly digested by Headquarters.

I now refer to para 3 of your memorandum and in particular to the concluding sentence of the paragraph. A patrol of Woodlark Island and its environs occupies THIRTY (30) days at least, not the few days intimated by Headquarters.

*A.T. Timperley*  
A.T. Timperley,  
District Commissioner.



N.A. 30-6-29

9th January, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Public Health,  
PORT MORESBY.


PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1956/57 - EGUM IS.  
& WOODLARK ISLAND.

Attached are Census figures for Egum Island and adjacent Islands near Woodlark for your information, please.

7  
The enclosed figures are a summary of the census figures for Egum Island and adjacent Islands near Woodlark for the period 1956/57. The figures are given in the report, and would like you to let us have it at once. Please return it to the Director of Public Health, Port Moresby.

Att.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director



(11/2)  
10/11

N.A. 30-6-29

9th January, 1957.

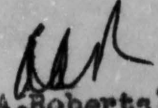
The District Officer,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT ESA'ALA 4 OF 1956/57.

This is a rather perfunctory Report.

I can see no reason at all why the Patrol should have been abandoned because the "Hekaha" had to return for repair. Surely another boat could have picked Mr. Thomas up at a nominated time. There is perhaps some better explanation than expressed in paragraph 4 on page 4 of the Report, and I would like Mr. Thomas to let me have it at once, please, together with your comment.

A Patrol Post at Woodlark does not at this stage appear to be warranted. Frequent administrative visits however, are considered necessary. Is there any difficulty in arranging for one of your Assistant District Officers to visit there every two or three months for a few days.

  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director. *JM*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/57 ✓  
No. 4/1956-57

In Reply

Please Quote

D. S.

P. R. 122  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR :



4th December, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT

No. 4/1956-57 - EGUM AND WOODLARK ISLANDS.

Copy of the abovementioned Report is submitted herewith.

You will notice that no Native Affairs patrols have been carried out on Woodlark Island for a period of two years. The reasons may have been unavailability of staff and water transport. This is essentially a maritime District and the travel incurred from one place to another is time consuming when water transport is inadequate. M.V. "HUON" has been made available to transport Mr. H.J. Thomas P.O. and Mr. Davidson E.M.A. to Woodlark Island to complete the unfinished patrol commenced on the 23rd October, 1956. The patrol will also visit the LAGLAN ISLANDS, the ALCESTER GROUP, the MARSHALL BENNETT and JOUVENEY GROUP and visit any other area which has been sadly neglected. The M.V. "Huon" will remain with the patrol party to facilitate movement between Islands. I have travelled over these routes on several occasions and am well acquainted with the difficulties experienced by patrol parties.

There may be renewed mining activity on WOODLARK Island. If this eventuates it may be, or should I emphasise, that it will be essential for a patrol post to be re-established at KULUMADAU. The state of affairs existing on Woodlark Island cannot be overlooked. An experienced Patrol Officer should be made available. This officer must be carefully trained in all Agency functions particularly those in respect to Mining and Customs.

It is necessary that all trawlers be based on Samarai to satisfy the numerous requirements of the five (5) Sub-Station of this District. A trawler was once based on Esa'Ala. A work-boat in my opinion will suffice.

Introduction: The M.V. "HEKAHA" was directed to Woodlark Island at my suggestion, by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Dr. A.J.M. Patrol Posts established by the Department of Public Health have been infrequently visited during the past two years and there have been no Native Affairs patrols. Administration Servants and Administration officers

Census figures  
sent D.A.D. [signature] 8/11/57

To: The Director, Department of Native Affairs.

such as Village Constables have been left for "dead". I hope that this condition will be improved. In fact, I hope within the next two months to visit Woodlark Island myself.

The M.V. "YELLANGILLE" referred to in the Report, is the M.V. "YELANGILI" - a 59'6" vessel, tonnage 52.72 constructed at Rossell Island by Messrs. Osborne. The ship was constructed over a period of seven years. The owners should be proud of their effort.

Native Affairs. It is quite possible that the people at Egum did say "that the Government does not visit them often enough". This condition must be remedied. It is a retrograde step to leave a long settled area so long unattended.

The native affairs situation in the area patrolled on Woodlark Island is not encouraging. A patrol post should be established if not of a permanent basis, then for at least a period of six months.

Mission Influence: If what Mr. Thomas has reported is true, Mission influence on Woodlark Island and its environs is negligible. Personally, I feel that Mr. Thomas' allegations are substantially correct. I respectfully suggest that if this is true, a determined effort should be made by Native Affairs to re-instate Administration prestige in this isolated, but neglected area.

Food and Agriculture: The condition existing is apparently one of neglect. This word has been used too frequently in my comments.

Village Officials: In sub-para 2 of this paragraph I am pleased that Mr. Thomas adopted this attitude. I think that the Village Officials must have been pleased to receive a visit from responsible authorities.

Conclusion: There is no need for Mr. Thomas to regret that the patrol was incomplete. Mr. Thomas is now on his way to Woodlark Island and I anticipate and expect that a thorough patrol of the area will be effected.

*A. T. Timperley*  
 A.T. Timperley, *ATP*  
 A/District Commissioner.  
 Milne Bay District,  
 S A M A R A I.  
 4th December, 1956.



P.R./22

4th December, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT

No.4/1956-57 - NGUN AND WOODLARK ISLANDS.

Copy of the abovementioned Report is submitted herewith.

You will notice that no Native Affairs patrols have been carried out on Woodlark Island for a period of two years. The reasons may have been unavailability of staff and water transport. This is essentially a maritime District and the travel incurred from one place to another is time consuming when water transport is inadequate. M.V. "HUON" has been made available to transport Mr. H.J. Thomas P.O. and Mr. Davidson E.M.A. to Woodlark Island to complete the unfinished patrol commenced on the 23rd October, 1956. The patrol will also visit the LACHLAN ISLANDS, the ALCESTER GROUP, the MARSHALL BENNETT and JOUVENNY GROUP and visit any other area which has been sadly neglected. The M.V. "Huon" will remain with the patrol party to facilitate movement between islands. I have travelled over these routes on several occasions and am well acquainted with the difficulties experienced by patrol parties.

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To: The Director, Department of Native Affairs.

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*A. F. Timperley*  
A. F. Timperley, *12/10/56*  
A/District Commissioner.  
Milne Bay District,  
S A N A R A I.  
4th December, 1956.

c.c. to the Assistant District Officer, Esa'Ala.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

Sub-District Office  
Esa'Ala  
Milne Bay District.  
28 November 1956.

District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 4 of 1956/57.

The report by Mr. J. Thomas P.O. should complete the run of reports of patrols which were broken, had to be abandoned, and which could not be completed.

The report indicates that Mr Thomas is very interested in all areas new to him, and interested in the native inhabitants, and in the various legends.

The Woodlark Group was attached to this Sub-district shortly after my departure on leave in 1954, but in my opinion the attachment should never have been made. Pre-war, the South Eastern Division covered all these outlying islands -- the Division was supplied with a good sea boat, and the areas seem to have been regularly patrolled. There is a mingling and a merging of all those natives on the outlying islands, particularly where the "Kula" is concerned, and the cultural contacts are normal. Some people from Loba, Duau and Fergusson are now included in the "Kula" but mainly only as a result of humpitious intrusion. If all the larger vessels are to be stationed in Samarai, then I think all patrolling of Woodlark, and Lachlan, and the Marshall Islands should be done from there.

The original "yellangille" was spelt "YELAGILI" -- I personally would have preferred that the original name be continued.

There are so many letters mentioned by Mr Thomas which should be investigated, that it seems the most sensible thing to do would be to station an officer there for at least three months. Mr Thomas is shortly going on leave, there has been no mention of a relief for him, and there is overdue work within the D'Entrecasteaux now. Would it be possible for you to spare an officer to patrol the Woodlark Group for three months, you, at the same time supplying him with the necessary police.

*B. F. M. Kettle*  
B.F.M. Kettle. ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

22 October 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. H. J. Thomas,  
Patrol Officer  
Esa'Ala.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 4 of 1956/57.

The vessel "HEKARA" will be at Esa'Ala tomorrow, Tuesday 23 October 1956, with Mr J. Davidson E.M.A. aboard, en route to Woodlark Is. and the Lachlan Islands. The Dept of Public Health are inspecting Aid Posts in the area, and are changing the Aid Post Orderlies.

The District Commissioner, Samarai, has requested that you accompany Mr Davidson and do as much of a general District Service patrol as you can in the time allowed. Census, of course, is particularly important.

There are very few Europeans in the area, no serious troubles have been reported, and you should find it a very interesting patrol.

I am not giving you an interpreter but instead am detailing Cpl. EWANAKE to accompany you and act in that capacity. He was with me at Woodlark for three months in 1942 and his interpretation then was satisfactory. Const. FRANK will be detailed to go with you.

Much of course will depend on the movements of Mr Davidson and there is no point in stressing what should be done if it can be done. All I can say is do as much as you can.

Pay all Village Constables and pay out the N.M.T.A moneys as listed hereunder - you will need an advance of £200 (please submit voucher) - the old Aid Post Orderlies (with the exception of a £5.10.0 payment each) will have their wages adjusted in Samarai. Money matters then are:

War Gratuity No. 5446 PAIVERE (working for Mr Peate)  
Moneys Listed in ADO Bwagaia letter file 9/27-14  
£40 to people who cleared the GUASCOPE strip in 1955  
Aid Post Orderlies (£5.10.0 each) as per Bwagaia  
receipts Nos. 32009-32012 incl)

Allow for three weeks patrolling and arrange for rations accordingly.

*Burt Rutledge*  
B.M. Rutledge. ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57 ESA'ALA SUB-DISTRICT

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

Conducted :

H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled :

Egum Islands, Woodlark Is.

Personnel Accompanying:

Mr. J. Davidson Medical  
Assistant.

R.P. & R.G.C. 2

Objects of Patrol:

Census  
Routine Inspection  
Payment various monies  
Other matters as  
listed in patrol instructions.

Duration:

23rd October 1956  
to  
14th November 1956

Number of days:

22.

DIARY

Tuesday 23rd October 1956

Departed Esa'ala per M.V. Hekaha for Egum Islands.

Wednesday 24th October 1956

Sighted large vessel 0725 (approx. 3,000 tons painted grey) 40 miles South West of Egum Islands. Vessel was steaming North, altered course on being sighted and steamed off North West.

Hekaha arrived Egum Islands 1300 hrs. Egum people stated they had seen a large vessel steaming past the islands in the early hours of the morning. Census and general inspection of village during the afternoon.

Thursday 25th October 1956.

To YANABA Island. Census and inspection of villages. Departed 1200 hrs. for BOAGIS Madau island. Arrived BOAGIS 1700hrs.

Friday 26th October 1956.

Census and inspection BOAGIS village. To NUSAM Island anchored for night.

Saturday 27th October 1956

To MADAU village. Census and general inspection to NUSAM island anchored for night.

Sunday 28th October 1956

To Kwaipan Bay Woodlark island.

Monday 29th October 1956

Departed KULUMADAU for DIKOLAS and KAURI villages.

Tuesday 30th October 1956

Census and general inspection at KAURI. Census and general inspection DIKOLAS.

Wednesday 1st October 1956

Return to KULAMADAU. To KROPAN village for census and general inspection.

Thursday 1st November 1956.

Visit to BONIVAT Plantation.

Friday 2nd November 1956

Visit to KWAITAWATA Plantation

Saturday 3rd November 1956

To KALABADUA village census and general inspection. To FAUWAI village census and general inspection. Return to Kwaipan bay.

Sunday 4th November 1956

At KWAIPAN bay. Mr. R. Osborne inspected M.V. HEKAHA engine and stated that a ball race in the gear box had been damaged. Harbour master Samarai contacted, HEKAHA ordered to proceed direct Samarai with M.V. Lochiel as escort.

Monday 4th November 1956

Departed KWAIPAN bay 0630 hrs arrived YANABA 1800hrs.

12-7  
24  
5



Tuesday 5th November 1956

Departed YANABA 0100hrs arrived BUNAMA Normanby Island  
1605 hrs.

Wednesday 6th November 1956

Departed BUNAMA 0530 hrs arrived Samarai 1603 hrs.

Thursday 7th November 1956

At Samarai awaiting transport to ESA'ALA

Wednesday 14th November 1956

Returned Esa'ala per M.V. DAWADA.

Q

#### INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was to have been the Egum and Lachlan islands and also Woodlark island, this would have been the first census patrol of these islands since October 1954, and the first since these islands were included in the Esa'ala Sub-District.

Unfortunately however on reaching Woodlark the captain of the M.V. Hekaha became worried over the performance of the engine. He decided to consult Mr. R. Osborne who had the same day arrived at Woodlark on the M.V. Yellangille and who is a marine engineer.

Mr. Osborne after examining the engine stated that the trouble was quite serious, and that a ball race in the gear box had been damaged, he further suggested that the harbour master in Samarai should be notified immediately. This was done accordingly and the harbour master advised that the M.V. Hekaha should proceed to Samarai under half speed with the M.V. Lochiel which was loading copra at Kwaipan bay as escort, so that in the event of the M.V. Hekaha being unable to proceed under her own power the M.V. Lochiel could take her in tow.

As there was no prospects of a ship to return the patrol personnel to Esa'ala at the completion of the patrol the patrol was broken off on the 5th of November and all patrol personnel proceed to Samarai with the M.V. Hekaha. Samarai was reached on the afternoon of the 7th November without further mishap.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

The first group of people visited were the people on the EGUM islands, only two of the islands are populated and the total population is only 81 people. These people are healthy and happy their only complaint was that the Government does not visit them often enough. Many gift of fish, crayfish and native foods were offered to the patrol.

The people produce some copra and also dive for trochus shell, this is sold to Mr. Neate of Woodlark who sends his boat to the island every few months.

The Native Affairs situation on Woodlark Island is not good and it is quite apparent that a thorough patrol of the island is long overdue. The village officials exercise no authority whatsoever nor do they attempt to control the natives who are openly disrespectful to the Europeans on the island.



At BONIVAT plantation Mrs. Dawkins complained that while she was away on a visit to Samarai her house was broken into and many household and personal effects stolen, one hundred fowls and forty ducks were also missing on her return. A preliminary investigation revealed that the GUSOPE people were probably the perpetrators of this offence, because of the breaking off of the patrol the offence could not be fully investigated.

At KWAITAWATA plantation Mr. G. Watkins complained that fourteen European breed pigs had been stolen again the GUSOPE people were blamed.

At KUMADAU it was learnt that some twelve months ago two life boats were washed up on Woodlark, one at KAURI and one at GUSOPE. On questioning the village constable at KAURI village he denied that a boat had been washed up there, later some of the village people disclosed that a boat had been picked up outside the reef and that it was a total wreck. On inspecting this boat it was found that it was not a life boat but the wreck of a type of canoe used in Small Buka and Bougainville known as a "MONA".

The life boat washed up at GUSOPE was described as being a double ended clinker built boat sixteen feet long painted red and white, and did not have a makers name on it. The boat was found outside the reef full of water there was nothing in the boat, and there were no oars or ~~ro~~locks in it. The boat was hauled up on the beach at GUSOPE and a shelter built over it it has remained there ever since. This boat was not inspected but Mr. G. Watkins who saw it recently stated that it was in good condition.

On the DIKOLAS KAURI road a famous rock was pointed out according to native legend this rock is supposed to be people who were turned into stone. In actual fact this rock is a large piece of andesite and placing it in its present position must have been quite a formidable task as this rock weighs several tons and there is no other andesite within miles of this area. The real reason why this rock was placed there has long since been forgotten.

#### MISSION INFLUENCE.

Mission influence in the Woodlark islands dates back many many years. The first known attempt to Missionize the island was by twenty one monks who arrived at Woodlark in a sailing vessel. An ancient coral encrusted cannon which it is alleged came off their ship may be

seen on the reef in SULOGA Bay.

These monks were supposed to have introduced small pox to the island and they and a great many of the Woodlark people are supposed to have died of the disease.

Both the Roman Catholic and Methodist Mission were established in the area during the gold mining days, both these Missions later withdrew from the island. Nothing more is known of the Missions until 1953 when the Methodist Mission dropped four native Missionaries on Woodlark. These Missionaries have not received a visit from a European Missionary since then, nor have they received rations or pay.

At the time the patrol visited Woodlark it was found that two of the Missionaries had died one had found his way back to his home at Misima and the other one has remained on the island at GUSOPE.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The island is badly overrun with wild pigs and these do much damage to plantations and native gardens. Mr Neate stated that at his plantation at LOUANI he has shot up to half a dozen wild pigs in one night.

On Woodlark island itself the people make very few gardens most people it was found were living on sago. Most people stated that it was useless to try and make gardens as the wild pigs are <sup>able</sup> ~~able~~ to break even the strongest fences, and the number of wild pigs is so great that whole gardens are destroyed in one night.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads were found to be in very poor condition and no effort had been made to keep roads cleaned. The people were set to work immediately to start cleaning the roads and were told that these roads were to be kept cleaned.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

These have obviously not been carrying out their duties, those seen complained that the people refused to obey their instructions.

The people seen were warned that in future this attitude would not be tolerated and that in future anyone refusing to obey the lawful instruction of a village constable would be prosecuted.

Those village constables seen were paid up to 30/6/56.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Health throughout the area patrolled was very good, however



Mr Davidson who conducted a thorough medical examination of everybody present for census stated that the incidence of Gonorrhoea was very high. All cases detected were referred to Aid posts for treatment.

Village and personal hygiene was excellent, houses were all large and well constructed, the villages and surrounding area were found to be free of rubbish, there were no signs of hurried cleaning.

#### CENSUS AND STATISTICS

A full census was conducted of all villages visited during the patrol. Births exceeded deaths by ten in the villages patrolled. Deaths occurred mainly in the over thirteen age group and were mainly very old people, in the other age groups there was only one death both the child and the mother died soon after the birth of the child.

#### OTHER MATTERS

War Gratuity payable to PAIVERE could not be paid as it was found that this native had been paid off and had returned to WADELAI on Fergusson Island.

Money listed in A.D.O. BNAGAOIA, two amounts for back payments of copra were paid one at EGUM and one at KAURI these have been noted on the correct forms.

The amount compensation for death at EGUM could not be paid as this entire family has died out and no relation to the deceased could be found.

The sum of £40 to be paid to the people of GUSOPE could not be paid as the patrol was broken off before GUSOPE was visited.

Three of the Aid Post orderlies were paid the sum of £5-10-0 each the other one was not paid as he was at GUSOPE and could not be contacted, the payments made were noted on the correct forms.

#### CONCLUSION

It was unfortunate that the patrol could not be finished as it is obvious that these people have been left too long without a thorough patrol. It is hoped that a vessel will be made available in the near future in order that this patrol may be concluded

*H. J. Thomas*  
.....  
H. J. Thomas P.O.

REPORT OF MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING

Reg. No. 542 CPL BWAKALI

This Cpl. acted as interpreter. Rather old for patrol work, did a very good job as interpreter is well respected and liked by the Woodlark people. Has a thorough knowledge of the area patrolled.

Reg. No. 6099 Const Frank

Not exceptionally bright but performs his duties well.



Register Appendix "A"

Report on unidentified vessel sighted on Wednesday 24th October.

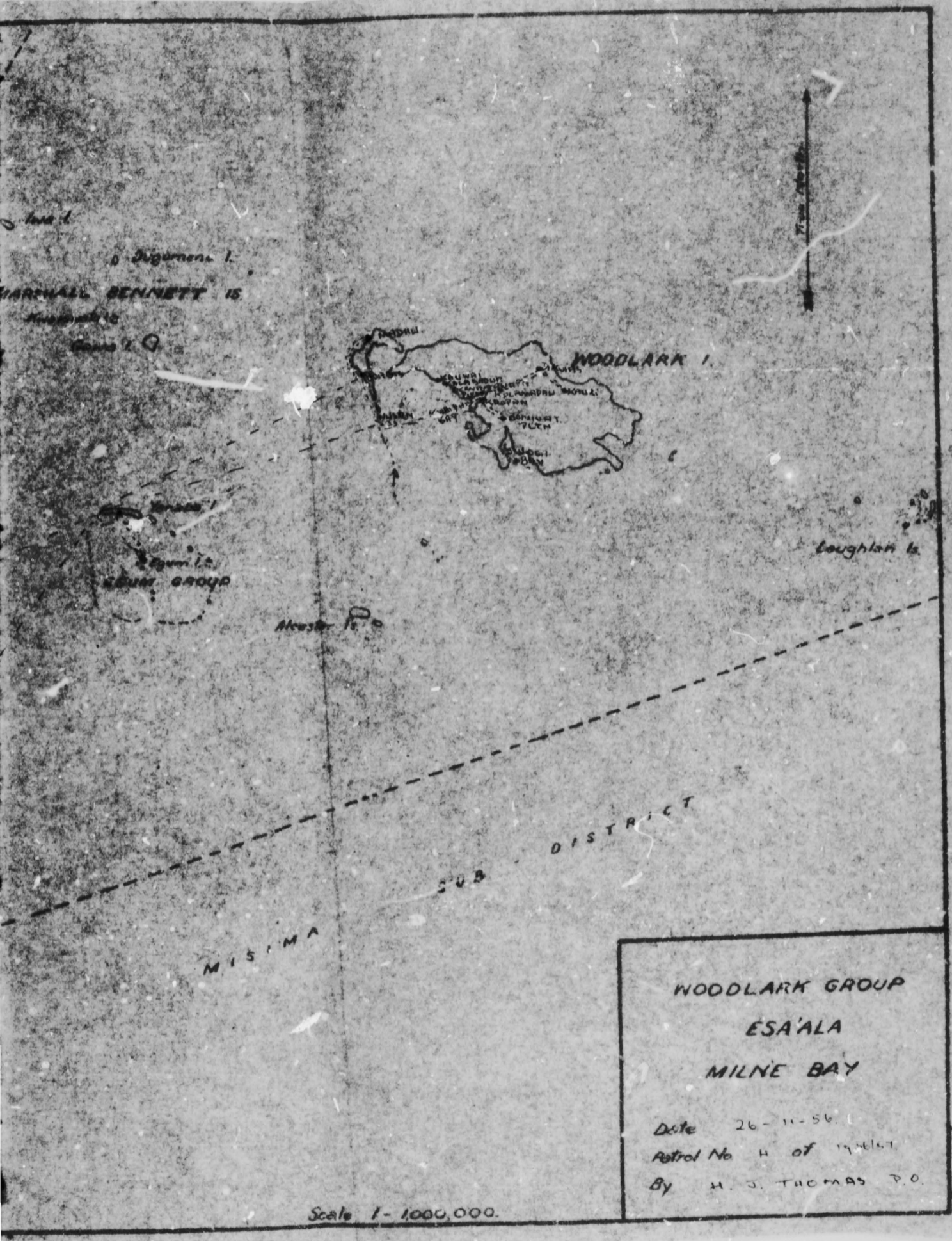
The vessel on first being sighted was approx five miles off the Starboard beam and appeared to be travelling at high speed. Had the vessel continued on its present course it would have passed close astern of the HEKAHA.

Soon after being sighted the vessel appeared to stop and after a few minutes picked up speed altered course from North to North West and continued on that course until it was out of sight.

The vessel had a very high prow and all the super structure was at the stern, there were no deck winches or derricks visible. On first glance the vessel appeared to be an oil tanker but no catwalk could be seen, the deck seemed to be cluttered with large packing cases or similar hutlike structures. The vessel was well down in the water and was painted grey all over.

The people on the Egum Islands stated that they had seen a large vessel steaming north past the islands in the early hours of the morning. They stated that they had not previously seen vessels of this type in the area.

On reaching Samarai the matter was reported to the harbour master.



Marshall Bennett Is.

WOODLARK I.

Esala Group

MISIMA

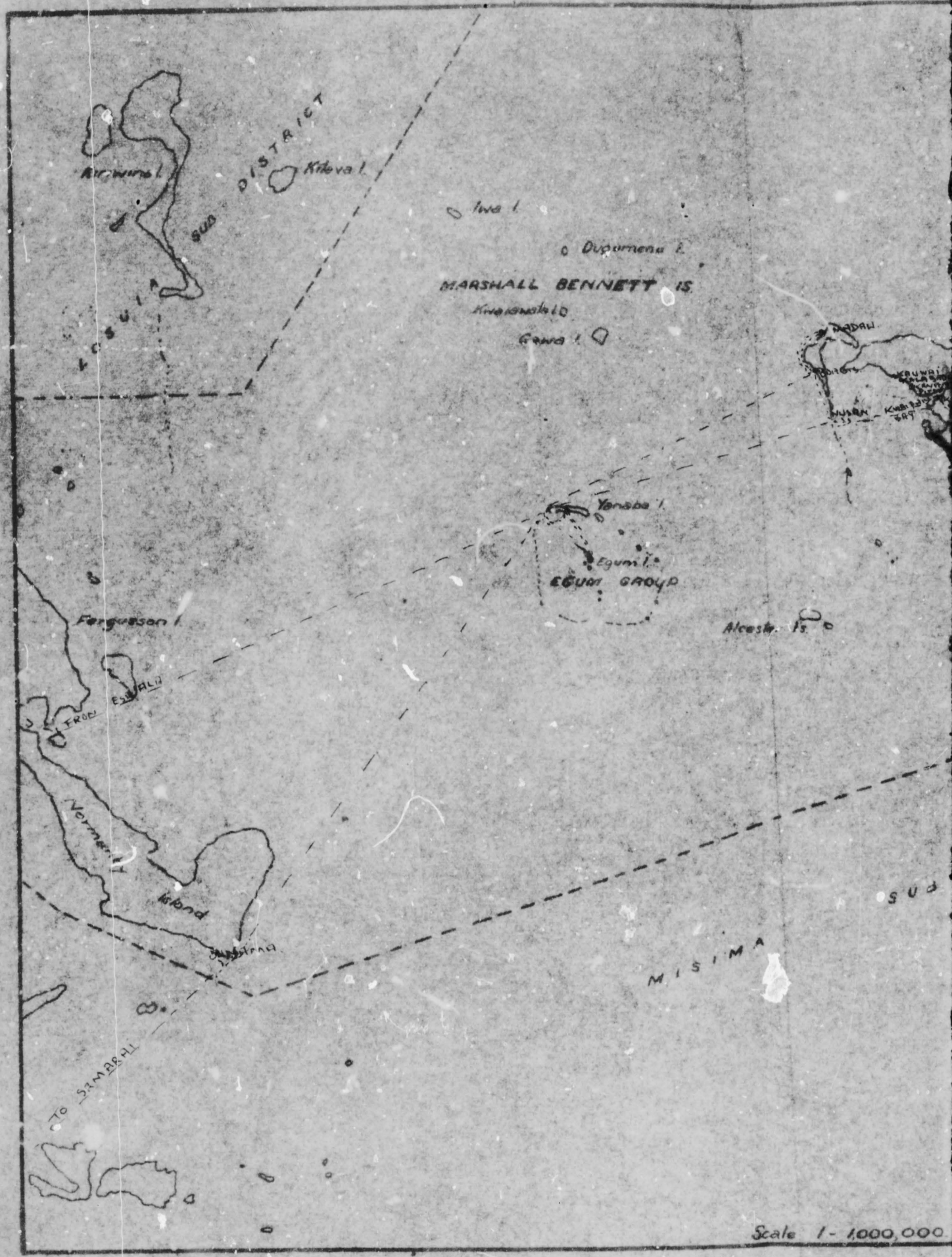
SUB-DISTRICT

WOODLARK GROUP  
 ESA'ALA  
 MILNE BAY

Date 26-11-56.  
 Patrol No 4 of 1946/7  
 By H. J. THOMAS P.O.

Scale 1-1,000,000.



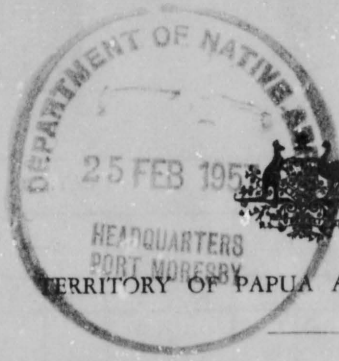


# ation Register

Area Patrolled EGUM - Woodhark

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent)				GRAND TOTAL				
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M + F	
										11	10	9	11	1	13	3	9	8	17	13	47
										6	8	1	12	1	10	3.3	4	7	16	14	41
										4	12	-	16	1	8	3.8	8	9	14	17	48
										8	11	3	7	1	11	3.7	20	9	15	14	58
	2	10	4			2				11	27	5	27	2	25	3.3	12	17	34	37	116
		3								3	5	1	7	-	5	3.2	4	4	10	10	31
		1								-	2	3	2	1	2	2.5	1	1	3	4	10
		1								-	5	3	4	-	3	4	4	3	7	4	19
3	1	2	15	4		2				43	80	25	86	7	77		62	58	126	113	370





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Essa Report No. 5 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled Woodlark, Alcester, Lauchlin, and Marshall Bennett Islands

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 (Part time)

Natives 2

Duration—From 6/12/1955 to 20/12/1956

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes (Part time)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October/1954

Medical February/1956

Map Reference Woodlark Island 1" = 4 miles

Objects of Patrol Census, Routine inspection, Payment various monies

Other matters as listed in patrol instructions.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Alan Sempier  
District Commissioner

16 claim assigned  
29/12  
/19

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

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

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £ 36-14-11





N.A. 30-6-36

19th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
S A M A R AI.

ESA'ALA P.R. NO. 5 OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned report is acknowledged  
with thanks.

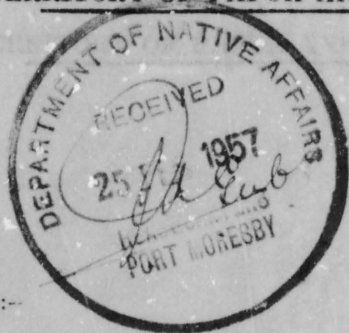
Considering the lack of attention these  
people have received, it is pleasing to note everything was in  
good order.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director. *RC*

*P/A*  
*19/3*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/6/36 ✓



MEMORANDUM FOR:-

In Reply

Please Quote

D. S. P. R. 5/56-57/19  
AT:EP  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

7th February, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Eea-ala Patrol Report No. 5/1956-57.

Mr. H. J. Thomas - Patrol Officer.

Copy of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is submitted herewith.

Introduction: It is unlikely that a follow-up patrol can be carried out in the immediate future owing to lack of water transport. There is only one Administration trawler operating in the Milne Bay District at the present moment. However, I hope that this Island group will be visited again within six months.

Native Affairs: The incidence of English speaking natives arises from the natives' contact with the numerous miners who once worked the MURUA gold and mineral field. A similar condition exists on SUDEST Island in the Misima Sub-District.

Conclusion: As soon as the staff position improves, I hope to station an officer at WOODLARK Island for two-three months.

*Allan Imperley A*  
A. T. Imperley,  
A/District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICER,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

8 January 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 5 of 1956/57.

The report submitted by Mr H.J. Thomas Patrol Officer covering the above patrol is herewith, and I am pleased to say, the report has a far happier tone than that contained in Patrol Report No. 4. There is a nice note of "something attempted, something done".

It was bad luck that Mr Davidson had to abandon the patrol for the second time, but reports of health conditions are generally pleasing, particularly so far as concerns the people of the Marshall Bennett Group.

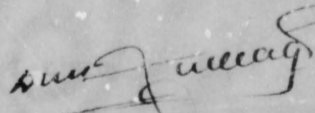
I am glad that Mr Thomas too noted that the incidence of English speakers among the native population was amazingly high. I noted the same thing when I was there in 1942, and it would seem that the native became bilingual at the same time that there were so many European miners on the field (it is said that at times there were well over 2000). No Mission can take any credit for the native knowledge of the language.

Somehow I seem to have missed the axe making ground mentioned by Mr Thomas in paragraph 5 on page 4 - it sounds very interesting.

I had hoped that many of the wild and vicious pigs on Woodlark would have been killed by the Americans during the war (page 5 Food & Agriculture) but it would appear the pigs are as numerous as ever and as big a nuisance and danger as ever. The presence of the pigs may help to account for the indifference of the natives towards new crops, but the actions of the Woodlark Agricultural trainees are inexcusable.

I am particularly pleased with the population figures - the increase at Woodlark is excellent - I am positive in 1942 the number shown for that island was just under 800.

It would be a pity if our next contact with these people is as poorly spaced as it has been in the past. An officer stationed there for even only a portion of the year would mean much.

  
D.F.K. Rutledge. ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

4 December 1956.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

Mr. E. J. Thomas,  
Patrol Officer  
Esa'Ala.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 5 of 56/57.

The District Commissioner has placed the trawler "HUON" at our disposal so that you may return to Woodlark Island to do as much towards the completion of the patrol remembering that the "HUON" must be back in Samarai before Christmas Day.

Aware that the area has not been visited by any Administration personnel for a very long time, the District Commissioner emphasises that the re-establishment of contact is more important at the moment, and routine matters such as census must be given second place. The District Commissioner has extended the scope of the patrol and requests that visits be made, if at all possible, to Alcester Group, Woodlark, the Lachlan Group, and the Marshall Bennett Group. I would suggest that you travel to the places in that order, returning to Woodlark from the Marshall Bennett Group to spend the time still remaining there, you making due enquiry into the various disorders previously reported to you.

The "HUON" should be here this afternoon - it will proceed tomorrow to Mapamoiwa to pick up Mr Davidson - and you should arrange with the Master of the vessel concerning departure time etc.. Mr Davidson's position is reversed this time - he accompanies you but it is your patrol.

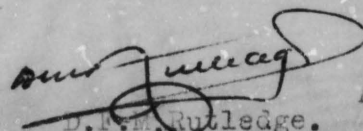
There is a file of matters to be attended to - Mr Heate re two natives recruited from the closed Paniara village of BogaBoga; War Gratuities; N.M.T.A. for Gawa and Kwaiawata; receipts for moneys previously accepted; N.M.T.A. IMO GAUNADI; T.F.S. for Woodlark, Wunatana and Lachlan; file re E.M. and G.F. Watkins; "B" req. payment of £40 to Guasop people; and odd papers.

L/Cpl WADIA and Cpnst. BAIRI will be detailed to accompany you. I am taking your word that suitable interpretation is available to you at Woodlark.

Draw rations for the native staff accompanying you, and submit a voucher for £200 to cover possible disbursements.

The District Commissioner hopes to be able to station an officer at Woodlark for a period of three months early in 1957 and the people may be so informed.

I have the weathery holds and that you have a happy and successful patrol.

  
D.F.M. Rutledge. ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1956/57 ESA'ALA SUB-DISTRICT

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

conducted by:

H. J. Thomas P.O.

Area Patrolled:

Alcester Is., Laughlin Is.,  
Marshall Bennett Is.,  
Woodlark Is. (part)

Personnel Accompanying:

Mr. J. Davidson Medical  
Assistant (Part Time)

R.P. M.C.C. 2.

Objects of patrol:

Census  
Routine Inspection  
Payment various monies  
Other matters as  
listed in patrol instructions

Duration:

6th December 1956  
to  
20th December 1956

No. of days:

14.

DIARY

Thursday 6th December 1956

Departed Esa'ala 0300hrs per L.V. Huon for Strathford Is.

Friday 7th December 1956

Departed Strathford for Alcester Is. Census and general inspection of hamlets on the island. Vessel ordered to proceed direct to Kwaijan Bay Woodlark Island to attend urgent medical case.

Saturday 8th December 1956

At Kwaijan Bay. Visit to Kulomadau. Catalina arrived 1.45pm to pick up Mr. Davidson and hospital patient.

Sunday 9th December 1956

To BoiBoi anchorage.

Monday 10th December 1956

Departed BoiBoi for Suloga Bay. Census and general inspection of MALPAS village and surrounding hamlets.

Tuesday 11th December 1956

SULOGA to <sup>ASOPA</sup> GUSAPO harbour. Census and general inspection of GUSAPO village and surrounding hamlets.

Wednesday 12th December 1956

To LAUGHLIN Islands

Thursday 13th December 1956

At Laughlin Islands census and general inspection of hamlets.

Friday 14th December 1956

Laughlin Islands to <sup>ASOPA</sup> GUSAPO harbour

Saturday 15th December 1956

GUSAPO Harbour to BOIBOI anchorage.

Sunday 16th December 1956

BOIBOI to WUNAMATANA. General inspection of hamlets. To GAWA Island.

Monday 17th December 1956

At GAWA Island census and general inspection

Tuesday 18th December 1956

To IWA Island census and general inspection

Wednesday 19th December 1956

To KWAIWATA Island census and general inspection

Thursday 20th December 1956

Return to Esa'ala via Egum Islands and SEWATAITAI



INTRODUCTION

This patrol was a continuation of the patrol commenced on the 23rd. of October 1956 and which was broken off when the R.V. HEKARA developed engine trouble at Woodlark Islands.

The patrol was to be accompanied throughout by European Medical Assistant Mr. Davidson. However on reaching the Alcester Islands a radio message was received asking that Mr. Davidson proceed to Woodlark as soon as possible to attend an urgent medical case. After examining the patient Mr. Davidson found that the patient required immediate surgical attention, the medical Officer Samarai was contacted and asked if a plane could be made available to take the patient to hospital. A Catalina flying boat arrived at 1.45 p.m. the following afternoon and the patient accompanied by Mr. Davidson was flown direct to Port Moresby. The patrol was then continued without a Medical Assistant.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Perhaps one of the most surprising things to note throughout the area patrolled is the number of people who can understand and speak English. One would hardly think it credible as the people on all these islands do not have a great deal of contact with Europeans.

The people on the Alcester, Laughlin, and Marshall Bennett islands seem to be quite happy and contented and seemed particularly happy to receive a visit from the Government. Many gifts of fish, crayfish, fowls and native curios were offered to the patrol.

There was a marked change in the Native Affairs situation on Woodlark Island all roads throughout the Island had been cleaned since the last patrol and no more complaints of disrespect were heard from the Europeans on the Island. The people seemed very happy that a promise made to them when the R.V. HEKARA broke down, that if another vessel was made available the remainder of the patrol would be completed had been fulfilled.

At WABUNUR the life boat reported washed ashore in patrol report No.4 of 56/57 was inspected. This did not appear to be a life boat but was a 15foot whale boat of particularly broad beam, probably built specially for lightering cargo. The boat was washed up ten months ago and was hauled up on the beach by the WABUNUR people and a shelter built over it to protect it from the weather.

The boat which was clinker built had been painted red below the water line and white above, with a narrow red strip around the gunwale. When the boat was found there was one rowlock inside the boat.

A small brass plate in the boat gave the makers name as being W.M. FORD ship and yacht builders Berry's Bay, Sydney. The boat was loaded onto the M.V. HUCN and forwarded to the Receiver of Wrecks SAMARAI. Any reward if forthcoming for finding this boat may well be paid to the WABUNTU people as they took particularly good care of the boat, and compensation would provide some incentive to others to take good care of lost property.

A thorough investigation was made at WASOFA into the two alleged thefts as reported in patrol report No. 4 of 1956/57 but without result, most of the men accused or thought to be implicated were able to prove that they were away at the Trobriand Islands on Kula business at the time the alleged thefts took place.

During the course of the patrol quite a number of complaints were made in the Court for Native Matters, only two of these could be heard as the rest had occurred more than six months prior to the patrol visiting the area. The two cases heard were both Adultery and in each case the offender was convicted and fined.

Throughout the area patrolled many large well built canoes were seen, these canoes are very seaworthy and are used on Kula expeditions as far afield as SUAU and the Trobriand Islands. These canoes have a single outrigger, and the hulls of the canoes are made of planks set into a solid log which forms the keel, a type of native putty is smeared over the seams to keep them water tight. The sails used are rectangular in shape, most of them are made from pandanus leaves, a few of the smaller canoes have sails made out of calico.

Many years ago the Woodlark people were apparently very skilled in the art of making stone axes, these axes were made from a type of green volcanic glass found in the SULOGA Bay area. In this area may be seen thousands of tons of stone chippings as the result of stone axes being made there and must have taken hundreds of years to accumulate.

No specimens of Woodlark stone axes could be found on the island but a very fine specimen may be seen in the Brisbane Museum.

Although quite a number of native carvings were seen none of them were very good specimens the art of carving is also apparently rapidly dying out.



#### MISSION INFLUENCE

There is only one native Methodist Missionary on Woodlark Island this Missionary has a small school at <sup>ASCPA</sup> GUSAPU, quite a large number of children attend this school and the teacher appears to be doing quite a good job.

There are no Missionaries on the Alcester or Laughlin Islands but there is one on each island of the Marshall Bennett group these Missionaries also run schools but attendance is poor and the children show little interest in school work.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Throughout Woodlark Island it was found that the people live mainly on sago, very few gardens were seen. The people complain that it is useless to make gardens as wild pigs exist in such large numbers and are so large that they are able to break even the strongest fences.

The people on the Alcester, Laughlin and Marshall Bennett Islands had large and well constructed gardens with quite a large variety of crops. These people are also expert fishermen most of their fish is caught in nets. The type of nets used are mesh nets and these are made locally by the people out of pandanus fibre.

An attempt by the Agricultural Department to introduce new crops to the Woodlark area ended in complete failure. Six natives were taken from Woodlark in 1954 to be shown <sup>to</sup> Marai how to grow and look after the new crops. When these natives returned to Woodlark they left all their planting material on the wharf at Kwaipan bay and returned to their villages no attempt was ever made to plant the new crops, and there has been no further visit to the area by an Agricultural officer.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

There has been a big improvement in the roads throughout Woodlark, all roads have been cleaned and repaired since the last patrol. At IWA, GANA, and KWAIWATA all the people live on a plateau at an elevation of approximately 500 ft. The roads on these islands go straight up the coral cliffs from the beach and getting to the top is quite a hard climb, surprisingly enough on questioning the people it was found that they could not remember anybody ever having fallen from the cliffs. The roads from the top of the cliffs to the best houses were found to be in good order and repair.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The village officials on the outer islands it was found exert quite a considerable amount of influence over their people and have no trouble in getting the people to maintain roads and rest houses.

On Woodlark Island it was obvious that the warning given that anybody disobeying the lawful instructions of the village constable would in future be prosecuted was apparently well heeded as no further complaints were made that the people had refused to obey lawful instructions given by the village constables.

All village constables were paid up to the 30th June 1956.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Health throughout the area patrolled was very good, the people on IWA, GAWA, and KWALAWATA were particularly healthy, much of the credit for this must be given to the two Aid Post orderlies who look after these islands. Apart from their duties of looking after the sick these orderlies keep complete records of all births and deaths and the type of sickness suffered by each person and the time spent in hospital by each person. They also have excellent hospital gardens and apparently find no difficulty in getting volunteers to maintain the gardens.

At GUASOPA on Woodlark Island the Aid Post Orderly complained that he had difficulty in getting patients to stay in hospital the main reason for this is that there is no hospital garden to feed the patients. The village people and officials were asked to assist the orderly to make and maintain a hospital garden.

Village and personal hygiene was very good throughout and left little room for complaint, villages were clean and free of rubbish, and housing was of a very high standard.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

A full census was taken in all villages visited thus completing the census of Woodlark and the outlying islands. At KWALAWATA Island census had to be taken on a Sunday this was unavoidable as the captain of the M.V. HUON felt that because of the poor anchorage and the uncertain state of the weather it would be inadivable to remain at anchor there overnight.

Census figures show that there has been an increase in population on all Islands except KWALAWATA since the last census.

Total population	WOODLARK	LANGHLIN	IWA	GAWA	KWALAWATA	ALCISTERS
1954/55	849	101	373	302	106	43
1956/57	919	108	402	324	106	44



Most deaths occurred in the over 15 years age group and were mainly from old age.

Very few people from these islands go away to work those that do offer for work are mainly employed locally by Europeans on Woodlark Island.

The number of people absent for census was quite high and the census books indicate this has always been so, the reason for this is that all these island people being seafarers they spend much of their time away visiting other islands and on Kula expeditions.

#### ODD MATTERS

Various R.M.T.A. payments were made during the course of the patrol these have been noted on the required forms.

The money to be paid to F.R.C. GAUHADI could not be paid as it was found that GAUHADI had been relieved and returned to MISIMA.

One native for War Gratuity payment was located and his war gratuity was paid to him at WOBANUNU Woodlark Island.

The amount of forty pounds was paid to the GUASCPA people who were responsible for clearing the GUASCPA <sup>aerodrome</sup> in 1955. The aerodrome is still in quite good condition but small trees and long grass would have to be removed before this aerodrome could be used.

All other matters have been dealt with under separate memoranda.

#### CONCLUSION

Although all villages on Woodlark Island and the outlying Islands were visited it is felt that not enough time was spent in each village in many cases this was unavoidable because of poor anchorages and uncertain weather conditions. However even the brief visits to each village did much good and would tend to remind the people that they have not been forgotten. The news that an Administration Officer would probably again be established in the area early in 1957 was well received, the posting of an officer there would bring things back to normal throughout the area and would be of great benefit to both natives and Europeans alike.

A. J. Thomas.....  
R.F. THOMAS P.O.

REPORT ON MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING

Reg. No. 2873 L/cpl. WADIA

Not a strong N.C.C. but  
is a good type for patrol  
work. Performs his duties  
well.

Reg No. 2094 Const BIRI

A good constable for patrol  
work. Carries out his duties  
well and is most helpful  
to both natives and Europeans  
alike.



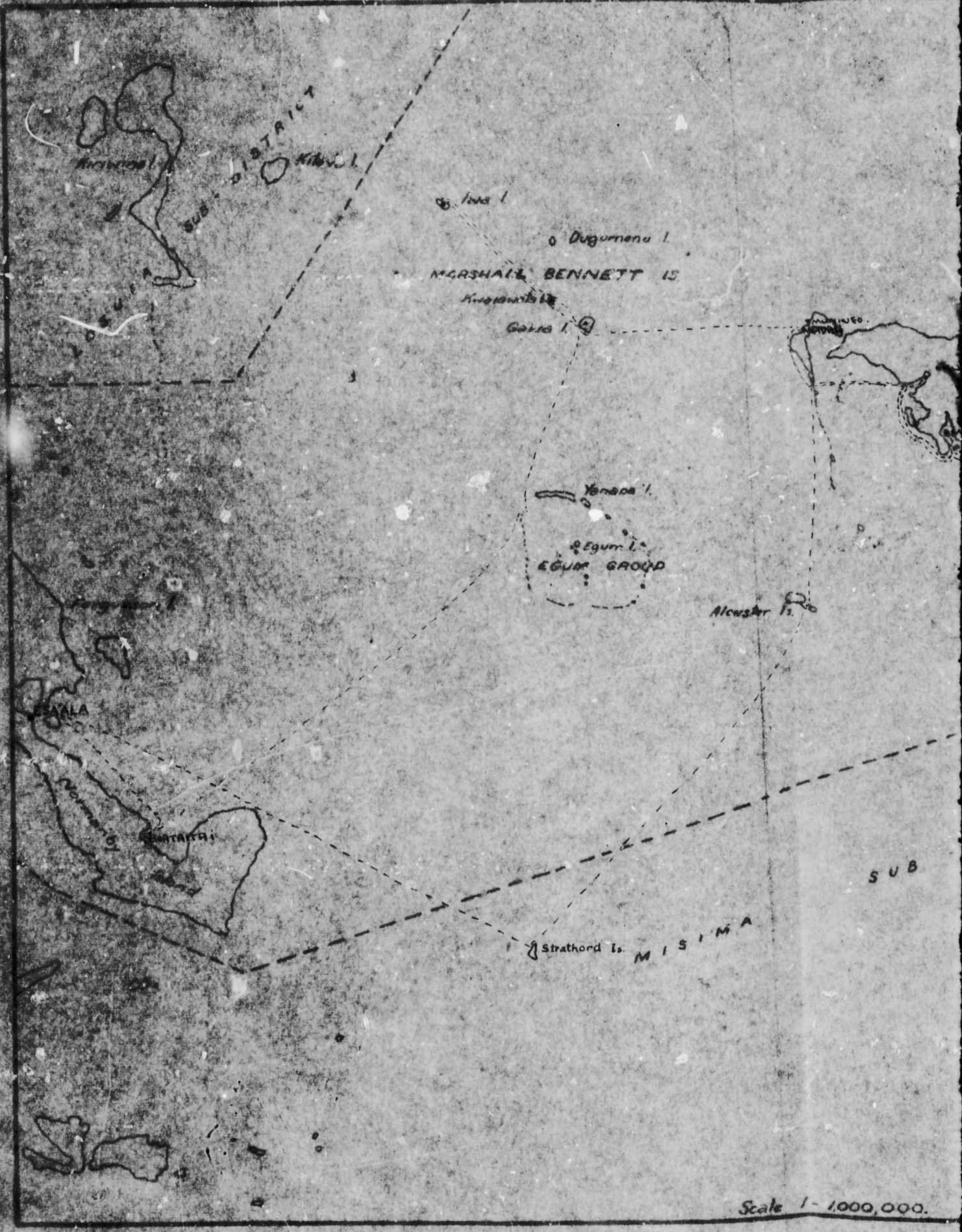












Atafu I.

STRICKA  
Kiritimati I.

Ujae I.

Dugumenu I.

MARSHALL BENNETT IS

Kwajalein I.

Gara I.

Makmo I.

Yonkou I.

Egum I.  
EGUM GROUP

Alowstar I.

Wotho I.

Wotho I.

Strathord I.

MISIMA

SUB

Scale 1-1,000,000.



# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

STATES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	1									8	21	5	21	5	14	3.4	29	18	31	28	106
	1								1	42	89	15	87	15	64	3.6	79	67	135	120	402
	1									27	69	22	75	3	57	3.4	55	60	106	103	321
	4									16	21	9	19	3	17	4.1	20	21	37	30	108
										3	8	7	8	1	8	3.8	8	6	16	14	111
	1									3	8	2	7	1	7	4	9	6	10	11	30
	1									2	5	5	6	1	3	3	3	5	10	6	21
										2	2	3	2	-	1	4	11	3	3	3	13
						1		1		7	11	2	6	-	7	11.2	8	11	11	9	37
						1		1		7	14	2	11	2	12	3.9	3	10	19	16	55
	1	3	1	6	3			1		8	16	4	16	3	13	4.8	15	16	14	16	75
										1	7	1	6	-	6	11	2	5	8	11	26
										2	6	-	3	-	11	3.3	2	1	8	3	14
	1							1		3	10	4	4	3	6	3.6	5	9	11	8	31
	2									1	7	3	0	3	5	3.4	6	5	9	11	31
	1	9	1							10	21	6	27	2	16	3.7	20	26	26	25	107
						3				6	15	6	2	-	15	3.2	2	12	23	11	57
										3	8	2	7	5	7	3.1	6	2	10	8	32
										2	17	5	13		13	3.6	6	14	22	16	58

Original



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY ESA'ALA Sub-D. Report No. 6 - 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by J.L. Hastings P.O.

Area Patrolled NORMANBY ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mrs. Hastings (part time)

Natives Twelve (9 part time)

Duration From 3/1/57 to 1/3/57

Number of Days 58

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Nthn May-June 1956

Last Patrol to Area by District Services East Jan-March 1955

Sth-East Aug-Sept 1956

Medical / / 19

Map Reference 4 mile series D'Entrecasteaux Islands

Objects of Patrol Census, General Administration and Inspection, Medical,

Courts. Matters as listed.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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



# Village Popula

Year...1956-1957.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRA In			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<u>Nthn NORMANBY</u>																			
TAULU	4.1.57		5		1										2	3		1	1
IO'O	5.1.57	4	2												2		1	3	4
KORUWEA	7.1.57	4	2				1				1				1	1		1	4
BWAKERA	9.1.57	5	5			1									1	3		7	5
MAIOBARI	10.1.57	1													1				2
SAPHOA	11.1.57		5												2	1			
MIALILIU	14.1.57	3	4	1											2	2		1	2
SIBONA'	15.1.57	2	1															6	9
SEWATAITAI	25.2.57	5	1												1	1		1	4
DARUBIA	26.2.57	2	1	2		1							1		1				
MIADIBA	27.2.57	3	1													7		2	5
SISIANA	28.2.57	4	2												1			8	7
		33	29	3	1	2	1					1	1		14	18	1	30	44
		Births		62				Deaths				42				Increase		136	
		Mig. In		74				Mig. Out				50				Decrease		92	
				136								92							
<u>Stn NORMANBY</u>																			
MWATEBU-SIAUSI	30.7.56 27.9.56	46	30			1	1	6	5	3	2				29	21		14	2
LOBODA	9.2.57	5	4		1				1						5	3			
KWANAU	7.2.57	6	4					1	1						1	1			
MWALUKWASIA	6.2.57	4	1	1				1							4	1			
SOMWADINA	5.2.57	5	7						1		1				4	3			
BIAUWA	2.2.57	9	9						1	2					9	4		1	
GULEGULEU	30.1.57	13	12		1			2	3					2	11	12		1	
KUMARAU	29.1.57	1	3						1						2	2		2	
KASIKASI	28.1.57	11	8						2	1					12	8			
SAWABWALA	24.1.57	6	7					5						1	3	7		1	
BUNAMA	22.1.57	6	5		1				1						6	5		5	1
BARABARA	21.1.57	8	5	1											2	5		4	
KURADA	18.1.57	11	3		1				3	1					6	4			
BWASIAIAI	17.1.57	2													4	2			
		133	98	2	3	2	1	15	19	7	3			3	98	78		28	8
		Births		231				Deaths				231				Decrease		363	
		Mig. In		114				Mig. Out				132				Increase		345	
				345								363						18	

HA. 90-6-43

Department of Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby.

24th June, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Esa'ala No. 6 - 56/57

Attached hereto is extract from the abovementioned  
patrol report for your information and retention, please.

A.A.R.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

YB

P/A  
24/6



NA-30-6-63

24th June, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Milne Bay District,  
SALWAI.

Patrol Report Esp'ala No. 6 - 1956/57

Your covering memorandum indicating action with other departments at District level are appreciated and indicate some positive action in meeting local problems.

The remarks of the Assistant District Officer I find of interest. ".....I have always found that people who have lost a Rest House .....become decadent"—I think, perhaps, there might be other factors involved.

Has any action been taken to set up Co-operatives at Bunkera?

It seems desirable to continue in such customs as setting aside each Friday for Road Maintenance.

Reference to the by-passing of the "Middleman" in paragraph 2 on page 6 is surely an indication of progress.

Please let me have more information on the alluvial gold-mining. People with special skills will not be content in their villages unless there is economic development within their area.

Has this area any potential?

Perhaps the Assistant District Officer may have some constructive advice in this line.

There is obviously a willingness on the part of the people to establish permanent cash crops: it should be carefully nurtured.

Is it considered the people might want assistance in the replacement of capital goods destroyed by cyclones?

Guide but do not discourage the people in agricultural activities.

- 2 -

The appendices are valuable and indicate care and method  
in compilation and presentation.

A. A. R.

(A. A. Roberts)  
Director.

Y C





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote A.T. IMCI.

Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
S A M A R A I.

No. Patrol Report  
No. 6-1956-57./81

13th June, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.



PATROL REPORT - ESA'ALA NO.6-1956-57

MR. J.L. HASTINGS PATROL OFFICER.

A copy of the above mentioned report is submitted herewith.

Native Affairs: I think that Mr. Hastings explanation to the elderly man at KasiKasi regarding "work" days satisfied the old man.

Agriculture and Livestock: In the near future an Agricultural officer will conduct a patrol of Normanby Island to inspect rice and coffee pilot plots.

Pre-war it was estimated that cattle numbering 250-300 were held on Sewataitai Plantation. I feel sure that the owners of Sewataitai Plantation received war damage payment for this stock. During the war years Army and Air-Force units visited Sewataitai on numerous occasions and killed cattle to augment food supplies. In my opinion the cattle are Government owned.

It is pleasing to see the people planting new coconuts.

Medical and Health: I see no reason why a Native Medical Orderly should not accompany a Native Affairs patrol. Medical kits can be readily made available from the Mapamoiwa Hospital which carries ample medical stores and drugs.

Education: Recently the Director of Education visited Samarai for discussions pertaining to Education throughout the Milne Bay District. It is intended to commence the erection of schools in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands this coming financial year.

Village Officials: The matter of Agricultural Assistants has been discussed with the Regional Agriculture Officer and, as already stated, an officer of the Department of Agriculture will visit Duau in the near future when any misunderstanding of duties will be clarified.

Plantations: Native Labour Inspections should have been carried out during the patrol.

2.

Department of Native Affairs,

Vulcanological: A road from Esa'ala to the point opposite the Hansenide Colony on Ubuia Island would cost a tremendous sum of money. I agree with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Esa'ala that if by any chance any money should be available it would be better directed to the purchase of a vessel.

It is hoped that a work boat will be stationed at Esa'ala within the next three months.

General: I do not agree entirely with para. 2 and 3 of the Assistant District Officer's comments. There is no need to goad native people to command their respect.

*A. T. Timperley*  
A. T. Timperley,  
District Commissioner.



A.T. IMCI.

Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
S A M A R A I.

Patrol Report  
No. 6-1956-57./81

13th June, 1957.

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Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

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*A. T. Timperley*

A. T. Timperley,  
District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.  
16 May 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Patrol Report - Esa'ala No. 6 of 1956/57,

Herewith please find report, in duplicate, submitted by Mr J.L.Hastings P.O.

Mr Hastings was on patrol for nearly two months, and with interruptions (Easter, power plant failure etc) two months elapsed before his report was submitted. It is a good interesting report, and I am pleased to submit it, but I would not be fair to the oath I took as a Justice of the Peace if I failed to add that I cannot see how an officer could possibly do a two months patrol of Normanby Island and only send in one prisoner, and against that one an immediate appeal was lodged.

No matter what anyone says the crudities of backward natives cannot be overcome with good words and good deeds - backward natives expect to have to "square" irregular matters - they expect when they have broken the Government law to "square" the matter by serving a prison sentence, and they are very fair judges of rightful severity - but a "don't do it again" attitude has, in my twenty-odd years of service, only produced in the natives ~~an attitude~~ an attitude verging very close to contempt. The prison sentence is not meant to be severe, and it usually isn't, but what an argument it can be for children from their parents, keeping the "Government" for a long time the perfect "bogey" man.

For a while I thought the Interpreters were not giving Mr Hastings a fair deal, and to check against this I changed Interpreters half way during the patrol, but without result. I am not saying that prisoners should be supplied by patrols to maintain a clean station; but I am saying that these people are very similar to those in the Gulf and firmness is the only policy when dealing with them.

I must admit here that through lack of shipping I have not been as well acquainted with the Sub-district as I should have been. Two Rest Houses on the South coast of Normanby Island have disappeared, Gudimuri and Namoa, and in my opinion they are necessary for easier and better patrolling. I will endeavour to have them re-established as soon as possible. There has been no difference in census figures but there has been an increase of complaints from some people concerning the extra distances they have to travel for census. And I have always found that people who have lost a Rest House or a School or a Church, things which give them standing, become decadent.

It was bad luck the patrol experienced the cyclone at Kwanaula, Laboda and Dawada, and one has sympathy with their discomfort. Against that however is the fact that they have a far better knowledge of that coastal area (knowledge which may be of subsequent infinite value) than they would have had the weather remained placid.



The census figures given in the report are very satisfying, and the fact that there is a genuine increase in population is most heartening.

The other figures which give much pleasure are those of coconuts planted in organised groups, taken by Mr Hastings of his own volition. 42670 bearing coconuts in one area would cover an acreage of 710, capable, using 8 cwt as a standard, of producing 280 tons of copra a year which at £50 per ton would have a value of £14,000. By no means a mean sum. And this copra is probably being produced - Mr Jarrett, calling tenders for DAWADA Plantation, quoted that 100 tons of native copra was available, Mr Wilkinson, using portion of that area i.e. DAWADA area, and the Northern and Western villages of Normanby, works on 100 tons a year, and there are other traders. Most of that copra would come from areas which pre-war were planted under compulsion, and it will be interesting to see if the rice and coffee now being planted voluntarily will give the native people as great an economic reward.

At the moment it seems that the Village Committees have in fact taken unto themselves powers that will never be given them, and it may be true that, as some recruiters aver, the Committees are powers preventing natives going off to work. It would be wrong to hope that failures in crops would undermine the authority of the Committees - the authority must be lessened through more and more patrols, preferably by boat and at a time when census figures do not need correction ... the lessening of influence through lack of a boat, even if only a whaleboat as pre-war cannot be appreciated by anyone who has not served in the Group.

at Sewataitai  
Many years ago I queried the ownership of the cattle which originated and got no answer. I personally believe that the Sewataitai Company were fully compensated for the cattle through War Damage Compensation, and I have heard that the Secretary of the Company is only too willing to confirm this. Which means that the ownership of the cattle is now in the Administration and with no attempt being made to control them owners of destroyed gardens could probably claim compensation for the damage done and subsistence if the food crop had been lost to them. The number of the cattle has been casually estimated at between 600 and 1000. They were originally of a zebu strain. I agree with Mr Grey that the native owners of gardens etc should not be allowed to indiscriminately wound the animals and if known they should be prosecuted for maiming. But they should be allowed to kill if found actually damaging property, with the proviso that the attack on an animal must be brought to a conclusion. The people on whose property the two animals were shot, and the members of Mr Hastings' patrol shared in the kill.

Native Affairs page 6 para 1: Mr Hastings sentence should have read

"The interpretation of Friday ~~work~~ as a Government work day is one of long standing, and little can be done, should it be desired, to change this understanding WHILE THE MISSIONS ARE EAGER TO RETAIN WEDNESDAY AS MISSION WORK DAY". The Mission representatives are with them always - Government visits are too rare.

Medical and Health page 10: Normanby Island has been neglected by the Department of Public Health officers for some time, and it is thought that blame should fall on the Department rather than on the officers who have been stationed in the area. Both Mr Hastings' suggestions are good i.e. that a patrol N.M.O. should accompany the patrol, and that the officer in charge of the patrol should have a medical kit. We had a medical kit pre-war, and the supply of kits was continued by ANGAU. If kits are still available can this station be supplied with one please.



Village Officials: page 14:

The introduction of new unofficials under the term "Agricultural Assistants" can, without supervision, do much harm. There have been many unofficial "officials" - the Councillors - for many years and they have done excellent work. Now they have to sublimate their accustomed authority, their only reward for service, to the authority of another group - the Village Committee which urges the native people to grow coffee and rice. These people must have supervision. There were two on this station - A was due for leave and was relieved by C - A came back and C went to inland Fergusson to plant coffee - C came back. A then said he was going to Samarai and C said that he was going to BEGASSI (his home town) for a week to supervise the coffee there. Having no other instructions I saw that A stayed here and that C went back to Samarai by the first boat. If they will blandly attempt to put it over the A.D.O. just what do they tell the natives they contact?

Vulcanological: page 13:

Mr Hastings' suggestion of an escape road from Esa'Ala, occasioned by the lack of a vessel, is pertinent. There is already a track which is open in all weathers, and there is no necessity for a vehicle. Were money available for a vehicle, let it be spent on a launch or a powered whaleboat.

*D.F.M. Rutledge*  
D.F.M. Rutledge. ADO

DNA 30/1

2 January 1957.

Mr. J. L. Hastings  
Patrol Officer  
Esa'Ala.

Patrol - Esa'Ala No. 6 of 1956/57.

Please be prepared to leave the station Thursday 3rd January 1957 to do a full patrol of Normanby Island. It is required that you visit all areas again, but it will only be necessary to revise census in those areas which have not been covered by patrols this year.

The patrol will be a general routine one covering all aspects of Native Administration, together with such investigations which may be necessary as an Officer of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

As you have previously only used Leatani as an Interpreter, for this patrol DAVID (GWAMAUGA) has been detailed to accompany you, and L/Cpl WADIA and Const KITA of the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary will be detailed also.

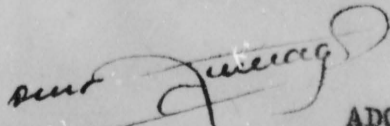
The patrol should take most of six weeks. Please arrange for native rations on that basis - start with one caddy of tobacco and more will be forwarded to you on your request.

Please prepare a voucher for £75 to cover disbursements from N.M.T.A/c etc.

Please check for native mails for delivery, taxed native letters (leave a list of such taken), C.S. Bank Pass books for return, etc.

Herewith is a file (duly listed) containing accumulated matters for attention. Please take such action as is necessary and submit a written report of actions taken on your return.

The weather is unfavourable at the moment but I think it will lift, and that patrolling will be comfortable. In any case I trust the patrol will be a happy and a successful one.

  
D.F.M. Rutledge. ADO



List of Files to accompany Patrol No. 6 of 56/57.

1. T.W. Francis - take necessary particulars and return the letter to me when you have done this.
2. NMTA-UBUIA - Kieta lodgment £2.10.0 for payment to KICE TAULRELELI.
3. NMTA-UBUIA - Misima lodgment of £2.15.0 for payment to Stanley Pataua.
4. NMTA-MAIOBARI - Samarai lodgment £7.19.2 for payment to KICE NIKALASA.
5. SEWA BAY - Letter from Mr Thomas Herdman covering a letter stealing from Mr J. Wilkinson's store.
6. WOKAIUNA - Mr J. Brandt entomologist. It has been reported that natives in the Sewa Bay area are drinking alcohol and it is thought possible that Mr Brandt may be keeping close watch on his supplies of fluids for the purpose of preserving specimens.
7. WOKAIUNA - Life Certificate to be signed by Mr Grosier in two places, and witnessed by you.
8. BARABARA - Check C.S.B. Pass Book No. 20538 TAGELANI.
9. BARABARA - Investigate complaint by LWARAWAI'A-TO'ANIUTU.
10. BARABARA - Make enquiries concerning the present state of health of ARIFE-NEWNER. Subsequent report as to his condition to be made by you to E.M.A. Mapameiwa.
11. BARABARA - Multiple births - arrange for payment of assistance as from 1 July 56.
12. EUNAMA - NMTA £4.5.0 lodged at Samarai for payment to GENIA.
13. KWANAUCLA - SIMSLOPE wife of SIMON suspected gonorrhoea.
14. LOBODA - C.S.B. No. 01791 DUBORI needs attention.
15. DAWADA - Matters concerning Mr Jarrett and natives. Mr Jarrett initially laid an information that NAOMI was being held against her will, which should indicate a reasonably clear conscience. Please check this again for two separate complaints about Mr Jarrett, unsupported and submitted only after being questioned by you, do not make an answer. You may use your discretion about informing Mr Jarrett that LAISIABI claims that too much money was taken back by Mr Jarrett, but I would allow the other matter to drop. There was no crime or misdemeanour involved.
16. DAWADA - If SINEMONI and DONITANI in village have them sent back to UBUIA, warning them that if they leave without permission again they will be transferred to GESILA, and if they leave GESILA they will go to GEMO, Port Moresby.
17. DAWADA - Please obtain from Mr Jarrett the name of the native who allegedly owned the timber, and who gave Mr Jarrett permission to cut, and subsequently at SIPUPU.
18. KEROROGEA - NMTA - £25 for payment to TAUDIMALA.
19. SAWATAITAI - NMTA - £2.3.4 due AMUWAGAINA.
20. DARUBIA - IOREM TAUTUREIA - delivery of glasses.
21. DARUBIA - Multiple births - arrange for payment as from 23 May 56.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
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Sub-District Office,  
ESA'ALA  
Milne Bay District,  
1st April, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
ESA'ALA.



PATROL - ESA'ALA No. 6 of 1956/57.

Report of patrol to : Normanby Island.  
Conducted by : J.L.Hastings P.O.  
Area patrolled : All of Normanby Island.  
Objects of patrol : Census revision  
General administration and routine inspection  
Conduct Court for Native Matters  
Attend to matters as listed on accompanying files  
Payment of Village Constables  
Commonwealth Savings Bank business  
Report on alienated land  
Duration of patrol : 3rd January, 1957 to 1st March, 1957  
Total number of days on patrol 58  
Personnel accompanying : No. 2873 L/Cpl WADIA R.P.& N.S.C.  
No. 2690 Const. KITA R.P.& N.G.C.  
Court Interpreters (part time) DAVID,  
and LEATANI  
Native Medical Assistant (part time)  
Native Agricultural Assistants, four part time and four recruits  
Last Patrol to area : Northern Normanby May-June 1956  
Eastern Normanby January-March 1955  
Sth Eastern Normanby August-September 1956



DIARY.

January, 1957

- Thursday 3rd Departed Esa'ala midday for TAULO.
- Friday 4th Census TAULO thence to IO'0.
- Saturday 5th Census IO'0 thence to KORUWEA.
- Sunday 6th Observed. M.V. Ekion arrived Ubuia Island.
- Monday 7th Payment of N.M.T.As at Ubuia. KORUWEA census, social visit paid by Dr. Russel.
- Tuesday 8th To BWAKERA . Census.
- Wednesday 9th At BWAKERA until midday then to MAIOBARI.
- Thursday 10th MAIOBARI Census. New Saploa Rest House not commenced patrol continued on to MIALILIU.
- Friday 11th Returned to SAPLOA, census held under cover heavy rain. On return to Mialiliu, four Native Agricultural Assistants from Samarai arrived to patrol Southern Normanby Island.
- Saturday 12th At Saploa supervising erection of new Rest House
- Sunday 13th Observed. M.V. Nauwa sheltering from weather.
- Monday 14th MIALILIU Census. Gale force winds and heavy rain.
- Tuesday 15th Per favour of Mr. J. Wilkinson to SIBONAI on the M.V. Nauwa. Seas rough, canoe travelling not possible. Census.
- Wednesday 16th Departed for BWAISIAIAI visiting Wokaiuna Plantation enroute. Contacted Mr. Crozier for signature on Life Certificate. Winds continue.
- Thursday 17th BWAISIAIAI Census. Inspection of thermal area.
- Friday 18th To KURADA. Census. Const. Sipwa arrived with tobacco and mail from Esa'ala.
- Saturday 19th Const. Sipwa to Esa'ala. Departed for BARABARA.
- Sunday 20th Observed at BARABARA.
- Monday 21st BARABARA Census then to BUNAMA. Visited Methodist Mission delivered mail.
- Tuesday 22nd BUNAMA Census. Interpreter down with malaria, used KENNY Agric Asst.
- Wednesday 23rd Visited Mr. Riley, trader at Bunama who told of difficulty in obtaining local labour. C.N.M: C.S.B. work. N.M.TA. to GENIA .
- Thursday 24th To SAWABWALA - heavy rain
- Friday 25th SAWABWALA Census held between showers of rain.
- Saturday 26th On arrival KASIKASI the significance of Australia Day explained to assembled people, as the Blue Ensign reached the top of the flag pole a salute of two rounds was fired.
- Sunday 27th Observed.

January 1957

Monday 28th RASIKASI Census. Complaint of "poison"

Tuesday 29th To KUMARAU and Census.

Wednesday 30th To GULEGULEU and Census.

Thursday 31st Visited Guleguleu mountain hamlets.

February 1957

Friday 1st At Guleguleu - C.N.M. and census figures.

Saturday 2nd To BIAUWA and Census.

Sunday 3rd Observed at Biauwa.

Monday 4th Heavy rain delayed departure to Somwadina until late afternoon.

Tuesday 5th SOMWADINA Census. To Mwalukwasia, visited Mr. J. Bird enroute.

Wednesday 6th MWALUKWASIA Census. To Kwanaula, heavy rain experienced. Arrival of Court Interpreter Leatali.

Thursday 7th Interpreter David to Esa'ala with one prisoner. KWANAULA Census. Sinesilope sent to Bwaruada to check on suspected infection of gonorrhoea.

Friday 8th To Loboda via only coastal road at base of limestone cliffs over coral reef subjected to breaking seas - patrol members saturated. Strong winds.

Saturday 9th LOBODA Census held under extreme difficulty. Rest House area flooded by large waves coming 40ft inland, salt spray covered everything within 30 yds of foreshore.

Sunday 10th Cyclonic conditions continue. People insisted patrol move to Methodist Mission area, house and Church made available.

Monday 11th To DAWADA - roads washed out and littered with debris, coral and fallen trees. Vegetation and fruit trees burnt and wilting from salt spray. Dawada village area flooded, Rest House, barracks and two village houses unsafe. Visited Mr. H. Jarrett re matters as listed. Methodist Mission Church and house made available. M.V. Dawada washed ashore near Rest House. People advised to leave coastal area as soon as possible.

Tuesday 12th To SIAUSI, discussion and return to Dawada. Rain.

Wednesday 13th To Bwaruada Mission - collecting and sorting of rations. Heavy rain.

Thursday 14th To MEUDANA, continuous rain after leaving Bwaruada.

Friday 15th At Meudana - general meeting and settlement of minor disputes.

Saturday 16th To LOMITAWA, rain continues. General meeting.

Sunday 17th Observed at Lomitawa..

Monday 18th To Dawada via SIGASIGA. Visited new Dawada hamlet sites then to Bwaruada.



February, 1957

Tuesday 19th To SEHULEA - general meeting of WEIOKO and SIPUPU people.

Wednesday 20th To KEROROGEA visiting Mr. Herdman enroute and Roman Catholic Mission School. General meeting.

Thursday 21st To SAWATUPWA - general meeting and C.N.M.

Friday 22nd To MWATEBU - general meeting. Gardens being ruined by herds of cattle, a party sent out and shot one bull.

Saturday 23rd To SEWATAITAI via hill hamlets and Plantation.

Sunday 24th Observed at SEWATAITAI.

Monday 25th SEWATAITAI Census. Further complaints of cattle destruction to gardens. Large herd of cattle seen while patrol enroute to Darubia. One bull shot

Tuesday 26th DARUBIA Census. Reading glasses delivered to IOPEM.

Wednesday 27th To MIADEBA and Census. Payment NMTA TAUDIMALA.

Thursday 28th To Miadeba hill hamlets then to SISIANA Census.

March, 1957

Friday 1st To Sisiana hill hamlets then to Esa'ala.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The patrol covered the whole of Normanby Island. General inspections were made of all villages and census figures amended in each sub-division with the exception of the MWATEBU - SAWADA area which was patrolled during August 1956.

The Island is one of contrast from land formation to the inhabitants. In the northern half, the land formation starts with a high peak and has a dividing range extending to the south. On either side of the dividing range are narrow coastal strips dotted with grassy areas and small village coconut plantations. The southern half is mountainous throughout, steep spurs come right to the waters edge, there are large limestone cliffs along the South-East coastline and the only large rivers are in this area. Coastal land is very limited and mainly used for coconut groves, two of the islands three European plantations and one saw mill are situated here.

Introduction (cont.)

The people of the southern half are very energetic, keen agriculturalists and take pride in maintaining a high standard of craftsmanship in the construction and decoration of their houses. With the exception of the inland Duau area the people are cleaner and healthier than those in the north.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The inhabitants of Normanby have just finished the most exhausting period of the year - four months of yam garden preparation and planting which in turn leaves little time for mischief. Courts for Native Matters were low and the absence of outstanding pre yam gardening cases leads the writer to believe, although no evidence could be found, that in the southern half matters are quietly settled by means of unofficial "court hearings" and possibly sorcery. That sorcery exists is substantiated by two incidents that were reported to the patrol. A charge of sorcery made at KASIKASI, involving a swollen left foot, was discovered to be the result of the foot being struck by the tail of a sting ray fish. At BIAUWA a meeting had been called to find out if anyone knew of sorcery having been made against a Councillor's son who was very sick.

The people of KORUWEA strongly objected to patients from the Ubuia Hansenide Colony coming and washing in the streams near their villages opposite to Ubuia. The matter was discussed with the Matron at Ubuia and patients have been told to keep within the Mission Plantation when they visit Normanby for washing purposes. Enquiry was made as to any personal property belonging to ANIEL/KAUIAPOU, who died on 8th September, 1956, at Iduabada Technical School, this will be covered by a separate memorandum.

The Bwakera people are still interested in Co-operatives, this interest is due to the fact that a member of the community is a Co-operative Inspector at Milne Bay and returns home for annual leave.



## Native Affairs (cont)

At KASIKASI an elderly man complained of the changing times, there were only two days a week when he could do his own work. He stated that Monday afternoon was spent travelling to, and Tuesday at the Agricultural meeting, Wednesday at the Mission and Friday on Government work. As emphasised at each census meeting, it was repeated to the complainant, that the Administration was endeavouring to assist the people economically by giving them various food and cash crops to try and grow, and if successful the food or monetary gain was entirely their own, their participation in the various projects was an individual and voluntary one. The last phrase was of importance as many of the people said they thought they could be taken to Court for not doing the Agricultural work which they had considered was similar to Government work on Friday. It was also pointed out that no day is specifically mentioned in the Native Regulations Ordinance in regard to the Government work of cleaning roads, the roads have to be kept clean, the day for carrying out such duties is one of necessity, such as one or two days before a Native Affairs patrol is due. The interpretation of Friday as Government work day is one of long standing and little can be done, should it be desired, to change this understanding. There was strong feeling against the old men of MAKIDAWADAKWA and TUTUPABOBOLI hamlets for their ordering to kill all the domestic pigs so that they, the old men, would not have to build garden fences. The people were told to re-stock with new pigs as soon as possible/ <sup>and</sup> to take court action should any of the new pigs be killed without the owner's consent.

The KWANAULA people were disturbed over the present trend in "Kula" trading. Several people from the MWALUKWASIA-KASIKASI area have been disrupting the normal trade flow of "bagi" and arm shell by dealing direct with Dobu Island people and thus bypassing the MWATEBU-KWANAULA exchange area. The deaths of two elderly Kula chiefs, one from each area, LAINO of GULEGULEU and DELIGOGO of LOBODA could be the reason for the lack of trading etiquette. No one has taken over the vacant chieftainships. Alluvial gold is still being collected in the KWANAULA sub-division and a complaint was made over a small bottle of gold that was sent to Samarai in October, 1956. Action on this matter is undertaken in a separate memorandum.

The "co-operative" store at LOBODA has ceased operating, only one order for goods was sent to Samarai as the people then "had all they wanted for the time being from the store" no further

Extract  
to Mr. Gehring



## Native Affairs (cont)

action has been undertaken. The "members" had no complainants nor thought that their money had been unwisely used by the promoter of the store JOSUA SIDCNOWAI, of LOBODA.

The February cyclone was felt the most on the eastern tip of Normanby Island and "assisted" the coastal people of DAWADA to start the transfer of their villages from the coastal swamps to further inland. The village of Dawada was a shambles, the area was flooded and four houses undermined when the beach was washed away to a depth of twenty feet. Five houses at Nadenadeia hamlet were completely destroyed ~~and~~ <sup>but</sup> fortunately there were no injuries. The new hamlet sites were visited a week after the first visit to DAWADA, three areas were cleared and the framework of several houses completed in each.

There is an increasing tendency for men in the semi-skilled positions from Normanby Island to settle in their area of employment. Fourteen of the sixty-four men employed outside the district have been away, without returning for leave, since the census books were compiled in 1949. The reason given by the people for those working away and not returning was "they have plenty of friends (women) and bread (food of European origin)", this closely follows the attraction of populated areas to European men living for long periods in isolated places. Until there is a means for the local people with higher education to earn an equitable income at home the chances of this class being an asset to their own community are very slight.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

Four Native Agricultural Assistants accompanied the patrol from Sewa Bay to Bwaruada and four trainees were recruited enroute. The Native Agric. Asst. in charge was perturbed at the rumours regarding rice and coffee growing and he did his best to rectify the false ideas of the people regarding the rice and coffee and the duties of the Village Agric. Asst.

From the rice gardens visited by the writer there was



## Agriculture and Livestock (cont)

ample evidence that some of the rice seed had been planted without any consideration being given as to the right season, the need of rain for four months after planting and then no rain during the ripening period was not generally known. There were 25 rice gardens under cultivation and 18 areas being cleared. Rats were reported to be damaging crops on the south and east coasts, the people were told to put their limited number of cats to work. The importance of shade for coffee seedlings was vague and one block had been planted without any shade at all. There were 8 blocks planted with coffee and 37 blocks being prepared and planted with shade trees.

Extensive gardening had been carried out prior to the patrol and a little fencing had still to be completed. All the gardens were divided into small blocks by fallen timber to help overcome erosion, the inclination of garden varied from level to sixty degrees.

There was no shortage of food throughout the area. The main crops are yam, taro, sweet potato, tapioca, banana, sugar cane and pineapple. The pineapple is increasing in popularity, villages along the south coast have areas set aside and planted solely with pineapples of both the rough and smooth skinned varieties.

Wild cattle, originally from Sewataitai Plantation pre-war, have started to roam further afield causing widespread damage to food gardens. Ten gardens were reported to be completely ruined, two at MWATEBU, five at SEWATAITAI and three at DARUBIA. The manager of Sewataitai Plantation, Mr. Grey asked that the people be told to refrain from spearing the cattle as many of the beasts were not killed and wandered around with large infected wounds. However the owners of destroyed gardens fail to see the humane side of Mr. Grey's request when giving vent to their feelings over the loss of their gardens. Five beasts have been killed by spearing during the last six months and two were shot during the patrol.



### Agriculture (cont)

Interest is again increasing in the planting of coconuts especially along the north-west coast. Over 1,500 new palms were seen and counted in old gardens bordering the coastal road. If this trend continues at the present rate copra production within six years will be double the existing potentiality.

The number of counted coconut palms planted in groves and excluding the village and roadside palms in each sub-division is included in the Appendix.

The February cyclone caused the greatest amount of damage to food crops and trees in the SIPUPU - DAWADA - LOBODA area where the salt water spray, carried by strong winds, burnt all foliage within 30 yards of the shore. All fruit trees close to the foreshore were stripped of fruit.

As the people are so interested in agricultural activities and increasing the number of coconut palms, the time has been reached for attention to be given to organising the production of good copra : hot air dried. Throughout the island small roughly constructed smoke driers exist and sun dried copra lies mouldy on the ground or small platforms. The recent introduction of rice and coffee has been to the detriment of copra production although this was not the original idea and the people were advised of such during the general meetings. The importance of maintaining and improving local copra production should be conveyed to, and put into effect by, the Native Agricultural Assistants and the Village Assistants (known as "farmer boss") stationed in this sub-district.

### MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The general standard of health was fair, conjunctivitis was a most noticeable complaint and several had developed into trachoma. Coughing, without any other complications, by young and old alike, was slowly travelling along the south-east coast, it had started at SIPUPU and had reached GULEGULEU.



## Medical (cont)

Scabies was a widespread minor complaint, however one young man from LOMITAWA was so infected that he could not stand up and walk, he had to be carried to Sehulea Aid Post.

There was no Native Medical Orderly with the patrol until KASIKASI. As verbably instructed the Aid Post Orderlies were used enroute, this system worked well in that the Orderlies were able to see and visit all the people in their area, one disadvantage was that the Orderlies had to send patients back to unattended Aid Posts to wait for further treatment. It was fortunate for the patrol that an OrdJery was due to return from leave at KASIKASI as the Aid Post Orderly there had two pneumonia cases requiring attention. Had the KASIKASI A.P. Orderly accompanied the patrol he would have been absent from the Aid Post for ten days. It is suggested that future patrols of the island have a Patrol Medical Orderly to remain at the area Aid Post while the A.P. Orderly accompanies the patrol within his boundaries.

No medical supplies, besides the writer's personal kit, were available for the patrol, contact with the Native Hospital at Mapamoiwa was not possible prior to the patrol and as yet no medical patrol kits exist at Esa'ala.

Requests were made for Aid posts at BWASIAIAI and GULEGULEU where it was claimed that the distance to travel often deterred people with minor ailments and delayed those requiring urgent treatment to go to the nearest Aid Post. Of the two requests that of GULEGULEU should be given preference. An Aid Post at GULEGULEU or BIAUWA would be in a central position to handle the Island's most concentrated population of over 2,000. There are at present six Aid Posts on Normanby Island for a population of 9,034.

There was a natural increase in total population of 20, this increase occurred in the northern half of the island.

	Births	Deaths	Population
Northern	62	42	2528
Southern	231	231	6506
Total	<u>293</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>9034</u>



Medical (cont)

The above figures add weight to the request by the inhabitants of the south-east coast for an Aid Post in their area. The nearest Aid Post to GULEGULEU is at KASIKASI, approximately 5½ hours walk along a rugged and exhausting track, sea travel is not always possible or advisable.

HOUSING and VILLAGE HYGIENE.

The standard of housing in the southern coastal regions was very good but only fair in the remaining areas. The houses from SAWABWALA to SIAUSI showed evidence of pride and craftsmanship in appearance and the majority were in good condition despite the shortage of sago leaf which in some sub-divisions is obtained from Milne Bay.

In all villages the repairing of houses had been or was being undertaken, the visit of the patrol coincided with the time normally set aside for house repairs and no doubt hurried the repairs along. The improved housing in the inland DUAU area was pleasing to see after those existing during the writer's previous patrol of the area. The houses revealed that, unlike before, they are being lived in and the absence of large numbers of garden huts was also noticeable.

Village surroundings were clean. The importance of burning rubbish and providing latrines to stop the spread of disease was explained as the number of household flies were well above normal - more numerous than mosquitoes.

Cemeteries are being well kept and are increasing in number, not because of any high death rate but the introduction of the Roman Catholic Mission to new areas. At KURADA a cemetery verges on being an object of prestige, most hamlets having two each, fourteen cemeteries were seen in that area.

EDUCATION.

There are three educational bodies operating schools as numerated : Methodist Overseas Mission 36, Roman Catholic 5 and the Administration 1.



## Education (cont)

With the exception of Mr. Brown at Bwaruads and Rev. Garlick at Bunama all the teaching is carried out by Methodist and Roman Catholic Papuan teachers and is basically only an elementary education. Outstanding pupils are sent from the village schools to Bwaruads by the Methodist and Sidia by the Roman Catholic teachers.

The Administration school at Esa'ala has been operating for one year and of the 46 pupils, 32 are from Administration employees families.

Education is becoming an important factor in the minds of the inhabitants with particular emphasis on the learning of English, a factor which was lacking in the Methodist Mission schools until the arrival of the Roman Catholic Mission schools. The Methodist Mission schools are still far behind in their standard of English.

The people of Sewa Bay asked that an Administration School be built in their area, the spokesman was thanked for coming forward with such a good request and the people were told that they would have to wait until the school at Esa'ala was established before consideration could be given to other new schools.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses were all satisfactory, only the position of the LOBODA and DAWADA rest houses rendered them uninhabitable as the result of the cyclone. Both rest houses are to be rebuilt in new positions further away from the foreshore.

Police barracks were inadequate in coping with the increase of eight Agricultural members but no instructions were given for enlargement of any of the barracks which would be quite suitable under normal conditions.

The patrol did not stop overnight at SAPLOA or SIGASIGA as the new rest houses had not been completed.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The condition of tracks varies considerably, mainly in relation to the topography. The coastal roads of the northern half could be developed into vehicular roads but not so along the south coast, nor inland, where at times there is nothing more than a mere "toe hold".

Mr. Riley, trader at Bunama, is considering the possibility of making a vehicular road from the Bunama wharf to Kurada. The reason being that there are no good anchorages along that section of the coast that allows him to stop any length of time for trading.

The coastal roads from Esa'ala to Sawabwala and Esa'ala to Loboda pass over reasonably level ground, at times a little swampy and with a few headlands.

Between Kasikasi and Somwadina the mountain spurs come down to the water's edge and walking over the tracks and numerous spurs becomes tedious. From Mwalukwasia to Loboda the foreshore changes to limestone cliffs and the road follows a narrow reef at the base of the cliffs. At high tide the reef road is under water and becomes rather precarious to negotiate, the force of the waves and sharp coral beneath ones feet is not to be taken casually. The patrol was unfortunately in this area at the time of the February cyclone and all members were saturated with salt water. There were two near serious accidents of people falling on the reef after being hit by a wave.

The inland roads of Meudana, Lomawa, Sigasiga and Guleguleu traverse steep mountain slopes over slippery stone formation.

The roads from Loboda to Sisiana all suffered damage from the cyclone, sections were washed away and the remaining parts littered with stones, coral and fallen trees. New roads had been hurriedly constructed where possible and the people were complimented on their efforts.

The inland roads to the hamlets of Miadeba and Sisiana are steep and kept in reasonable condition by the limited population of the mountain area.



## Roads and Bridges (cont)

Bridges on the Island are not of any great size and comprise of only two or three logs across small creeks. The rivers are not very long and have their headwaters in steep mountainous regions which makes the rivers subject to flooding after heavy rain. The mouths of the rivers are wide and the banks very flat which makes most of the rivers fordable.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Two new Village Constables were provisionally appointed for Sibonai and Meudana, their predecessors both retired of old age. The Meudana Village Constable had held office since 1941.

As stated in previous patrol reports the Village Constables and Councilors do not have a clear understanding of their respective duties, this situation will, with continuous repetition of their duties explained to them, be clarified during future patrols. Added to the present misunderstanding of duties is the introduction of local Agricultural Assistants, known in their area as the "farmer boss", who have virtually assumed control of the available manpower within their scope. Mr. Riley of Bunama told of how he had asked the Village Constable for some men to assist him in the construction of a hot air dryer, the Village Constable said that he would have to send for the agricultural farmer, <sup>JAMESA.</sup> Negotiations had to be made with the agric., farmer as to how many men could be made available, their wages and the cost of sago and constructional materials etc. Prior to reaching Bunama an informal meeting took place with the Village Officials after the general meeting to discuss amongst other subjects their respective duties. However after learning of the powers assumed by the agricultural farmer at Bunama, the work of agricultural farmers and the power and duties of Village Officials were clearly outlined at the general meetings for the remainder of the patrol.

CENSUS.

After the experience of Mr. O'Sullivan P.O. <sup>during</sup> his patrol of Eastern Normandy in 1955 a constant watch was kept on migrations

## Census (cont)

and instances of people having their name recorded in more than one census book. Five migrations out would not have been recorded in the census book of their new place of abode had a constant check/been kept, the people concerned were usually away visiting and had been forgotten by the Village Officials when asked about migrations in. The importance of having correct census figures was explained at all meetings of Village Officials. Two cases of names being recorded twice were discovered and corrected, this situation resulted from married women living in their husband's census division and wanting their own names left in the books of their birthplace.

The small increase in population was discussed at each gathering and the fact was stressed to the people that their progress was mainly dependant on a healthy and increasing population and that they could not make any great advancements while their numbers remained static or on the downgrade. The latter point was particularly emphasised on the southern half of the Island. Attention was drawn to better care of the children as the basis for building a healthy race.

The census figures are compiled in two groups in accordance with Circular Instruction No.164A which requires villages to be shown in the same order as previous returns. The figures for the portion of East Normanby, patrolled last year, have been included for comparison with previous returns.

The population trend is set out into two sections;

	Births	Deaths	Mig.Out	Mig.In	Population
Northern	62	42	74	50	2528
Southern	231	231	114	132	6506

The majority of migrations out in the southern half were to the northern half, there were several migrations out and in from the Engineer Group and Nuakata Islands. Migrations in the northern half were mainly marriage migrations to adjoining census divisions.



COURTS.

Four Courts for Native Matters were heard; two stealing and two adultery. One of the stealing cases was quashed as it involved a Councillor's medal which is the property of the Administration. Numerous minor complainants over pigs and gardens were settled out of court with the Village Officials acting as assessors.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Since the last patrol of the south coast the two "Kula Chiefs" have died, they were DELIGOGO LUKUNA of Loboda and LAINO TOMOIGAIU of Guleguleu. These two men had control of the flow of arm shell and bagi and also the power to settle any disputes arising from the Kula trade. During the patrol the writer was approached on several occasions to hear Kula disputes but refused and advised those involved to take the articles back to the last point of exchange and endeavour to clear the matter there.

The people from KWANAULA were very indignant over the people from SOMWADINA by passing them and dealing direct with DOBU in the Kula trade. The people claimed that by right the shells obtained from DOBU belonged to them before the people of SOMWADINA. The grouping of villages on the eastern coast of Normanby for trade with others is one of long standing and is DOBU - SEWATAITAI with MWATEBU - KWANAULA with MWALUKWASIA - KASIKASI. The breach of trading etiquette most likely only exists because of the loss of the Kula Chiefs and no replacements, however should the breach continue, the rift and amount of ill feeling between these areas could be of lasting effect.

Kula trading was in progress at the time of the patrol, eight small sailing boats and one large canoe were seen at various ports of call, the majority of "traders" were from Nuakata Island and the Engineer Group, the others from the Woodlark Islands. There were also people from Milne Bay trading along the south-east coast, mainly in exchange of clay pots and sago for local root crops.

8th Coast  
to Milne Bay  
A. 2/4  
/6

Anthropology (cont)

Sketches of local hair styles of long standing and several legends are included in the Appendix.

PLANTATIONS.

All plantations were visited. No Native Labour Inspections were made as per verbal instruction. No complaints were made by labourers during the writer's visit to the plantations.

Native Labour Inspections were last carried out as listed :

Sewataitai Pltn.	June, 1956.	Dawada Pltn.	February, 1955.
Wokaiuna Pltn & Saw-mill.	May, 1956.	Ubuia Pltn.	May, 1956.

LAND, SURVEYS and MINES.

Reports on alienated land are included in the Appendix, this completes the reports on alienated land on Normanby Island.

Mr. J. Bird is mining for gold in the Mwalukwasia region. No heavy equipment is in use at present but it is intended to commence sluicing as soon as equipment is carried inland.

It is noted that the general geological maps of Normanby Island make no reference to the extensive limestone area along the south-east coast from Mwalukwasia to Dawada. Limestone cliffs and outcrops range from sea level to heights of 200 ft and extend inland for distances of half a mile. Large caves with roofs up to sixty feet from the ground exist along the Mwalukwasia coastline, many of the caves are frequented by small bats and flying foxes.

VULCANOLOGICAL.

The thermal area at Bwasiaiai was inspected, there appeared to be no signs of abnormal activity. The activity is limited to a moderate flow of near boiling water emerging from the ground over an area of 20 square yards. Steam is visible rising from the hot water during early morning. A small stream



## Vulcanological (cont)

of hot water flows into the sea approximately 100 yards from the thermal area.

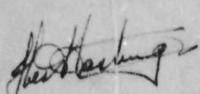
With the lack of water transport at Esa'ala and evacuation plans depending on such in the event of volcanic activity in the Gomwa Bay - Dobu Passage <sup>could</sup> ~~are~~ consideration ~~could~~ be given to the construction of vehicular escape roads from Esa'ala and the provision of a vehicle. A road from Esa'ala to Uouia Hansenide Colony and Hospital would be of importance in time of any emergency.

CONCLUSION.

Throughout the island the people are taking an active interest in Administration development; absorbing what is being done to assist them personally and endeavouring to show that they interested in their future.

It was pleasing to see the majority of people directing their thoughts to increasing their primary production, even though it is one sided at present it at least reveals the agricultural capabilities of the inhabitants under leadership. Should the present activities in agriculture continue it will in time give rise to a greatly improved standard of living.

As outlined in Patrol Report No.9 of 1955/56 the need of trained leaders in all spheres of future development is of the utmost importance.

  
(J.L.Hastings)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

PATROL REPORT ESA'ALA

No.6 of 1956/57

Action taken on files accompanying Patrol Instructions.

1. T.W. Francis Enquiries were made but no person has been seen as described.
2. N.M.T.A. UBUIA Payment made.
3. N.M.T.A " Payment made.
4. N.M.T.A. Maiobari Recipient not returned to village since N.F.P. made.
5. Sewa Bay Native involved in store theft gave wrong name he is MESILA TOBOLUBOLU of Bunama who is reported to be working at Rossel Is.
6. Wokaiuna Mr. Brandt had left the area. No evidence or information on drinking of alcohol in the area.
7. Wokaiuna Life Certificate signed by Mr. Crozier and witnessed by writer.
8. Bara Bara C.S.B. No. 20538. Owner resident Nemanemu, Dobu.
9. " " ARIPE NEMWER ex patient Bomana Mental Hospital. Village Officials report no sign of a relapse.
10. " " MWANAWAI'A TOANIUTU - boat delivered February, 1956.
11. " " Multiple birth payment made £24-6-0.
12. Bunama N.M.T.A. £4-5-0 paid to GENIA.
13. Kwanaula SINESILOPE suspected gonorrhoea. Mrs. Brown Methodist Mission Bwaruada reported no sign of infection.
14. Loboda C.S.B. No 01791 DEBORI signatures obtained.
15. Dawada Mr. Jarrett and NAOMI contacted, in view of NAOMI's insistence that she has never been held against her will, Mr. Jarrett said he would have nothing further to do with the matter. LAISIASI had been recruited for A.P.C. by Mr. Jarrett. Mr. Jarrett could not find the book showing how much LAISIASI owed him on completion of contract.
16. " SINEMONI and DONITANI were located at Sigasiga and sent to Ubuia Hansenide Colony.
17. " TAISANINA of Sipupu, owner of the trees cut by Mr. Jarrett, was paid £3. Permission to cut the trees given by TAISANINA's son TOM.
18. Ke#orogea N.M.T.A. to TAUDJMALA - recipient located at Miadeba.
19. Sewataitai N.M.T.A. to AMUWAGAINA - recipient not known at village or plantation.
20. Darubia IOREM TAUTUREIA - delivery of glasses made.
21. " Multiple births - payment not made as twins died within a month of birth.



APPENDIX "B"

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT

No.6 of 1956/57

Report on Patrol Personnel.

R.P. & N.G. Constabulary

Reg. No. 3873 L/Cpl WADIA A reliable and capable member.

Reg. No. 2690 Const KITA Inclined to be slow, worked well with definite instructions.

Court Interpreter

DAVID GWAM Energetic but tires rapidly. Limited English.

LEATANI BALOILOI Steady worker with good knowledge of area and English.

APPENDIX "C" - "ANTHROPOLOGY"

This appendix forwarded to Mr. Julius.



## APPENDIX "D"

## ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT

No.6 1956/57

D.A.S. & F.COCONUT PALMS.

The number of palms growing in established groves on Normanby Island have been grouped and are listed in census divisions.

	Bearing	New		Bearing	New
Taulu	740		Mwalukwasia	1250	
Io'o	1190		Kwanaula	1650	
Koruwea	1360		Loboda	2140	170
Bwakera	1970	620	Sigasiga	----	
Maiobari	550	560	Siausi	----	
Saploa	1470		Dawada	640	140
Mialiliu	1130	260	Sipupu	1380	
Sibonai	1460		Weioko	950	
Bwasiaiai	710		Lomitawa	---	
Kurada	3260		Meudana	700	
Barabara	1640		Kerorogea	680	
Bunama	1400		Sawatupwa	1470	
Sawabwala	1180		Mwatebu	1980	
Kasikasi	2420		Sewataitai	120	
Kumarau	900		Darubia	1360	
Guleguleu	2010		Miadeba	930	
Biauwa	1580		Sisiana	1540	
Somwadina	910				
	<u>25880</u>	<u>1440</u>		<u>16790</u>	<u>310</u>

Total of bearing coconut palms 42670

Total of new coconut palms 1750

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NORMANBY Is South

Year...1956/57.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

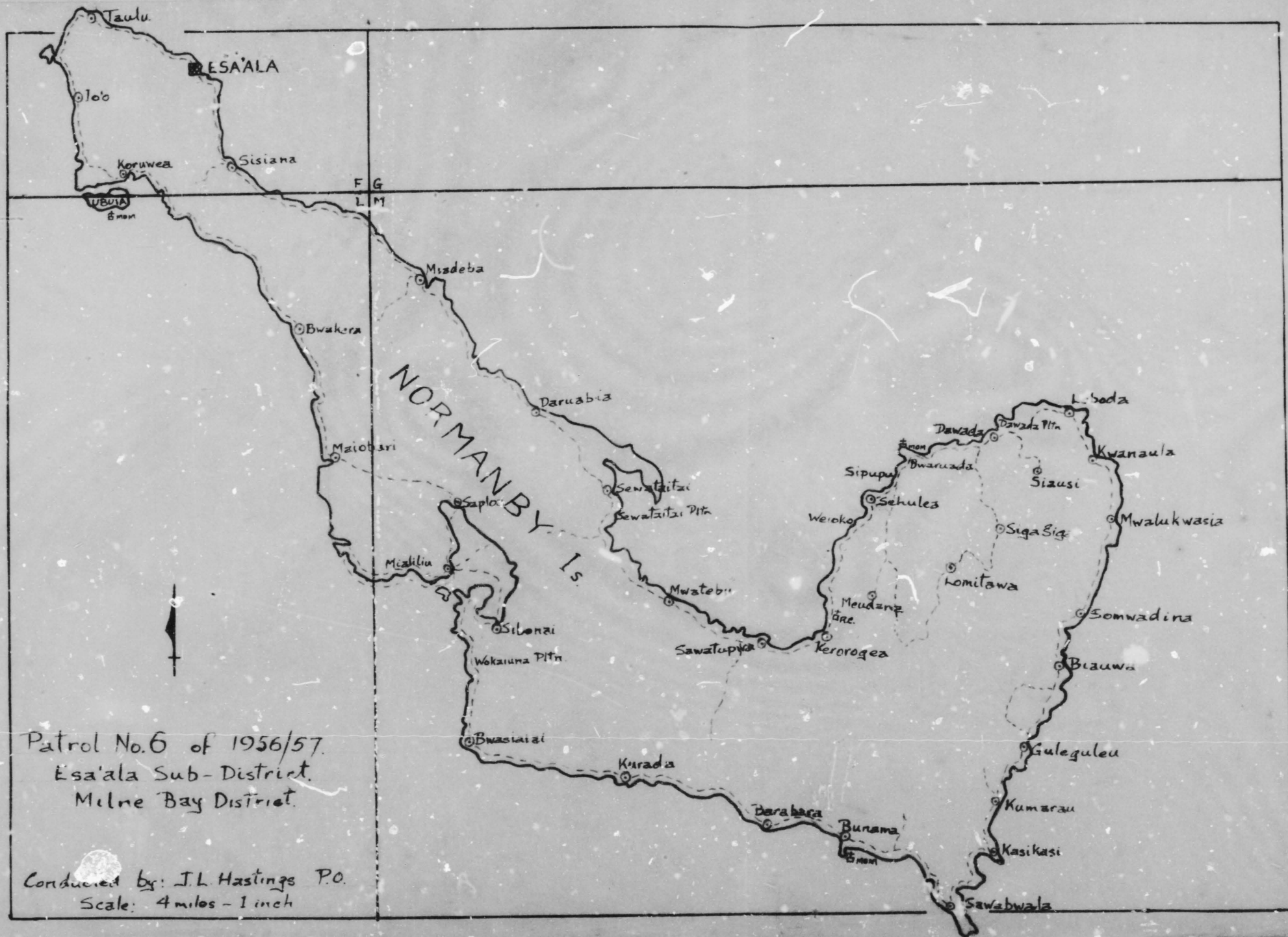
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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		Males			Females		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
MWATEBU	30.7.56	3										2	2			1	2			13	2					1		8	41	6	53	2	27	2.2	22	24	34	41	137
SAWATUPWA	31.7.56	5	2			1		1				5	3			2	7	12	10						2	1	16	69	8	65	6	57	2.8	44	39	59	87	265	
KEROROGEA	1.8.56	11	6			1	1					2	4			2	4	6	6	14	1				5	1	27	91	14	81	9	86	2.5	63	61	94	101	340	
WEIOKO	3.8.56	1	1									1				1			3	1					1		5	27	3	23	2	2	21	12	30	28	95		
SIPUPU	3.8.56	2	4			1	1	1				5	4			5	7	3	4	8	1	8		1	4	3	16	79	13	69	6	68	2.5	52	56	77	83	293	
MEUDANA	21.9.56	13	5			1		3	1			1				1	4	8	4	9	2				4	2	39	99	25	90	7	81	2.6	101	82	108	108	416	
KOMITAWA	24.9.56	3	1									5	3			2	1		2	12						4		28	65	26	63	3	58	2.7	67	13	63	75	284
SIGASIGA	25.9.56	2	9									5	2			1	2	1	15	1					7	2	45	91	25	86	4	89	2.9	86	76	87	102	376	
DAWADA	26.9.56	2	1					2				1				4	3	1	9					1			14	38	9	38	1	28	1.8	23	18	38	44	133	
SIAUSI	27.9.56	4	1									3	2			1	2		2	10	1				7		9	68	13	54	3	49	2.3	38	38	64	67	217	
LOBODA	9.2.57	5	4			1		1				5	3			4		7	6	1	3				10	3	21	68	24	60	6	56	2.5	52	50	71	70	266	
KWANAU	7.2.57	6	4			1	1					1	1			4	1		3	1	2				4	1	13	68	15	60	4	61	2.3	35	40	66	78	230	
MWALUKWASIA	6.2.57	4	1	1		1						4	1			3		2	2								7	47	7	38	1	34	2.1	23	19	50	45	139	
SOMWADINA	5.2.57	5	7			1		1				4	3			3	2	3	1						2		18	61	9	56	2	53	2.7	47	35	66	63	214	
BIAUWA	2.2.57	9	9			1	2					9	4			1	6	1	4	2						8		31	112	26	108	3	107	2.7	83	68	128	134	42
GULEGULEU	3.1.57	13	12			1	2	3				2	11	12		1	4	4	4	18		9			12	2	43	211	39	171	6	168	3.3	126	124	199	196	688	
KUMARAU	29.1.57	1	3			1						2	2			2	5		5	2							8	38	9	35	3	26	2.1	16	22	45	46	13	
KASIKASI	28.1.57	11	8			2	1					12	8			3		6	26	6					12		26	132	27	99	7	98	2.6	81	74	115	129	4	









Patrol No. 6 of 1956/57.  
 Esa'ala Sub-District.  
 Milne Bay District.

Conducted by: J.L. Hastings P.O.  
 Scale: 4 miles - 1 inch

# Population Register

Area Patrolled... NORMANBY ISLAND

REGISTRATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE												LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
	Out	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16				16-45	M	F	M	F	M + F			
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F					
	2	4	7		8						14	85	12	61	2	65	2.5	41	34	77	73	240		
4		5	5		1						8	47	11	38	2	42	2.3	31	30	48	44	159		
4			11	1	1				9		20	52	13	57	2	59	2.6	41	36	47	61	207		
5	1	2	12	1	10		1		5	3	44	150	35	118	3	134	2.7	84	80	160	141	497		
2		2	8								4	39	14	35	2	40	2.1	18	23	42	46	137		
	2	3			3						7	36	6	40	2	43	2.3	15	26	38	45	130		
2	3	10	7		5			1			17	76	22	66	1	74	2.5	53	65	71	73	275		
4	1	3	5	2	1			2			13	60	12	60	5	69	2.6	39	56	73	77	241		
4		4	8								7	41	6	34	1	33	2.5	33	26	38	42	147		
5	2	4						2			10	63	10	55	7	52	2.7	38	25	63	62	194		
	1	1	3					1	1		7	44	10	41	3	40	2.1	20	21	51	58	155		
		2	7	1	2			3	2		13	35	5	34	2	34	2.6	30	15	35	43	138		
	13	37	80	5	31		1		23	6	164	728	156	629	32	685	2.5	443	431	743	765	2528		
Northern NORMANBY - <u>Increase in population - 44</u>																								
25	32	103	2	15		2		34	9	207	668	147	605	41	567	2.4	509	469	684	729	2556			
		7	6	1	3			10	3	21	68	24	50	6	56	2.5	52	50	71	70	266			
1		3	1	2				4	1	13	68	15	60	4	61	2.3	35	40	66	78	230			
		2	2							7	47	7	38	1	34	2.1	23	19	50	45	139			
	3	1						2		18	61	9	56	2	53	2.7	47	35	66	63	214			
	4	2						8		31	112	26	108	3	107	2.7	83	68	125	134	420			
4	4	18		9				13		43	211	39	171	6	168	3.3	126	124	199	196	687			
		5		2						8	38	9	35	3	26	2.1	16	22	45	46	136			
	6	26		6				2		26	133	27	99	7	98	2.6	81	74	115	129	443			
1	6	5						6	4	31	109	26	103	5	98	2.7	82	48	122	119	386			
2	3	19	5	5		1		6		16	100	16	77	6	76	2.8	48	55	88	88	315			
3	11	10		2				8	2	33	77	14	60	4	63	3.2	66	49	71	66	274			
	3	4	1	2				5		19	68	16	65	5	66	2.7	48	42	91	85	278			
3	10			2				1		12	35	8	31		35	3.3	38	25	45	45	162			
	45	87	210	10	48		3	108	22	486	1795	373	1566	93	1308		1254	1120	1838	1893	6506			
																					2528			
From Normandy												NORMANBY ISLAND										9034		
<u>Decrease in Population - 18</u>												<u>Overall Population Increase for 1956-1957</u>										26		



*Original*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of ESA'ATA, M.B.D. Report No. 7 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by J.D. FITZGERALD, P.O.

Area Patrolled N.W. FERGUSSON I., EGUM, YANABA, KADAU, WOODIARK, LACHLAN, AMPHLETT and S.E. of GOODENOUGH Is.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Dr. SPENCER.

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 2, Interpreter 1.

Duration—From 7./3./1957 to 14/4/1957

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../1956

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

Map Reference Seesketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol To investigate certain police matters and then join Dr. Spencer and accompany him on his patrol of the outer Islands.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13 / 6 / 19 57

*Alan D. Spencer*  
District Commissioner

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

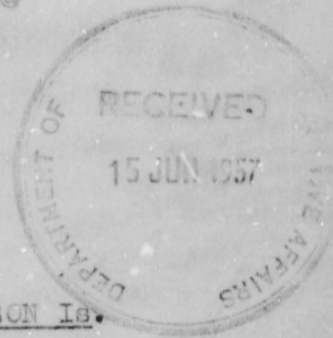
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

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

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

30/6/42

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.  
\*\*\*\*\*



REPORT of a SPECIAL PATROL to N.W.FERGUSON Is.

EGUM, YANABA, MADAU, WOODLARK, LACHLAN, AMPHLETT,

and SOUTH EAST of GOODENOUGH Islands.

Officer conducting:

J.D.FITZER P.O.

Objects of Patrol :

To investigate certain Police matters and then join Dr  
Spencer and accompany him on his Patrol of the outer  
Islands.

No cons. days spent on Patrol : Thirtythree.



NA.30-6-44

24th June, 1957.

The Director of Lands,  
FORT MERRBY.

Vulcanological information extracted from Patrol  
Report No.7, 56/57, Esa'Ela, for your information,  
please:-

"After leaving Lamalele one walks through a thermal  
area for approximately two miles; sulphur mounds are  
plentiful as are boiling mud holes, hot water springs  
and one small creek. Locals report no tremors or  
movement.

The area is divided into roughly four sections,  
but the impression is that it actually constitutes one  
complete area. The only vegetation noted was grass  
and paper bark trees whilst the rock appears to be of  
a "fused" nature, white in colour and in other cases,  
black"....

A.A.R.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

P/A  
E.R.  
28/6  
/

NA. 30-6-144

24th June, 1957.

The District Officer,  
SANARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7. 56/57 - ESA'AIA

Your remarks on the Patrol Report are noted with interest - obviously, with improved trends in agricultural pursuits, recruits will become less and less. I fully concur on your remarks under the heading "Anthropology".

How long is it since the Assistant District Officer has visited this area - have visits been infrequent because of lack of transport?

It is highly desirable that the Department of Native Affairs be associated with the Anti-Yaws Campaign.

Can anything be done to give these people renewed interest in living - perhaps their health may improve as a result of the Anti-Yaws Campaign.

What amount of copra is produced by the people in these areas - has any one trader a monopoly in the purchase of copra or shell? Is there any reason for the people on the south-east coast of Goodenough being more alert and co-operative than those encountered at Fergusson?

Did the Medical Assistant accompanying the Patrol have any comment to make on the number of deaths at AFUFUIA?

Have you any comment on the last sentence under the heading "Housing and Hygiene", please?

Has any action been taken in the case of IAMALELE, V.C. mentioned under the heading "Village Officials"?

Appendix "A" is of interest and has been passed to the Anthropologist.

What is suggested to overcome the difficulties experienced with permits for shot-guns?

The Patrol Report has been read with interest and the association of Health and Native Affairs people, I feel sure, is beneficial to both Departments.

A.A.R  
PC (A.A. Roberts)  
Director





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/44 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote ATT:MW

No. Patrol Report 7/  
56-57/83.

Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI.

13th June, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Esa'ala No.7-1956-57.

Mr. J.D. Fitzler P.O.

I do not agree with paragraph 1 of the Assistant District Officer's comments that this patrol should be submitted as a Special Report. Mr. Fitzler accompanied Dr. Spencer on the anti-yaws campaign for the purpose of assisting Dr. Spencer and effecting a follow-up patrol of the sadly neglected Woodlark Island area. I have restored the Report to its original category.

Native Affairs:

I do not agree with Mr. Fitzler that an officer should be stationed at Woodlark Island for the express purpose of endeavouring to clear the debt owed by the native people. I do feel however that when staff and vessels are available, an officer should be stationed at KULUMADAU for a period of three months to carry out a leisurely patrol of the Joveney and Marshall Bennett Groups, Woodlark Island, Egum Islands, Alcester Islands and the Lachlan Islands. A Medical Assistant and Agricultural Officer should accompany the patrol.

Agriculture:

I was first stationed in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands sixteen years ago. Since my return to Samarai in June last year, I have paid several visits to the Islands and consider that normal gardening activity is now much greater than it was in 1941. Pre-war, the great potential of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands was the supply of native labour. Recently I have heard recruiters of native labour grumble that recruits are becoming more difficult to obtain. Should this be the case, I hope that the cause of lack of recruits lies in the fact that the "Gosiago" is, at last, developing his own land.

Medical: For many years the D'Entrecasteaux Islands has suffered periodical epidemics of bronchial pneumonia and this was reported on by Professor Ford and Mr. Clinton pre-war. A search would reveal that in 1921 when the Native Taxes Ordinance was in force the population of the Esa'ala Sub-District (then administered from Samarai) was 41,000 approximately. Compare this figure with the existing population.

Anthronology:

I am pleased that Mr. Fitzer saw fit to deal with civil matters though "trivial and unimportant". A stern but sympathetic approach to all native complaints, whether big or small in import, attains for a particular officer a mark of respect from the native people. The most trivial complaint should be heard and the native people suitably advised.

Aboma: In his Patrol Diary dated 10th March, 1957, Mr. Fitzer writes "Last and apparently first visited by the present District Commissioner as a Patrol Officer in 1911". This is not correct. Mr. R.A. Vivian (ex Resident Magistrate (Deceased)) explored this area as a Tax Collector in 1919-1921. His name is still known and respected throughout the Islands. He, too, was responsible for all coconuts in the Islands planted under the Native Plantations Ordinance.

Special Arms Permits:

A tremendous confusion exists in respect to the new Ordinance regarding firearms. This will be dealt with administratively.

*Alan Timberley*  
A.T. Timberley,  
District Commissioner.



ATT:MW

Patrol Report 7/  
56-57/83.

Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI.

13th June, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Esa'ala No.7-1956-57.

Mr. J.D. Fitzner P.O.

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Patrol Report 7/56-57-83.

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at.

A.T. Timperley,  
District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 31/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

15 May 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR :-

District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Special Patrol by Mr. J.D. Fitzner P.O.

Mr Fitzner's report is attached. The officer has made several mentions of the report being Patrol Report No. 7 of 56/57 but I would prefer that the report be regarded as a Special Report. The main object of Mr Fitzner being attached to Dr Spencer's party was to ensure that the Medical patrol in areas unavoidably neglected by our Department went through smoothly, and to the greatest benefit of the native peoples contacted.

And the patrol did go through very smoothly and it was in all ways a success. And at the same time Mr Fitzner did good work in anthropological and magisterial ways and he is to be commended in all ways, and it seems that credit should be given to Mr O'Sullivan P.O. who must have done the original delving into the economic instability of the Woodlark people and passed it on to Mr Fitzner in conversations.

I do not quite agree with Mr Fitzner's suggestion (page 8 final paragraph) that an officer should be stationed at Woodlark as soon as possible to supervise the growing of gardens so that the debts might be gradually paid off; I think initially an officer should be sent there to see just what "feats" are owed, by whom, and how many it would be possible to cancel out. The population is under a thousand, and the information should be readily available. With that information in hand, a more reliable assessment would be possible, and a pattern of alleviation could be decided.

There is the possibility too that with the influx of 1000 to 2000 Europeans in the early 1900's, the demand for labour was so keen that all gardening was abandoned, that the native population took to a European diet, and completely lost their gardening habits, picking away at odd times to find enough gold to satisfy their needs for starch foods, and luxuries.

And one must not forget that pigs are as plentiful as ever, and dogs (particularly in 1942 when the writer was there) abundant.

Or again, that the population is on the increase.

There are other matters in the report which could have been excluded, for they cannot avoid mention the next normal patrol to the various areas. Knowing that, I see no point now in "covering" those matters which can be more thoroughly investigated and more thoroughly appraised.

In the main, the report is a glossary of conditions as seen in a fleeting patrol, and in that regard it is an excellent one.

ADO

D.F. Rutledge.

*Amie Rutledge*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 30/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

7 February 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

Mr. J. D. Fitzer  
Patrol Officer,  
Esa Ala.

Special Patrol - N.W. Fergusson Is.

I have already discussed the matters making this patrol necessary, and I have since heard that in the case where the man fell a tree on his son it is now said that the man struck his son over the head with a piece of wood, killing him, before the tree was fallen.

Dr Spencer has been instructed to carry out an anti-yaw treatment campaign as soon as possible, and wishes to do the outer islands i.e. the Marshall Bennett Group, Woodlark, Laughlan, Alcester, Egum etc before the South East comes in, and you will be required to accompany him, representing this Department.

Please interview Rev. Robinson today about the charter of the "Mwananaul" to take you to KaloKalo where you do an intense investigation of four groups i.e. KaloKalo, Saibutu, Fagalulu and Iamalele, trying to find out what is going on there, that so many rumours of strife should be received at Mapamoiwa. I think you could safely allow six days to this.

On conclusion, please return to Mapamoiwa; through the Mapamoiwa radio make an endeavour to get the Mwananaul again; if unsuccessful proceed along the coast back to Salamo and here.

Const. ERAVA and DAWAWA, and Court Interpreter LEATANI have been instructed to accompany you.

Please make arrangements with the storeman for rations, tobacco etc for the patrol, which should not last more than ten days.

I acknowledge the fact that time is the biggest factor towards success in this cases and I regret that your time must be limited.

*D.F.M. Rutledge*

D.F.M. Rutledge.

ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
ESA'ALA  
Milne Bay District,  
17th. March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT No. 7-56/57.

Report of a patrol to: North West Coast Fergusson Island, Egum, Yanaba, Madau, Murua and Lachlan Islands; South East Coast Goodenough Island, and Amphlett Group.

Officer conducting : J.D. Fitzer P.O.

Objects of Patrol : (a) To conduct investigations into the sudden death of a male child of Iemalele Village, to investigate the alledged suicide of a female native of the same village and to conduct such C.N.M. cases as may be brought forward.

(b) To join Dr T. Spencer and Mrs Spencer at Mapamoiva and thereafter accompany them as representative of D.N.A. giving all possible assist during their patrol.

(c) To conduct such Courts as may be brought forward and carry out such general administ ration as may be necessary.

(d) To investigate the alledged theft of £200 from MR R. Leach's store.

Duration of Patrol : 7th March 1957 to the 14th of April 1957.

Total number of days = 33.

Personnel : Constable. ERAVA R.P.C.  
Constable DAWAWA R.P.C.  
Intepreter LEATANI.

Previous patrols : Amphlett group, Mr P.O. Hastings P/R 8/55-56.  
North Coast /Inland Fergusson. Mr P.O. Thomas  
P/R I/56-57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

P/R 7/56-57 P.2.

Previous patrols : Goodenough Island. Mr P.O.Thomas P/R 3/56-57.  
Woodlark, Egum, Yanaba, Madau and Laughlen Isls.  
Mr P.O.Thomas P/R 5/56-57.

@@

Introduction                    Though this patrol carried out many duties of a routine Department patrol it was, at the conclusion of the Iamalele/Fergusson period almost entirely given over to assisting the Medical Patrol of Dr T.Spencer.

Dr Spencer carried out yaws injections in connection with the present Territory wide plan whilst Mrs Spencer conducted blood tests and carried out allied work associated with malarial control in the areas visited: a total of three thousand nine hundred and ninety five injections were given, all children under twelve months were tested for parasites and some one thousand malarial mosquitos were collected exclusive of larvae.

Owing to the strict schedule necessitated by the limited time available it was not always possible to conduct Courts: these were held after the Medical team had completed its work, usually late in the afternoon and evenings, but the majority of cases were heard and nine prisoners were brought back to Esa Ala.

All matters discussed with the A.D.O. and contained in patrol instructions were dealt with with the exception of Mr Leach's case where this officer was unable to contact either Mr Leach or the natives concerned as the vessel was unable to proceed to Mr Leach's home owing to lack of time available.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

P/R 7/56-57 P3.

DIARY

- Thursday, 7th March. 1800 hours patrol onboard ML Mwananaul alongside Esa Ala wharf. Heavy rain delays departure at 2400 and vessel finally departs at 0500 for Mapamoiwa.
- Friday, 8th March. 1915 hours arrive at Mapamoiwa, Mr E.M.A. Davidson absent at Goodenough. Departed for Kalo Kalo arriving at 1300: Village in good condition, new rest house and barracks but Aid Post in sad state of neglect. People were instructed to effect immediate repairs the moment their gardens are completed.
- Saturday, 9th March 0600 departed for Lamalele: road is fair and the walking not over arduous. 1500 arrive at Lamalele and settle into Rest House
- Sunday, 10th March Observed. Visited small lake, NBOMA, last and apparently first visited by the present D.C. as a P.O. in 1941 or 1942. The story of this lake will be given later in the report.
- Monday, 11th March Day and evening spent on Police investigations and Court work.
- Tuesday, 12th March 0600 depart for Mapamoiwa. Track crosses numerous small creeks and is mainly through low lying swamp country which would be virtually impassable in wet weather. The early stages of the track wind through a thermal region with hot springs, boiling mud and pools of hot and cool water: sulphur is plentiful. Rain set in at 1300 and the last stretch of track became a quagmire, two rivers were crossed using bush vine. 1530 arrive at Mapamoiwa
- Wednesday, 13th March Morning spent typing, office work. Afternoon interviewed various officials: reports of severe landslide in BeliBeli area Goodenough island. A total of forty deaths reported for the month from this same area.
- Thursday, 14th March 0400 depart per Mr Davidson's boat for Nuatutu via Mud Bay and NouNou. 1730 after some bother with motor arrived at Nuatutu.
- Friday, 15th March Spent day interviewing Village officials from BolaBola, Fagalulu, Vivigani, BeliBeli. Land slide took place in uninhabited area with no damage to gardens. E.M.A. reports that deaths are for whole coast and cover a period of nearly nine months. Return to Mapamoiwa 1930. Posoiden alongside jetty.
- Saturday, 16th March Joined Dr Spencer's patrol. Settled in onboard MV Posoiden.
- Sunday, 17th March Posoiden to Esa Ala. 0345 depart for Egum Island and Woodlark area. Called at Egum and warned inhabitants to expect Medical party in the morning. 1540 anchored off YANABA Island.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

P/R 7/56-57 P4

DIARY.

- Monday, 18th March 0530 depart for Egum.  
0645 ashore with Doctor and party; large percentage of people absent at the Engineers. People present lined and injected by medical team. No complaints, housing good and village clean.  
1115 ashore at Yanaba, assist Dr. Mrs Spencer. Again no complaints but village housing only fair.
- Tuesday, 19th March 0550 depart for BOAGIS. Vessel anchored in UNKINBOD Bay, self and Policeman ashore and over Island to Boagis, MadauUnamatana. Boagis in very poor order with most of the male population away on Kula. All people warned to report to the Posoidea in the morning for treatment.  
1730 return to vessel.
- Wednesday, 20th March 0700 to 1200 assist Dr with Village natives.  
1200 depart for Suloga arriving 1600. Ashore at MWAPAS to warn people to report to vessel in the morning for treatment.  
1700 onboard vessel.
- Thursday, 21st March 0600 to 1300 marshalling people from various garden areas around foreshore of Suloga Harbour.  
1315 depart for Guasopa Harbour.  
1510 anchored in Guasopa Harbour off village, ashore to warn people to present themselves at the rest house in the morning for treatment.  
1630 onboard vessel.
- Friday, 22nd March 0500 depart per canoe for Kavatan, Ungwanam Villages in KUMARAU Bay and to check adjacent small islands for stragglers.  
1645 return to vessel with six stragglers.
- Saturday, 23rd March 0600 ashore and walked into KILEWA which has now moved to a new site and changed its name to Sinemata.  
1300 return to vessel. Dr has now completed injections this area.
- Sunday, 24th March Depart for Lachlan Islands; arrive at 1245 and assist onshore till 1730.
- Monday, 25th March 0600 depart Lachlans for WASPIMAT Bay.  
1315 ashore at KAURI Lagoon and walk into KAURI Village.  
1600 settled into Kauri Rest house: people warned to be ready to move off for DEKCIYAS in the morning. No complaints, village housing excellent and village clean and well kept.
- Tuesday, 26th March 0500 depart for beach at Waspimat Bay.  
0830 arrive at beach and assist Dr ashore till 1700.
- Wednesday, 27th March 0150 depart for KWAIPAN Bay arriving at 1040. Visit Mr R.C. Neate and family. Kwattawatta, Kropan and Kulamadau warned to report to Aid Post on the morrow for treatment.  
1730 onboard vessel.
- Thursday, 28th March Day spent at Aid Post assisting Dr Spencer.  
1530 onboard vessel.
- Friday, 29th March 0600 to 1015 assist Dr ashore.  
1100 depart for Suloga arriving 1245.  
1400 ashore with police orderly and walk into BONIVAT.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

P/R 7/56-57 P5

DIARY.

Friday, 29th March 2000 return to vessel with six people from Bonivat.

Saturday, 30th March 0900 depart for MADAU Island.  
Dr and Mrs Spencer ashore to Aid Post; Master advises return to Esa Ala for water. Vessel moves to NUSAM and anchors.  
2050 depart for Esa Ala.

Sunday, 31st March 1110 alongside Esa Ala wharf taking on water.  
Verbal report to A.L.O. upon progress to date.  
1650 alongside Mapamoiwa Jetty.

Monday, 1st April Posoiden departs for Samarai with Mr E.M.A. Davidson, PATROL STOOD DOWN FOR DAY.

Tuesday, 2nd April Day spent with Dr and Mrs Spencer helping with compilation of graphs, figures.  
2230 Posoiden returns to jetty.

Wednesday, 3rd April Assist compilation of lists of treatment, absentee lista etc.  
Reports of trouble at Bosalewa, Dr kindly agrees to divert vessel to allow investigation.  
1145 depart for KaloKalo arriving at 1400.

Thursday, 4th April at Bosalewa 1100. Two CMN cases and return to Posoiden 1500 with two prisoners and witness for completion third case at Mapamoiwa.

Friday, 5th April 0530 depart for Wemea Island.  
0800 ashore and assist Dr.  
1410 Tuboa, ashore and assist Dr. Vessel appx 23ft with a MR Jack Weston arrived en route to the Trobriand Islands.  
2000 anchored off Cape LABILLARDIERE Fergusson Island.

Saturday, 6th April 0545 depart for IAVA Island.  
0710 three canoes laden with pots for Fergusson alongside; crews brought onboard and treated then allowed to proceed.  
Iava treated and then to Esa Ala at 1500, Salamo 1730 and Mapamoiwa at 2300.

Sunday, 7th April 1230 depart for PoluBolu.  
Ashore and to Belibeli, people warned to be at Rest house on the morrow for treatment.  
1800 onboard vessel.

Monday, 8th April 0630 ashore with Dr and party at Rest House.  
Treatment stopped at 1000 and party returns to ship to return to Mapamoiwa to see critical patient.  
1100 depart for Mapamoiwa arriving at 1300.  
1330 vessel with Dr and Mrs Spencer and patient departs for Samarai.

Tuesday, 9th April. 1300 vessel returns to Mapamoiwa.  
1325 depart for BoluBolu.  
Ashore and Dr completes injections, late afternoon to dusk given over to Court work.enquiries.  
1915 onboard vessel





Native Affairs

As could be expected with the different areas visited and the distance between the same areas a number of varying attitudes and conditions were encountered.

The general condition of housing, village cleanliness, conditions of roads and tracks on the portion of Fergusson visited was only fair and much room for improvement exists. The people of Iamalele have clashed with more than one Officer in the past over their lethargy & in regard to the matter of carrying for patrols; the writer had similar trouble but the misunderstanding was smoothed out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The general air of nothing really mattering can best be illustrated by the fate of the Fagalulu canoes: not many months ago this village possessed several large sea going canoes all of which are now on the beach and only three of them are repairable owing to white ant damage and neglect, the owners had not even bothered to put a roof over their canoes when beached.

On the credit side it must be conceded that they are capable gardeners and that quite a number of them do have sufficient energy to leave home and work on plantations, with various stores etc,etc.

A pleasant contrast is afforded by the Egum and Yanaba island people; their villages are clean and well kept, housing is very good when one takes into consideration the distance they have to go to obtain building materials, the people alert, friendly and in every possible way helpfull and co-operative. As seems inevitable with these people the bulk of the male population was absent on Kula somewhere in the Engineer Group or at Wari Island. at the time of the patrols visit.

Madau and Murua (Woodlark) provide an interesting study: a group of people who have been more or less left to run their own lives and organize themselves as best they can, the results vary from very good to distressing. Kauri and Dekoias Villages are large, well laid out and perfectly clean; Kauri could well serve as a model village for this area and would not be bettered by any village that I have seen in this District, these people have met the challenge of "self rule" well and it was a pleasure to renew acquaintance with them.

The bulk of the people and their villages have not fared so well: Guasopa, Kavatana and Ungwanam compare fairly well with the Fergusson areas visited with the exception that the people in themselves

Native Affairs possess a happier disposition and are far more pleasant to work among.

The remaining areas, Mwapas, Kropen, Kalabada, Boniavat, Boagis, Madua, and Unamatana are poor with a generally low standard of housing, hygiene and presenting a general air of hopelessness and lack of activity that must cause any officer to feel unhappy with the general state of affairs in these villages: it is felt however that in view of the lack of direct guidance available to these people the villages that are in poor condition have much to excuse them whilst those that have maintained an average or better standard deserve every praise.

The Lachlan Islands are comparable with Egum and have the added advantage of possessing quite reasonable gardens and waters that teem with fish of every description.

Gardens are generally poor and one hears many stories of wild pigs, I would suggest a deeper and more pressing reason may be found in the old "Drum Christmas" feasts that plunged these people into debt some thirty years ago and from which they have never recovered. The position is so bad that malnutrition among some of the younger generation was noticed by the medical team: "Dikofas, an almost non malarious community, but with very few children and much malnutrition." Mwapas & Kropen Bay area, "some malnutrition was noticed among the children of this area".

The only solution presenting itself to the writer is the stationing of an officer in the area, the importation of seed yams from other areas, eg Kiriwina, and the implementation of a planned gardening program till such time as the debts are cleared and a man may harvest his own crop for his own use. It is admitted that this will require some time but it is suggested that for as long as the present state of affairs continues no incentive exists for any person to make a garden: it could not when he knew full well that whatever he grew would simply have to be paid over to settle back a many years old debt.

My authority Mr R.C. Neate, various village natives.  
The matter will be dealt with more fully under gardens, anthropology.

Dr T. Spencer M.O. Mapanaiwa.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R 7/56-57 P9

Native Affairs.

The people of the Amphlett Islands are industrial rather than agricultural people such gardens as they possess being on the small side and much of their food being obtained through the trade of the first quality clay cooking pots produced in this area.

Housing was quite good and villages well kept, the people themselves content and happy. The census books for this area present the only real cause for complaint; in many cases confusion over names exists and in three cases people named were found not to exist whilst some five persons were found who were not listed in the census books, it is suggested that the next officer to this area could well compile new books for the entire group.

The people of the South East Coast of Goodenough enjoy a reasonable standard of living, gardens are good and the people more alert and co-operative than those encountered on Fergusson.

The whole of the Bele Bele Vivigani area was subjected to bronchopneumonia, as has been most of the Sub-District, but here the disease accounted for some forty six deaths, the hardest hit being Afufuia Village where nineteen people had died in the previous six months to the patrol. @

Conclusion:

In view of the time between patrols and the isolated nature of many of the places visited the writer was pleasantly surprised with the overall picture of affairs.

It is felt that it reflects well upon the peoples of these outlying islands and upon their Village Officials that generally speaking their lot is better than that of the people nearer to the Administrative center at Esa Ala: was Woodlark not cursed with the crippling debt of bygone years I feel confident that it too would present a far happier aspect to the visiting Officer.

Dissention and crime amongst these people is so low that Mr O'Sullivan P.O. when OIC in that area was unable to find sufficient prisoners to run his station, Mr Thomas found two cases of adultery whilst this Officer had no complaints at all.

@ Fuller figures appear under Health.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

F/R 7/56-57 P10.

Agriculture. With the exception of Woodlark Island all areas visited had their gardens in and flourishing: crops were the normal yam, taro, taitu, sweet potatoe together with bananas and sugar cane.

The Fergusson and Goodenough Yam crop should be excellent this year if the gardens seen by this patrol are indicative of the whole.

Apart from the routine subsistence crops the only cash crop is the coco nut grown along tracks or in small "plantations" in or close to the villages.

All outer island gardens are relatively small but a large percentage of the male population is absent for many months of the year and they obtain their food from the people they move amongst: the gardens are quite sufficient for the people remaining and are supplemented with fish and Trade goods bought in return for copra and shell. Sago is utilized on the larger island of Woodlark and supplies are often brought back by returning Kula traders.

Agriculture is severely handicapped on Woodlark owing to the indebtedness of most of the villages to one another in general and of individuals in particular arising out of the old death feasts of many years ago: this will be dealt with further under the heading of Anthropology.

Oranges and Mandarins are obtainable in the Bele Bele area in large quantities dependent upon the season: the people of the Mud Bay area indulge in the cultivation of large groves of Banana trees and these constitute the source of the bulk of their diet.

As elsewhere in this District and indeed the whole Territory the diet is low if not lacking in protein content and very high in starch intake.

Mission Influence: The M.O.M. maintains two teachers on Woodlark, one at Madau and the second at Guasopa. Their influence is limited to those areas and is virtually unfelt in the outer islands. The M.O.M. is also active on Fergusson and Goodenough but the influence of the R.C.M. is beginning to make itself felt more and more in the Vivigani area where students are now being sent to Sidea and a small core of RCs is slowly growing throughout the area.



Medical.

Health generally was good and would seem to indicate that the Aid Posts are serving a worthwhile purpose in the community.

Malnutrition was noticed among the children of Dikoiias and the Mwapas-Kropan area with two cases of yaws on Mwapas; the outer islands present a picture of general good health and well being.

Goodenough:

BeleBele, Kalauna, Eweli, Afufuia, Kalimatabutabu, and Wokanai.

It was from this area that the original reports of excessive deaths for the six months prior to the arrival of the patrol were received. The mortality was not found to be excessive or unusual except in AFUFUIA where most deaths took place among those people in the thirty to forty age group; deaths were apparently from pneumonia.

It is unusual to find that only this census group suffered so severely at the hands of the disease particularly when one considers that the whole of this Sub-District has been afflicted with bronchopneumonia or some such allied respiratory complaint without any alarming mortality rate. Nutrition or the fact that resistance may be lower among the older people of this area may be a possible explanation.

This whole area of Goodenough presented the medical team with a number of active yaws and many more cases that were non active - here I refer to Mr E.M.A. Corbett's remarks in the various village books that he had treated numerous cases of yaws with penicillin during his medical patrol of the area - one assumes through previous treatment or through receiving injections for other complaints at the Aid Posts.

Summary of Deaths.

<u>AFUFUIA</u>	Total population : 268
	Deaths 19 ( 14 being over thirty & below forty years of age )
<u>Kalimatabutabu</u>	Total population : 448
	Deaths 7
<u>Wokanai</u>	Total population : 179
	Deaths 7
<u>Kalauna</u>	Total population : 354
	Deaths 5
<u>Eweli</u>	Total population : 304
	Deaths 8

A total of 3995 persons were injected by the medical team during the period of the patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R 7/56-57 P12

Housing and Hygiene. The houses of Fergusson seen by this patrol were small and in only fair condition: no sense of pride nor striving for symmetry or pleasing aspect was evident.

On the whole the houses of the outer islands present a more attractive picture, are more spacious and of larger and better construction than those mentioned above: as with Fergusson the roofing is of sago but the walls are of coconut or the same material as the roofs - the Fergusson practice of using the stems of the sago leaf lashed together give a wall with many gaps and a leaning, "drunken" appearance; the latter sheer laziness as the writer has seen walls of the same manufacture in the Amphlett group that had been fitted well and cut level and uniformly to make a wall far superior to coconut leaf.

Only two places were in such poor condition as to warrant action, Boagis where one house was ordered rebuilt and three repaired and Mwapas where two new houses were ordered to be constructed and repairs effected to all village houses and to the rest house roof.

Housing on Goodenough was fair only.

No village can be said to be hygienic as long as its members continue to use the bush or the nearest beach: the mere building of latrines will not solve this problem and the impossibility of enforcing their use has been the subject of far more competent officers than the writer: as an experiment may I suggest that the only course of action would be the prosecution of a representative group from each offending village under N.R.O. 108 (1) (A): I welcome both my A.D.O.s and your own comment upon what would be very summary justice indeed but which would, if effective, greatly reduce the danger of worm infestation and fly-born disease.

Education.

This is entirely in the hands of the Methodist & Roman Catholic Missions throughout the area patrolled. One established school at Guasopa (MOM) and a new MOM school on Madau both run by native teachers serve the Woodlark area: fortunately Mr A.E.O. Lee took a group of Woodlark youths to the Central School at Bwagacia during his term of office thereat.

With the exception of a few students at Wataluma



Rest Houses.

All Rest Houses seen were in good condition with the exception of that at Mwapas: orders were issued for its repair and future maintenance.

Roads & Bridges.

With the exception of the American road system in the Guasopa area and the similar network serving the S.E. Coast of Goodenough and the airstrip all other travel is on native tracks or by canoe/vehicle.

The American roads on Woodlark are overgrown with small secondary growth whilst those seen on Goodenough are covered with four to six foot grass, it is considered that these roads could be put back into operation with a minimum of work or capital outlay.

Village Officials.

In all cases satisfactory, in ~~any~~ <sup>many</sup> areas they deserve the highest praise for maintaining their control over the long periods between patrols. No complaints against any Official were heard with the exception of the Iamalale V.O. who is at present serving six weeks at Esa Ala for Assault and wishes to terminate his duties upon release: it is recommended that he be granted his wish as he has proved his inability to discharge the duties expected of him.

Census.

No census figures were taken by this patrol however I reiterate my earlier remarks and suggest that the Amphlett Area be redone and that more care be taken and attention paid both to the lay-out of the books and to the spelling of peoples names. All census books seen on Goodenough were found to be overcrowded and here too the next officer would be wise to consider the compiling of a set of new books.

Vulcanological

After leaving Iamalale one walks through a thermal area for approximately two miles; sulphur mounds are plentiful as are boiling mud holes, hot water springs and one small creek. News reports no tremors or movement.

The area is divided into roughly four sections but the impression is that it actually constitutes one complete area. The only vegetation noted was grass and paper bark trees whilst the rock appears to be of a "fused" nature white in colour and in other cases black.

*Text  
L. L.*

Anthropology.

See Appendix "A".

Court For Native Matters:

No complaints were heard among the outer islands but courts were held on both Ferguson and Goodenough whilst the writer was called upon to mediate in a number of small civil matters all of which were settled quite amicably: seemingly trivial and unimportant though they may seem and time consuming though they are these matters, if neglected often tend to bad feeling and eventual trouble culminating in a C.N.M. or worse.

under NRO 71 (A)

Five under NRO 84 (2)

Four under NRO 118(2)

One under NRO 71(c)

A total of nineteen cases was heard: nine

Time did not permit the hearing of one case on Goodenough and other cases were reported but not brought before the Court and time prevented the Court awaiting their arrival.


Conclusion.

The patrol was a pleasant one and for this much credit must go the Master of the Posoidea, Mr W. Howard both for his hospitality and for the efficient manner in which he ran his vessel so that annoying delays with their resultant loss of temper were non-existent.

This being the first time I have been working with an officer from another Department in the field I must confess that at the start of the patrol I was none too sure as to its smooth and trouble free conclusion; Dr Spencer was most kind and considerate in all aspects that it made what little I was able to do to assist him a pleasure.

The patrol proved invaluable as a chance to get to know the area and the people I will be moving and working among at a later date besides enabling a few annoying local native matters to be cleaned up and giving the people a chance to bring forward any court cases or discuss their own peculiar local troubles.

The writer resumed station duties on Monday the fifteenth of April.

  
J.D. Fitzner, P.O.



Anthropology: Situated near the village of Iamalele on Fergusson Island is a small lake, ABOMA. This is a volcanic depression filled with stagnant water and approached through sago swamps and was, at one time used by the local people as a setting for magical rites and ceremonies: the following legend in connection with this lake was obtained during this patrol.

Many years ago there lived, on a hill behind the lake, a large wooden dish whose name was TALAWAI'E. One day he quarreled violently with his mother, DEBORA, and his Father (name now forgotten) and left his home on AWAWALETA mountain and wandered down through the foothills to the coast where he rested thinking of the argument and how unfair his parents had been.

As he sat there the clouds lifted and he caught a glimpse of his home on the mountain; this made him so sad that he immediately got up and walked off into the bush away from the beach. After a little while he came to a large sago swamp and, passing through it came to a small ridge which he climbed and there saw a small lake with a large spur running out into its centre.

Descending from the hill he walked out along the spur till he came to the waters edge where he rested for a few moments admiring the cool water and the peace and quiet of the spot. Slowly he began to realize that he was no longer angry with his parents and realized that the beauty of the lake had taken his anger from him so he decided that he stop there forever: having made up his mind to do so he walked into the water and drifted out off the point for a few yards where he slowly sank from sight and there he rests even to this day.

In the olden times there were men who had the power to call to him so that he would come to the surface and then assist them in their magical rites but the power has now been lost although even now water is sometimes to be seen bubbling to the lakes surface at the spot where he rests.

Entrance  
W. J. Julius  
A. 5/57

On Woodlark it was noticed that the old custom of "singing the road" to a young baby when it makes its first trip out of the village is still observed. On the walk from KAURI to DEKOIAS Village this officer was preceded by a young mother and her baby: the mother was part of a group of four women, two carrying coconut shells filled with ash from the cooking fire and the third carrying sprigs of fern leaf gathered from near the village.

At each point along the main track where any other path, large or small, was encountered one of the women in front would place a small mound of ash and the woman bringing up the rear would place a peice of leaf on top of the ashes: this was repeated the whole of the way to Dekoias, the mother keeping up a continuous chant upon the one note which was changed to roughly two sentences in the local language whenever a branch track was reached.

Unfortunately no interpreter was available at the time so that a translation of the words was not possible: perhaps at a later date it may be possible to obtain an interpration and if so this will be done.

.....

From Mr Neate and later from the local people came the story of the old Drum Christmas celebrations that followed the death of a man upon Woodlark many years ago.

After the period of mourning the village held a large dance for all and anyone who cared to attend and in order to supply the food for the celebrations borrowed food from all over the island thereby mortgaging most if not all of the next seasons garden yeild: about twenty five years ago a large number of deaths plunged the entire island into debt from which many villages still have not recovered and are unable even now to hold the celebrations for people who died then or subsequently, herein it is felt lies one of the reasons for the sed decline in Woodlark gardening.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix "B".

S.A.P.s. Shotguns etc.

Numerous requests for renewal of S.A.A.P.s were received but no action was able to be taken owing to the non arrival of the new forms under the Registration Ordinance: it is understandably difficult for these people to grasp that, whereas before they were expected to renew their licences on time at the pain of the A.D.Os extreme displeasure they now are unable to do so and have a long fruitless walk to boot. The writer explained the position and took the liberty of informing them that since the fault was not theirs it would not be considered out of order for them to continue using their guns till such time as the new Ordinance could be complied with.

The following requests for new licences were made: ROBERT TAOLA storeman for Mr Leach at Bola Bola. Toala seems a reliable enough type despite the alledged shortage in the store under his control: should the investigation prove that he was in no way implicated then it is recommended that he be given every consideration for a permit.

FRANK TOMUTONU male native of KALIMATABUTARA N.I. was a "shoot-boy" for Mr H. Jarrett: E.A.P 3416 of 1953.

UNAGALO ATUVILAVILA V.Cllr. of same village.

AWAINAGONA UNAGALO son of V.Cllr.

The above three mentioned natives have jointly saved sufficient money to purchase a shotgun: admitting the difficulty of joint ownership of a S.A.P it is felt that they have a good case to be granted a permit if this is at all feasible, it is suggested that the permit, or rather the permission to purchase be issued to the V.Cllr and the permit to use the gun be made for all three.

Mr D. Neate of Woodlark requested that the A.D.O. be approached on the whole question of fire arms under the new Ordinance and stated that he would be gratefull to hear from the A.D.O. in due course: he was particularly interested in the question of native purchase and ownership under the new Regulations/ Ordinance.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

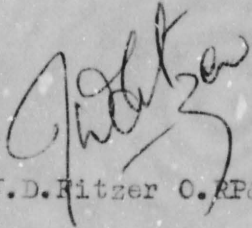
Report on Patrol Police.

No 7427 Constable EVARA:

A forcefull type who if not kept in check tends to be overbearing in his attitude towards the villge people; efficient and keen.

No 6206 Constable DAWAWA:

Quiet and needs constant supervision, very little initiative shown this patrol but seems popular with the local people: given a little more drive would make a first class policeman.

  
J.D. Ritzer C. RPONGC.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of ESSA'ATA, M.A.D. Report No. 8 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by J.D. FITZGER, P.O.

Area Patrolled ESSA'ATA, MASAI'A, and EBVALAI'A Mtns and to the thermal area at and in the vicinity of the same.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. G.A. TAYLOR, Government Vulcanologist.

Natives B.P. & M.G.C. 1, Interpreter 1.

Duration--From 28/4/1957 to 23/5/1957

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services ...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference See sketen map attached.

Objects of Patrol To escort and assist the Government Vulcanologist.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... /19

*District Commissioner*

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

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

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



TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.  
\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIAL PATROL No 2 of 1956-1957 to  
LONONAI, MASAI'A AND EBWALAI'A Mtns  
AND TO THE THERMAL AREAS AT AND IN  
THE VICINITY OF THE SAME.

Officer conducting patrol:

J.D.Fitzer.

Designation:

Patrol Officer.

Patrol staff:

Const WAU'U R.P.C. ESA'ALA.  
Intepreter LEATANI  
V/Ns. SAM and Abel of DeiDei Village, Ferguson Isl.  
Peter, Tom and Kwaudi of Numalluma " "

Number of consecutive days this patrol inclusive:

Twenty six.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/6/45 ✓

30.6.45

NA. ~~SECRET~~

The Director,  
Department of Administration,  
PO BOX 1000

24th June, 1957.

The District Officer,  
SANABAI.

Patrol Report No. 8. 56/57 - Naa'Ala

There is little for me on which to comment in this Patrol Report. The officer concerned has displayed a high degree of courage and tenacity.

The general remarks on Fergusson Island thermal areas are of interest.

Will you kindly convey my congratulations to Mr. Fitser on a job well done.

P/A  
25/6

A.A. Roberts  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director PCh





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/6/45 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote A.T. IMCI.

Headquarters,  
Milne Bay District,  
S A M A R A I.

No. Patrol Report  
8/1956/57

13th June, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT- ESA'ALA NO. 8-1956/57

The Twenty six (26) days Mr. Fitzer spent in and around the Lomanai crater are invaluable. On Thursday, the 9th May, 1957 I visited Esa'ala in a chartered "Catalina" to pick up Mr. G.A. Taylor, Vulcanologist for a survey flight over known craters and thermal areas. Mr. Taylor returned with me to Samarai and M.V. "Huon" was made available to transport Mr. Taylor to Rabaul to prepare himself for his visit to Manan Island. No other transport was available.

Mr. Taylor spoke in glowing terms of the tremendous effort made by Mr. Fitzer and the native people in locating and constructing a path and ladders to the crater floor of the Lomanai crater. I trust that Mr. Fitzer's stout effort will be noticed.

Mr. Fitzer's presence in and around Lomanai crater is invaluable. He now knows more about the surrounds of the crater than any other person.

Page 4: The Steam Vents on the South West Slopes of Lomanai were seen by both Captain P. Oakley and myself. To locate these vents may require months of search under deplorable conditions.

I commend Mr. Fitzer for this work.

*Alan Timperley*  
A.T. Timperley,  
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. DNA 31/1

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
ESA-ALA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

3 June 1957.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-



District Commissioner  
Samarai.

Special Report No. 2 of 1956/57.

Lomanai Crater - Thermal areas.

Mr Fitzer's report, covering 26 days activity in and around the thermal areas on S.E. Fergusson Island, is submitted herewith. Mr Taylor was very appreciative of all that Mr Fitzer had done, and determining between what one hears and what one sees, the report is a very modest one.


I think Mr Fitzer found it hard to decide just what he should report, and what he should leave for the Vulcanologist, and many items of human interest, if not scientific, have been omitted, and it is a pity.

For instance Const EVARA, a big noise from the Delta, accompanied Mr Fitzer on the first two days i.e. Sunday 28 Apl 57 and Monday 29 Apl 57, and he finished those two days a much humbler man, exhausted, and with a very badly swollen left leg.

For instance Mr Taylor brought back some shells he had found in the crater floor - to me they looked like sea shells - our dog DUDE found some in the house after Mr Taylor's return and ate them with gusto.

For instance the severity of the descent and ascent into and out of the crater. Mr Taylor was very exhausted on his return, and indeed when ascending the crater wall had to have a very long spell before reaching the top, occasioning Mr Fitzer much concern, Mr Fitzer being of the opinion that had there been a casualty there would have been no hope of getting the casualty out. And there was a near casualty - despite the fact that Mr Fitzer and his party had removed any loosened rocks, on the day of Mr Taylor's descent one small stone became dislodged and hit one native member of the party on the small of the back, fortunately lightly and which only necessitated a couple of days rest in hospital. Court Interpreter Leatani made the descent the first day and respectfully requested to be allowed to remain on top the second day - once was enough.

The value of the work done, and if it was necessary or not, can only be determined by the Vulcanologist and time. All I can say is, and I am positive about this, that the thermal activity on Fergusson Island has suddenly become more intense.

  
D.F.M. Rutledge. ADO



TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

Special report.

On Sunday the twenty eighth of April 1957 steam was sighted rising from the crater of the Lomanai Volcano on Fergusson Island and this Officer detailed to proceed to the area and conduct a search with the object of ascertaining the extent of volcanic and or thermal activity.

A base camp was established on the South West rim of the crater at roughly 1000 ft and the patrol was joined here by the Vulcanologist Mr G.A. Taylor on Friday the third of May; upon inspecting the crater from the rim Mr Taylor expressed the desire to inspect the crater floor.


At twelve noon on Saturday the fourth the patrol reached the floor of the crater; the first known person ever to have done so being Const WAU'U R.P.C. Esa'ala followed by the remainder of the patrol personnel.

Mr Taylor arrived on Tuesday the seventh and inspected the crater floor and the patrol then broke camp and returned to Esa Ala to await the arrival of the Catalina to carry out an inspection of all thermal areas from the air; this was done on Thursday the ninth and the same afternoon the patrol set out to carry out specific tasks in the Muma Muma - Masaia - Lomanai areas.

Base camp was established on the WEGE'U River in the ANADU'UDU'U thermal area and from here work was carried out on the BOLSSIBOLUBOLU, EBB'EGINGIMWANE, IAGILA'ANAMWATUI, BWENENU, and MALALAUWUA thermal areas and search parties despatched to the MASALA-LOMANAI area in efforts to locate a new thermal area sighted by Capt. F. Gatley from the Catalina; these latter proved unsuccessful.

The patrol returned to Esa Ala station on Thursday the twenty third of May 1957 to find that the vulcanologist had had to proceed to Rabaul, consequently no further requests or instructions were received and the patrol was terminated with the A.D.C's permission.

I attach the diary for twenty six days occupied in the above mentioned work.

  
J.D. Fitzler, P/O.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

Special Report 2/56-57.

- Sunday 28th April: Steam sighted rising from Lomanai Crater: depart station to investigate.
- Monday 29th: 0600 depart Kedidea, visit Lomanai, slopes of Masasia: guides proceed to get themselves and patrol hopelessly lost so that party arrives back at Kedidia at 1935 and then proceeds to Esa Ala to report to A.D.C.
- Tuesday 30th: Patrol returns to Kedidia per St Paul and moves to Lomanai where base camp is established: heavy and continuous rain falling.
- Wednesday 1st May: Steam sighted by all members of patrol early AM and evening: camp is now completed.
- Thursday 2nd: Steam again sighted early in the morning apparently from three vents. Search made of the S.W. slopes and foothills of Lomanai.
- Friday 3rd: Mr G.A. Taylor, Vulcanologist arrives at camp and inspects crater floor from rim; requests that efforts be made to cut a track to the floor. 1030 Mr Taylor departs and rest of day spent trying to find track down crater walls: two of three possible routes prove failures.
- Saturday 4th: 0600 third attempt, along SW Spur commences. 1200 party stands on crater floor: Const Wau'u, Interpreter Leatani, V/Ns Sam, Abel, Peter, Tom, Kwaudi and self. The final 200 feet practically vertical and use made of vines for ropes and ladders.
- Sunday 5th: OBSERVED.
- Monday 6th: Patrol stood down for the day: Const Wau'u, personal servant and interpreter all complain of not feeling well. P/O and V/N Abel to N slopes of Lomanai.
- Tuesday 7th: Mr Taylor arrives and is taken down to crater floor where rock samples are obtained and he carries out a search of the entire floor. PM patrol returns to Esa Ala to wait Catalina.
- Wednesday 8th: At Esa Ala awaiting Catalina.
- Thursday 9th: Catalina arrives: D.C. passenger. Inspection of all thermal areas from air and patrol departs to carry out further field work for Vulcanologist.
- Friday 10th: Established base camp on the WEGE'I river in the Anadu'udu'u thermal area: many steam vents and sulphur deposits.
- Saturday 11th: Commenced recording temperatures Anadu'udu'u, Bolusitolubola, and Ebe'egiegimwane thermal areas. readings at 0500 and then throught to 2100 hours.
- Sunday 12th: Continue readings.
- Monday 13th: Continue readings: log ramps placed into main vents at Anadu'udu'u and Malalauiewa thermal areas and readings taken at latter area.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Special Report 2/56-57.

- Tuesday 14th: Mr. Taylor to camp and inspects three closest thermal areas: recordings continued.
- Wednesday 15th: Continue recordings: large scale burning off of grass around thermal areas and along all tracks commences.
- Thursday 16th: Heavy rain falling: visit ULU'ULUNINA & EBWALAI'A thermal areas.
- Friday 17th: Rain continues: day spent working foothills of MASAI'A and LOMANAI mountains.
- Saturday 18th: Rain continues: Day spent in foothills LOMANAI.
- Sunday OBSERVED.
- Monday 20th: Rain ceased: day spent drying beddings, clothes etc.
- Tuesday 21st: Rain falling: visit ULU'ULUNINA and EBWALAI'A to obtain recordings.
- Wednesday 22nd: To MASAI'A and obtain rock samples for volcanologist.
- Thursday 23rd: Break camp and return to Station per canoe 1700-hrs. Patrol terminated: total days inclusive: 26.

J.D. Fitzer. P/O.

The observations made and any conclusions that may be drawn in this report are those of a "lay" nature, with this in mind the drawing of conclusions will be kept to the bare minimum and where ever possible will be avoided in favour of a simple statement of fact, things seen or conditions encountered.

Nothing untoward was encountered anywhere among the foothills of Lomonai nor on the first visit was there anything to indicate undue activity in the crater itself: there was however some cause for thought in the dying patches of vegetation on the crater floor and in the presence of what appeared to be fresh slides on the sheer walls of the crater, finally there was the fact that steam had been sighted and moreover reliably sighted rising from either the crater floor or the walls of the volcano.

Upon returning to the station it was these facts that caused me to be cautious in my assessment and it was with complete agreement that I heard the ADO suggest that I should return and establish a camp in the area in order to be able to check more fully and in further detail.

Camp was duly established on the SW rim of the crater and on the morning of Wednesday the 1st of May steam was seen rising in fairly large amounts from three areas on the crater floor; with an increase in the days temperature this ceased but was observed again the same evening.

The next morning the same phenomena was observed and it was then that I finally concluded that there was definitely thermal activity of some sort taking place in Lomonai volcano.

The following day, Friday the third saw the arrival of the Vulcanologist Mr G.A. Taylor who watched the crater floor for some time and took careful note of the sheer walls of Lomonai; like the little girl and the piano Lomonai refused to perform for the guest and, after requesting that the patrol should try to find a path down the walls he departed to conduct his own investigations elsewhere.

This was done and Mr Taylor descended to the crater floor where he was unable to find any trace of a vent or vents to



TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

Special Rept 2/56-57  
Page number two.

account for the steam that had been sighted and, of course by this time reported. The floor of the crater is covered with large blocks of lava rock with two small areas of maiden hair like fern with a grassy open patch at the SW corner and heavy timber in the northern half and right up to the sheer North and North East walls. Mr Taylor noted the areas of dead and dying vegetation and trees but was at a temporary loss to explain them he did however offer an explanation of the puzzle of the steam that so many people had seen. The crater floor was found to contain a most definite hot and cold area and Mr Taylor put forward that it was these two fronts meeting at a time when the atmospheric and temperature conditions were propitious that resulted in the formation of temporary clouds that took on the appearance of steam: if this is correct then this formation took place at the same three spots and at roughly the same times each time that it was observed by this patrol; I do not feel that anyone not acquainted with all the possible answers to a problem of this nature could be blamed for having mistaken the "clouds" for jets of steam.

During the period that the patrol was camped on Lomoni several small slides of rock took place off the far Northern walls.

Before leaving Lomoni for the other thermal areas I shall note the native names for certain areas thereon: The Northern rim:- (IATUBUDA lit. mountain Grandfather. South and SW rim:- TUITUINA lit. burning mountain ( here however the specific meaning is after a fire to clear away grass and not literally a "burning" mountain in the sense of a volcano). North West rim:- TALADUDUBARA, LIT. CUT right on the point that marked the end of a full days walk from the beach in the vicinity of Galea village.

It is on the slopes and in the crater of Lomoni that one finds the glass like almost obsidian black lava rock that is indicative of very high pressure volcanic explosions, strangely the lava rock on the floor of the crater though hard is not of the same glassy black composition nor is the majority of the crater walls.



Fergusson Island Thermal areas: General.

The thermal areas visited form a complete belt with the exception of the Ebwalai'a and Ulu'uluninaregions which in themselves comprise a separate "unit", the former in the timber belt on top of Ebwalai'a Hill and the latter complimentary to it at the foot of the hill.

The main belt comprises Anadu'udu'u, Bolusibolubolu, Ebe'egiegimwane, Iagila'anamwatui, Bwenenu and Malalauiewa and runs from the Wege'i River through rolling grass plain foothills timbered with paper bark East and Sou Sou East behind Numa Numa with the Ebwalai'a areas to the East Nor East of the patrol camp site on the river in the Anadu'udu'u thermal area.

The soil is poor and rock of a laval nature in various stages of decomposition up to and including the rock in the immediate area of the steam vents which has been reduce d to a porous crumbling clayey structure where it still stands above general ground level and has become part of the red clay soil of the thermal areas where rain and water has worn it away.

Lava rock similiar to that encountered in the mountain areas is plentiful and here it was noticed that the rocks seemed to stand with the "grain" - (most definitely marked and due I think to one rock really consisting of a number of flat slabs going to comprise the one unit) - perpendicular to the earth and that the rocks ran diagonally across the natural face of the country they were bedded in: further to this it appeared as though faulting has at some time past forced up ~~two~~ nearly parallel ridges roughly in the center of the grassplain-paper bark strip and it is in the gulleys of these ridges that rain forest trees are to be found growing in clumps, on the grass plain nothing but the paper bark seems to be able to grow let alone thrive. The grass itself is long and rank whilst the belt is dotted with old and active steam vents but possessing no water holes either hot or cold.

Sulphur deposits and deposits of a white mineral thought to be pure silica are found at Anadu'udu'u and lower



TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

Special Rept 2/56-57  
Page number four.

down at Malalauiewe.

Hot water was found in only one thermal area and that was at Ulu'uiunina where there are six holes containing hot water as well as steam vents: this an extremely active area showing high temperature readings ranging through 85 to 101 degrees C. The range in the thermal areas that consisted only of steam vents was even greater varying through 80 degrees C (Anadu'udu'u 21 to 101 C) or remaining very nearly constant (Malalau iewa 100 to 101 C). Two areas, Bwenunu Iagila'anamwatui being very quiet and showing very little activity at the time of the patrol's visit.

In closing this section I should like to remark upon the similarity of this paper bark-grass strip of vegetation and the similar strip that is the Iamalele thermal area.

Masai'a and Masai'a - Lomonai Mts foothills areas.

This area is fairly rugged with numerous ridges and spurs, heavily timbered but with virtually no surface water and a ground visibility of perhaps thirty yards.

Masai'a is crowned by two pimples which stand at 1160 feet above sea level and are completely covered by vegetation, have a good layer of soil and very few rocks; those that do occur are in clumps and are mainly on the sides of the pimples. Here again one finds the black glassy rock of Lomonai and another laval rock that is softer, though still hard in texture, and of a slate grey colour.

Both these pimples were climbed and skirted by the patrol in search of a thermal area supposed to exist in the vicinity but nothing was located and the patrol returned to camp bringing rock samples for the Vulcanologist with it.

The patrol also spent some time searching the the lower slopes and foothills areas of these two mountains but again did not find the object of its search, the origin of steam vents sighted by Capt. P. Oatley from the Catalina: the existence of these vents is not questioned but they lie in uninhabited country and will



prove hard to find.

For the guidance of future patrols into this area the Galea people are those best acquainted with this area whilst the Numa Numa people are fully informed about the various thermal areas as all these are to be found in their hunting grounds.

Activity in all the thermal areas was found to be greatest at night and in the early mornings but there was no marked temperature rises to correspond with the increase with the coming of evening. It is concluded that, even though night temperatures showed a tendency to be slightly higher than those of mid-day or early afternoon the increase was really an increase of condensation caused with the fall of temperatures as the earth cooled off: strangely many vents showed a tendency to return lowest readings around mid morning but no pattern was able to be found to their behaviour, one days reading failing to match in any way those of the one that went before or followed after: this was particularly true of the Aradu'udu'u region the other areas showing a tendency to pattern and or regularity. The only other factor observed to influence the activities of the region was rain: here not only did rain cause a marked increase in activity to all areas but also caused numerous small vents that were normally dormant to burst into life, a further peculiarity of these vents is that there seems to exist a sympathetic reaction between all vents in the one "system" inasmuch as setting one vent off by use of a match or cigarette butt causes the vents in the immediate vicinity to emit steam as well as the vent that was "doctored".

It was noted that even after and during quite heavy rain the temperatures failed to show any great rise or fall but the whole area was generally warmer owing to the expansion in the size of the system through the increase in the number of steam vents: as the whole of a thermal area is honeycombed these vents can and do appear all over the whole of the district and the ground itself becomes softer and in the heart of the areas quite risky.

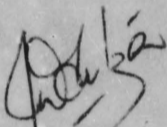
One shock only was experienced during the patrol and that took place in the early hours of Thursday the 23rd of May: I understand that this was also felt in various other places including



the R.C.M. and the Government Station at Esa Ala.

The local natives claim that there are no further thermal areas in the rugged country between Masai'a and Lononai but it is felt that this should be treated cautiously as their overall knowledge of the area is not very great and it is far simpler to tell anyone making enquiries that no thermal areas exist than to have to wander around the hills and spurs looking for them.

This area has been mentioned earlier in the report: it would be pointless to send further parties into it without some definite compass bearing or bearings to work on as only the sheerest of good fortune could lead to them stumbling upon the vents which would appear to be either single vents or at the most very small thermal areas and as such easily missed in the gulleys and ridges.

  
A.D. Fitzner.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and New Guinea.

Appendix: times of recordings.

ANADY'UDU'U:-

0500  
0510  
0600  
0610  
0900  
0905  
0915  
0920  
0925  
0930  
1350  
1355  
1400  
1405  
1410  
1415  
1800  
1810  
2100  
2110  
2400  
0005

BOLUSIBOLUBOLU:-

0945  
0950  
1000  
1010  
1015  
1025  
  
1430  
1435  
1450  
1500  
1510

EBIEGIEGINWANE:-

1040  
1050  
1055  
1100  
1105  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
1525  
1535  
1540  
1545  
1550  
1600  
1605.

Recordings for ULU'ULUNINA:-

AM.

A 100  
B 85  
C 101  
D 100  
E 99

PM.

A 100  
B 85  
C 101  
D 100  
E 99

No steam recordings were taken in this area as the vents were of a very small nature and not very active: in nature very similar to the small surround escape cracks at Bolusibolubolu.

Tuesday 21st May.

Recordings for EBWALAI'A:-

AM.

A 91  
B 90  
C 85  
D 91

PM.

A 90  
B 90  
C 85  
D 90

Tuesday 21st May.

Recordings for MALALAULEWA:-

Tuesday 14th May.

1130  
1135  
1140  
1150

101  
100  
100  
100

Wednesday 15th May.

1130  
1135  
1140  
1150

100  
100  
100  
100

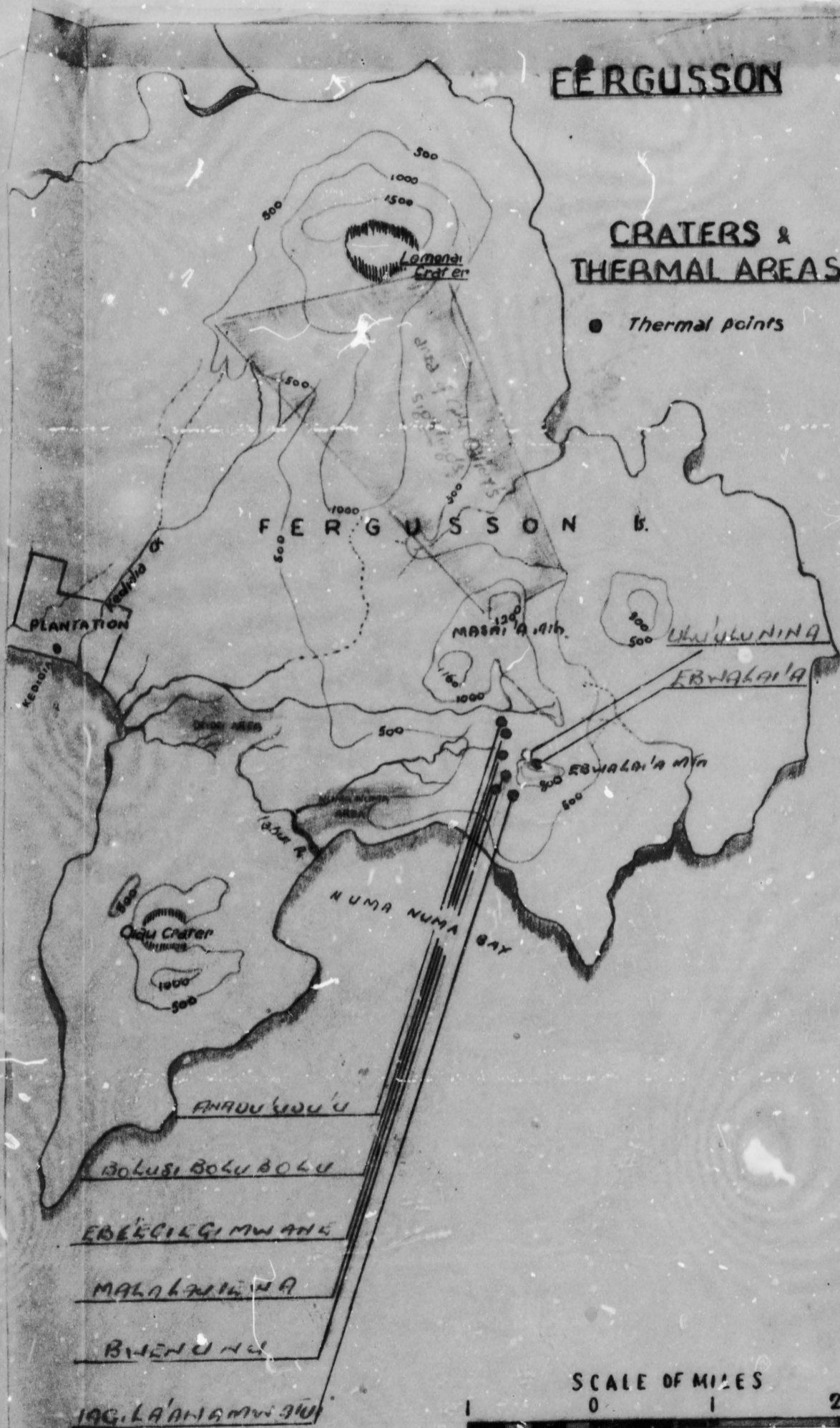
ALL RECORDINGS ARE IN DEGREES CENTIGRADE.



# FERGUSSON

## CRATERS & THERMAL AREAS

● Thermal points







True North



FERGUSSON ISLAND





FERGUSSON ISLAND  
(incl Amphib, Seaweed & Reefs etc.)  
ESA'ALA - MILNE  
Date 2.1.7 Capt. [unclear]  
Patrol No 32 of 56 5-7  
By [unclear]

Scale 4 miles - 1 inch

