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# **PATROL REPORTS**

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STATION: MISIMA  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1953/54, 1954/55

MISIMA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Misima 2-53/54	H. [redacted] rk	ROSSEL ISLAND villages
" 3-53/54	R.R. [redacted] eaney	SUDEST ISLAND
" 4-53/54	J.S. McLeod	CALVADOS and DEBOYNE Cens D
" 1-54/55	F.I. Davies	MISIMA ISLAND
" 2-54/55	J.S. McLeod	SUDEST ISLAND
" 3-54/55	J.S. McLeod	CALVADOS and DEBOYNE Cens D



Misima

P/R 2 of 53/54

H.E. Clark.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MISIMA, MILNE BAY DISTRICT. Report No. 2/1953-1954.

Patrol Conducted by HERBERT EDLINGTON CLARK, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled villages of NADARA, CHIA, MAKWA, PIANGWARD, BWALAWAB, KWANAGA, IOBU, MBE'EWIABU, C'ILARA, IGIO, PENE, SHEME, JINJO, DIACRA, PURA, DONAGWABUM, VIEME, TUMUSWIA, CHAMBA, KEVGGWU, WEIME, KONEJO, PAMA, MALA, N'DAWA, MOUIU, OKIE, N'JE, KEALARA, PWEFO, DARABU, BIDIWERBA, WULUGWA, KWIEPHE, TEUTU, DIANG, IMI, KARIU, GABALEI, VIORO, PWAGAMBEI, BIANBA, DOMEJO, BWALONGA, DABA, DALANGWA, BWADU, BAMBWA, BWANBE, BIONAGOMO, MOWEHI, GARAGABA, MANAWUI, GWEDINU, TABUIHI, BAKIWA, DOAIJO, TEGEMBEI, NJARU, DOWNE, BWAGAGOGABA, TEPU, IUOWA, IENENGA, GWERKANDU and DAMET all on ROSSEL Island.

Patrol Accompanied by - Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 Constables of R.P.&N.G.C.;  
1 Interpreter and  
1 N.M.S. - first time to time.

Duration - From 29/11/1953 to 27/1/1954

Number of days : Sixty (60) days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services Mr. R.M. SEELAN,  
Acting A.D.O. in  
May, 1952.

Medical Mr. A.N. MATTHEWS,  
R.M.A. in May, 1952.

Objects of Patrol (1) Review 1953-1954 Census;  
(2) Inspect Roads, Villages and Housing;  
(3) Conduct Courts for Native Matters;  
(4) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

.....  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PATROL REPORT No. 2/1953-54.

Report of a patrol to all the villages on ROSSEL Island.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : HERBERT E. CLARK., Patrol Officer.

OBJECT OF PATROL : 1. Revise 1953-1954 Census;  
2. Inspect Roads, Villages and Housing;  
3. Conduct Courts for Native Matters;  
4. Routine Administration.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Reg. No. 2722 Constable IRODUBA;  
Reg. No. 6046 Constable GIGIAHA;  
Reg. No. 7587 Constable WARAHA;  
NoS MIS. 10 Interpreter EABUDA  
and either H.M.O. TADUA-MUGWE or  
H.M.A. DEMUIC-FIBO.

METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION : On foot and by canoe.

DURATION : From 29th November, 1953 to 27th January, 1954.

MAP REFERENCE : Enlargement of Admiralty Chart No. 2124.

VILLAGES VISITED : NADARA, CHIA, MAKWA, PIANGWARO, BIWABWAB,  
KMANAGA, IOBU, MHE'BWIARU, CHIARA, IGIO,  
PENE, CHEME, JINJO, DIAORA, PUBA, DONAGWABUEU,  
VIEME, TUMBOWIA, CHAMBA, NEVOGWU, WEIME,  
KONEJO, PAMA, MALA, N'DAWA, MOVIU, GHEE, N'JE,  
KWAIARA, PWEPO, DARANU, BIZIWEMBA, WULUGNA,  
XVINEBE, TEVIU, DIANG, IMI, KARIU, GABALEI,  
VIODO, PWARAMBEI, BIAMBA, DOMEJO, BWALONGA,  
DADA, DALANGWA, BWADU, BAMEWA, BWAMBE, BOIMAGONO,  
MOBWEI, GABAGABA, MANABWUI, GWEDINU, TABULKI,  
BAMEWA, DOAIJO, TEGEMREI, NJARU, DOMESE, BWAGAGOGAR,  
TIPU, IUOGWA, I'NENGA, GWENANTO and DAMBE.

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DIARY :

29th NOVEMBER, 1953 : Patrol boarded the m.v. "MUNIARA" (ex NIVANI) at BWAGAOYA. Fellow passengers Sister JOAN of NIMOA (M.S.C.), Sister XAVIER of JINJO, ROSSEL Island (M.S.C.) and Mr. R. OSBORNE of EVKLATI (ABALETI) Plantation. Course SE½S for the DUNALAWA Passage which is due South of KIMUTA Island. From DUNALAWA Passage course S½E to KAPANDA Plantation on PANAWINA Island. From KAPANDA through passage and course ExS½S to GRASS Island, thence course ESE to NIMOA Island. Vessel met by Rev. Fr. EARL (M.S.C.) After dinner aboard went ashore and spent some time with Fr. EARL discussing patrol route and programme. Spent the night aboard m.v. "MUNIARA".

30th NOVEMBER, 1953 : After loading departed and sailed through the BULANI Passage thence round the NW corner of SUDIST Island and on a course SE to MADANA. Noticed a number of vessels and dinghys in the area fishing the areas about PANAMAN Island and the SUMUNU Reef. Neither the Skipper of the "MUNIARA" nor Mr. OSBORNE were able to identify any of these boats through the ships binoculars. It is thought that perhaps some may have been Japanese Fishing vessels. There appeared to be a larger 'mother' ship which immediately sailed behind PANAMAN Island. Location of the 'fishing fleet' was approximately 153°10' E Long. x 011°30' S Lat. From MADANA on a course ExS½S to DUMAGA Bay and dropped anchor. Mr. R. WILLIAMS of TAMBAMBA Plantation came out to the "MUNIARA" in his home-made boat and I went ashore and was shown over the newly re-opened



plantations. Mr. WILLIAMS has a lot of toil ahead of him yet. Very heavy rain fell during the late afternoon and night. Returned to the "MUNIARA" and spent the night aboard.

1st DECEMBER, 1953 : Weighed anchor and sailed out through JOHNSTON'S Pass thence on a course E+S to the extreme end of the SUDEST Reef thence on a course NEXN+N to ABALETI. Rough seas made the voyage not altogether a pleasant one. Mr. OSBORNE went ashore, this being his home. Spent the night aboard the "MUNIARA."

2nd DECEMBER, 1953 : Utilising the ship's dinghy transferred all the patrol stores to the BETU Rest House situated at the mouth of the VIEVE River. Conferred with Village Constables and Councillors advising all of the proposed patrol route and objectives, including the forthcoming Census. The m.v. "KOOHWARRA" arrived ABALETI from BWAGAOIA in search of repairs, with the Rev. KEMP (M.O.M.) and Mr. SCARIET aboard. Walked through to the village of CHIA in the afternoon. Inspected village and housing. Routine administration. Returned to BETU Rest House where patrol spent the night.

3rd DECEMBER, 1953 : m.v. "MUNIARA" departed from GRIFFEN POINT (SUDEST Island). Checked census of the ABALETI group of villages. Medical inspection carried out in conjunction with census. Routine administration. m.v. "KOOHWARRA" departed for BAMBWA in the late afternoon. Walked through to the Medical Aid Post in the charge of N.M.O. TADUA-MUGWE. Checked on the in-patients and none in a serious condition. Then visited ABALETI Plantation and remained as Mrs. OSBORNE (Senior) guest for dinner. Returned to BETU Rest House where patrol spent the night.

4th DECEMBER, 1953 : Crossed the VIEVE River and walked along the beach which was up to four inches deep in course pumice then behind a mangrove and nipa fringe across the GOLIFU Creek and MUOP Creek and so to NAKWA village. Inspected village and housing. Returned by the same route to the mouth of the VIEVE River and through ABALETI Plantation thence across the BUBU Creek and a short climb up to the first of the two NADARA villages. Inspected village and housing. Routine administration. Thence down and across two creeks, forming a junction, known as the IUBU No. 1 and IUBU No. 2 Creeks. Another short climb to the second of the NADARA Villages. Recrossed the IUBU Creeks and then returned to the mouth of the VIEVE River and so to the Rest House. Patrol gear loaded on to canoes and then on feet through nipa, mangrove and sage swamp, across the NIOWO Creek, NIUBU Creek and a short climb again to CHIA (previously visited on 2nd December.) From CHIA Village across the NDIUBU, BOBU, DOBU, MOPU, GEBU, TOBU, IOBU Creeks and a fair climb up to PIANGWARO village. Inspected village and housing. From PIANGWARO village across the FWABU and TANABU Creeks to the village of KWANAGA. One of the old ROSSEL Island Chiefs named MBOA lives in this village. He served as a Village Constable from 19/2/1914 to 30/6/1945 - 31 years. From KWANAGA village across the FWIABU Creek to IOBU Village. Inspected village and housing. From IOBU village across the DEBU and MBOBU Creeks and so to MBE'EWIABU village. Inspected village and housing. Thence across the N'GA and KAM Creeks to CHIARA villages. Inspected village and housing. From CHIARA village across the FWIKBI Creek, thence the M'BU River and GERGER Creek and so to BWALABWAB village where a rest house is situated. BWALABWAB village overlooks the PANABIEBI River. As we had had a hard day walking no further work was attempted. Patrol spent the night in the BWALABWAB Rest House.



4th DECEMBER, 1952 : Raining heavily in the early morning. Checked census for the EAST POINT group of villages. Routine administration. Inspected the village of BWALAWAB and housing. People in this group appear most contented lot. Settling minor civil suits. Patrol spent the night again in the BWALAWAB rest house.

6th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration and book work. With some of the young men and youths of BWALAWAB proceeded by canoe up the PANABISI River. Spent the latter part of the afternoon fishing and shooting - with favourable results. Returned to the BWALAWAB rest house where the patrol again spent the night.

7th DECEMBER, 1953 : From KIMAWAB rest house down to the PANABISI River which was crossed by canoe. Then on foot across the GALOBO, IREBU, KAPU, IRI and WANU Creeks to IGIO village. From IGIO village across the KWAIERU, IIRBU, BWEREBU and KREYS Creeks then ascended a long slow climb to the crest of Mount NEMBE. Thence down to the HO'GE Creek and on to the PLOBO River. Followed the left bank of the PLOBO River down and across the tributaries F'HOBO Creek and IONO Creek at which junction the PLOBO becomes the KWIEVE River. Thence across the WAPU, BILIBO, VIEPO, MBORO, WORO and KIPO Creeks to PENE Village. This village is beautifully situated and is well planted with hibiscus and aretons. Inspected village and housing. From PENE village down to the WALANGI Creek, thence across the WODO, POBO, TEKIBU and BIABU Creeks to CHEKE Village. Inspected village and housing. This village is where another of the old ROSSSEL Island chiefs named MUGHE resides. A fine type of old man, and immensely proud. CHEKE is another ideally situated village with a long view to WOVADA Harbour. From CHEKE village across the WABU River to DORAWABUNU Village. Inspected village and housing. From this village followed the left bank of the WABU River down to JIKJO Village. Rest house at JIKJO in very good condition. From JIKJO walked through to the Catholic Mission Station at St. MARY PA and shared a supper with Rev. Fr. Murphy, the Priest in charge. Returned to the rest house at JIKJO. Check the census for the JIKJO group of villages. Patrol spent the night in the JIKJO rest house.

8th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. Inspected village and housing. A regular evaluation of Savings Bank Business including no less than 9 deposits and 8 New accounts. Fr. MURPHY visited village in late afternoon. Visited St. MARY PA as a guest for dinner. Returned to the JIKJO rest house where patrol again spent the night.

9th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. More Savings Bank business. Inspected commencement of small village rice crop. Discussing economic potential with villagers in regard to copra and treenuts shell in particular. Visited St. MARY PA again and escorted over the Hospital, Church and School. Remained as Fr. MURPHY's guest for dinner. Returned to JIKJO Rest House where the patrol again spent the night.

10th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. Settling of minor civil suits. From JIKJO village walked through to DIAORA Village where watched village men and women working on a sago-making 'bee.' Then from DIAORA proceeded by canoe across the Bay to HENON Island (SHIKAMAR's Island) where some time in the 1860's no less than 357 Chinese found their way in to the Cooking Pots of the Rossel Islanders. The Rossel Islanders do not speak of the incident very much I understand nowadays. Returned to JIKJO Village. Routine administration. Patrol again spent the night in the JIKJO Rest house.



11th DECEMBER, 1953 : Departed JINJO village and walked through St. MARY PA thence across the REBU, KABU and TOBU Creeks to the first of the DIAORA villages. Thence across the UMABU Creek to the other DIAORA village. Inspected village and housing. Then from DIAORA village across the BWIAMADOBU and NGANOA Creeks to the first of the PUBA villages. Thence across the PUBA Creek and PUBA River to the main PUBA village. Inspected village and housing. Then from PUBA village across the MBAVA and UMABU Creeks and then followed a long steep climb up to the top of Mount LEOCOCHIO. Then down and across the PWERE Creek and the YEGU River to the WABANENU Native Plantation. Years ago there used to be a Rest house in this Plantation but no longer used by patrols. Thence across the VIOBO River. Near the banks of this river were huge stacks of freshly made sage in preparation for a feast which was in the offing after the patrol's departure. Then from the VIOBO River followed a walk to VIEME Village. Inspected village and housing. An old man named MLENIJA recounted Mr. F. OSBORNE (deceased in 1926) arrival on ROSSEL Island in 1903. MLENIJA was at that time a newly married man which makes him no youngster, of course. An interesting person to talk with. From VIEME village across the PUMO River which river was followed down to the POBO Creek and then to TUMUBWIA village. Inspected village and housing. Thence across the PUMO River to CHAMBA village. Inspected village and housing. From CHAMBA followed a long steep climb to the top of Mount CHIALIJO, and thence down to the BUWO River. Thence across the BEBU Creek to NEVOGWU village. Inspected village and housing. From NEVOGWU down to PERAO, a canoe place, on the shores of WULUNGA BAY. Here we boarded canoes and sailed across WULUNGA BAY to the rest house at KWERA. Routine administration. Settling minor civil suits. Patrol spent the night in the KWERA rest house.

12th DECEMBER, 1953 : Checked census for the WULUNGA BAY group of villages. Routine administration. Very heavy rain in the late afternoon. Patrol spent another night in the rest house at KWERA.

13th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. Inspected village and housing. Savings Bank business. Patrol spent another night in the KWERA rest house.

14th DECEMBER, 1953 : From the KWERA rest house on foot. Across the TOWAI'I and NEPENU Creeks to KONEJO village. Inspected village and housing. Thence walked on to WEIME village, situated on the shores of WULUNGA BAY. Inspected village and housing. Then partly retraced steps towards KONEJO and took another track and walked through to PAMA village. Inspected village and housing. Then returned to KONEJO village. From KONEJO village across the TAVIU, LIUBU, N'NOP, PIOBO Creeks to MALA village. Inspected village and housing. Now commenced to rain heavily. From MALA village across the TIABO, TUMBU, IEBU, IUBU and TOBU Creeks. Ten turned off the main track and walked thigh-deep through evil-smelling mangrove swamp to N'DAWA village. I believe that pre-war there was a rest house at N'DAWA. Inspected village and housing. Found some edible berries, purplish in colour a cross between a blood cherry and a guava called by the natives "JEBA." Quite plentiful and good eating. Returned through the mangrove swamp to the main track. Thence across the PELEBO, GABU and IOMBAIU Creeks and through the IOMBAIU Native Plantation. Thence across the PIANABU, XABUBU and MIUBU Creeks to MOUTU village. Inspected village and housing. Thence a short walk on to GELE Village. Inspected village and housing. Thence across the PIONU and PWOBU Creeks to N'JE village. This is also the rest house site. Checked the census for MORBA group of villages. Routine administration. Savings



Bank business. Routine administration. Raining heavily at night. Patrol spent the night in the N'JE Rest house.

15th DECEMBER, 1953 : Very heavy rain in the early morning. Routine administration. Inspected village and housing. Thence by canoe to WULU ISLAND landing at WULUGNA village on the South-eastern end of WULU Island. Inspected village and housing. Then walked the length of the island along the ridges to the two KWINEBE villages. Inspected villages and housing. The KWINEBE villages are situated near the Western end of WULU Island. Retraced steps back to WULUGNA and again boarded the canoes. Sailed across WULIA Passage back to N'JE arriving in the rain. Patrol spent the night in the rest house.

16th DECEMBER, 1953 : From N'JE village walking along the coast to KWAIARA village. Inspected village and housing. Then followed a series of climbs up and down and thence across the NGALABO, IANABWEI and GIDIBO Creeks to PWEPO village. Inspected village and housing. From PWEPO village across the POMUBO, WUNGBU, PWENNEIBU, MEWEKIMBU and PO Creeks to DARANU village. Inspected village and housing. Thence across the PO Creek and a short climb up to another DARANU village. Inspected village and housing. Retraced steps to first DARANU village. From DARANU and across the KOMOBO and TIABU Creeks to BIBIWEMBA village. Inspected village and housing. From BIBIWEMBA there followed a long steep and arduous climb and then down and across the BIEPO and LEBE Creeks to TEUIU village. Inspected village and housing. Thence on and across the PUIO and HUMUBO Creeks to DIANG village. Inspected village and housing. Thence across the mud flat to IMI village. Inspected village and housing. From IMI across the NOBU and TOBO Creeks to KARIU village. Inspected village and housing and then returned by the same route to IMI village. Here at IMI village boarded canoes and sailed straight across IONGA BAY to the rest house at IOUIU. The walking was hard in the early stages and as it was late no further work attempted. Patrol spent the night in the IOUIU rest house.

17th DECEMBER, 1953 : Checked census of the IONGA BAY group of villages. Routine administration. Savings Bank business. Settling of minor civil suits. The patrol spent the night again at the IOUIU rest house.

18th DECEMBER, 1953 : From the IOUIU rest house across the BUIEMBU Creek to GABALEI village. Inspected village and housing. Returned by same route to the rest house. Thence following the IONGA BAY shoreline round walked to VICBO village. Inspected village and housing. Then from VICBO village across the WIA'A, KAPO, TIENABO, BEVU and MBO Creeks to the newly constructed M.O.M. School at MUIU. Saw students at work under the native teacher. Then from MUIU across the IEMREBU, BABU, TUBU, PANEBU, LOBO, DOBO, TOA, BICUBO, TALIUTALA, PIEBU, TAPI, GWABO and WAU Creeks to PWARAMHEI Village (also known as EWADABA village). Inspected village and housing. From PWARAMHEI village across the BUEMBEM, WINIBU, KANADA and IKABU Creeks to the waiting canoes. By canoe sailed round the headland and then in to Dixon Bay and landed at BIABA village. Inspected village and housing. Rejoined canoes and sailed across DIXON Bay, round the peninsula and so in to TRYON Bay landing at the rest house at DALANGWA. Routine administration. Patrol spent the night in the DALANGWA rest house.

19th DECEMBER, 1953 : Checked census of the DOMINU group of villages. Routine administration. Savings Bank business. Patrol spent the night again at the DALANGWA rest house.



30th DECEMBER, 1953 : Fever abated. Influenza persisting. Rev. Fr. MURPHY together with the three Sisters from St. MARY PA travelled on the m.v. "St. PATRICK" to NIMGA. Up and the day spent resting. Patrol again spent the night in the JINJO rest house.

31st DECEMBER, 1953 : Feeling much better. Day spent resting. Patrol again spent the night in the JINJO rest house.

1st JANUARY, 1954 : On the small M.S.C. launch departed JINJO and returned to DALANGWA (TRYON BAY) where saw the m.v. "HEKANA" with Mr. A.D.O. J.S. McLEOD and Dr. C. TURNER aboard. Mail from BWAGADIA, including the Anthropological notes for the Local Examination. Then on by M.S.C. Launch to BWAIMI village. Inspected village and housing. On again by launch to BAMBWA village and rest house. Routine administration. Patrol spent the night in the BAMBWA rest house. Severe storm at night - raving part of the rest house roofing.

2nd JANUARY, 1954 : Checked census for BAMBWA group of villages. Routine administration. Patrol spent night in the BAMBWA rest house again. Another severe storm during night with heavy rain.

3rd JANUARY, 1954 : Routine administration. Inspected BAMBWA village and housing. Raining heavily. Walked through to BWAMBE village. Inspected village and housing. Returned to BAMBWA village where the patrol again spent the night in rest house.

4th JANUARY, 1954 : From BAMBWA rest house by canoes to NICHAGOMO village. Inspected village and houses. Walked along shoreline to BAMBWA village (known as little BAMBWA). Inspected village and housing. Boarded canoes again and sailed on to GWEDINU village and rest house. Routine administration. Settling minor civil suits. Conducted Court for Native Matters - charge of adultery - conviction registered. Heavy rain during afternoon and night. Patrol spent the night in the GWEDINU rest house.

5th JANUARY, 1954 : Checked census of the SAMAY group of villages. Savings bank business. Mr. J.S. McLEOD, A.D.O., Dr. C. TURNER and Mr. R. OSBORNE visited GWEDINU by launch en route to BAMPWA. Dr. TURNER lined people and conducted medical inspection. Prisoner convicted in Court for Native Matters handed over to Mr. McLEOD with Warrant of Imprisonment. Routine administration. Patrol spent the night in the GWEDINU rest house.

6th JANUARY, 1954 : Conducted land investigation on the land known as BWAMB which has been applied for by the Methodist Overseas Mission. Land marked and a traverse of the land made. All owners prepared to sell to the Administration. Routine administration. Settling minor civil suits. Patrol spent the night again in the GWEDINU rest house.

7th JANUARY, 1954 : From GWEDINU rest house by canoe and proceeded up the PWELA River and through the PWENE Creek to DOALJO village. Inspected village and housing. Still by canoes proceeded up the BUWEM River to TEBEMBI village. Inspected village and housing. Still by canoe proceeded up the BUWEM River to FOWENI village. Inspected village and housing. Continued up the BUWEM by canoe to the canoe limit. Canoe tied up and then a short climb up and down and back to the banks of the BUWEM River which we now crossed. A short walk through to GABAGABA village. Inspected village and housing. Then on foot from GABAGABA village across the IWAMA Creek and a good steady walk to MANAWUI village. The first officer to visit MANAWUI village was Mr. C.F. CHAMPION, A.R.M. during 1933. The village was next visited



20th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. Inspected DALANGWA village and housing. Patrol spent the night again in the DALANGWA rest house. Very heavy rain at night.

21st DECEMBER, 1953 : From DALANGWA rest house on foot across the EGO'O and DOHO Creeks to DOMIJO village. Inspected village and housing. The old Paramount Chief of Russell Island named WAGA lives at DOMIJO and I spent some considerable time listening to his tales. He remembers the arrival of the first Governor on Russell Island - in the 1880's. It is only in the past two years that his old age has curtailed his travelling about Russell Island. However, he is still recognized (by the Russell Islanders) as being the Paramount Chief. He will in due course, I am told, be succeeded by his eldest surviving son. From DOMIJO followed the ridges along to BWALONGA village. Inspected village and housing. Then down and across the TOBU Creek and through the KA'ETE Native Plantation and across the BEMBO Creek to DADA village. Inspected village and housing. From DADA across the MIO, WHO and MOLE Creeks to the Medical Aid Post in the charge of F.M.A. DEMUIC-PIBO. This part of journey in very heavy rain. The Aid Post is situated at YILANU (popularly called DOMINU.) From the Aid Post walked through to the M.O.M. School and Church at IRLUSHELM. Still raining heavily. Walked back along shore line to the DALANGWA rest house. Feeling very feverish (temperature 103°) and retired to bed. Patrol again spent the night in the DALANGWA rest house.

22nd DECEMBER, 1953 : High fever and remained in bed. Taking quinine. Patrol spent the night again in the DALANGWA rest house.

23rd DECEMBER, 1953 : High fever and remained in bed. Still taking quinine. Patrol spent the night again in the DALANGWA rest house.

24th DECEMBER, 1953 : JINJO (M.S.C.) launch arrived at DALANGWA. Taken aboard and travelled on the launch to JINJO village where met by Rev. Fr. MURPHY. Still feverish and taking quinine. Visited St. MARY PA in order to view the concert performed by the native students. This was performed excellently and the entire dialogue was in English. Distribution of School Prizes. The Speech Night was a great success. Returned to the JINJO rest house after vomiting and spent the night in the rest house in a fever.

25th DECEMBER, 1953 : Still feverish and taking quinine. Visited St. MARY PA in afternoon in order to see the School Sports. Returned to JINJO rest house where patrol again spent the night.

26th DECEMBER, 1953 : High fever and day spent in bed. M.V. "ERIAM" (M.O.M.) arrived ex MISIMA with mail. The text-books for local Examination received. Patrol spent the night again in the JINJO rest house.

27th DECEMBER, 1953 : Fever and day spent in bed. First signs of influenza, in addition. Patrol spent the night again in the JINJO rest house.

28th DECEMBER, 1953 : Still with fever and influenza. Day spent in bed. Patrol spent the night again in the JINJO rest house.

29th DECEMBER, 1953 : Still with fever and influenza. Day spent in bed. Patrol spent the night in the JINJO rest house again.



by W/O JAMES, P.O. (A.N.G.A.U.) during 1944. Our visit made the third visit to this particular village. Took a different route back to GABAGABA village - going via the IEMA and UOU Creeks to a garden place at KIAPWI where the Councillor's wife had steaming pots of taro, sweet potato ready for the patrol. Then back across the UOU and IEMA Creeks to GABAGABA village. Walked back to the canoe and then returned by the outward route to the GWEDINU rest house. Savings bank business. Settling minor civil suits. Patrol spent the night again in the GWEDINU rest house.

8th JANUARY, 1954 . Preparing documents and vouchers relating to Transfer of Land from Natives to the Crown in respect of the land known as BWEDE. Transaction finalised and native vendors paid. Routine administration. Patrol spent the night again in the GWEDINU rest house.

9th JANUARY, 1954 : By canoe from GWEDINU rest house to TABULEI village. Inspected village and housing. Then on again by canoe to NJARU village. Inspected village and housing. Then on foot to DOMBE village. Inspected village and housing. Walked on to BWALAGOGABA village. Inspected village and housing. Walked on to TIPU village and rest house. Inspected village and housing. Routine administration. Mr. R. OSBORNE called at TIPU village. Extended an invitation to go to EVELATI Plantation for the weekend. This invitation accepted and went by launch to EVELATI where spent the night as Mr. OSBORNE's guest.

10th JANUARY, 1954 : At EVELATI Plantation. Bro. MURRAY (M.S.C.) arrived on NIMOQA on the m.v. "St. PATRICK." Late afternoon returned by dinghy and outboard engine to TIPU rest house where the patrol spent the night.

11th JANUARY, 1954 : Checked census of the NJARU group of villages. Savings Bank business. Routine administration. Patrol spent the night again in the TIPU rest house.

12th JANUARY, 1954 : Walked from TIPU rest house through to the Methodist Overseas Mission School and Church at WAKADAKWABU. Carried out Land investigation regarding this Land and made a compass traverse and clearly marked the boundaries of the land. People prepared to dispose of the land known as WAKADAKWABU. Bro. MURRAY arrived from ABALETI aboard the m.v. "St. PATRICK." He was en route to NIMOQA. Patrol spent the night again in the TIPU rest house.

13th JANUARY, 1954 : Prepared documents, contingencies, etc. to finalise Transfer of Land by Native to the Crown in respect of the land known as WAKADAKWABU. Vendors paid in full. Routine administration. Patrol again spent the night in the TIPU rest house.

14th JANUARY, 1954 : Walked to M.O.K. site known as TOPANGULIAGO. Carried out Land investigation and made a compass traverse and clearly marked the boundaries of the land. Owners prepared to sell. Prepared report in respect of this Land. Routine administration. Patrol again spent the night in the TIPU rest house.

15th JANUARY, 1954 : Completed report on Land known as TOPANGULIAGO. Routine administration. Savings Bank business. From TIPU rest house across the NYA BAY to IUOGWI village. Inspected village and housing. Returned to TIPU rest house where the patrol again spent the night.



16th JANUARY, 1954 : From the TIPU rest house by canoe and proceeded up the NYA BAY and in to the NIESE River thence passed the Junction of the NGOBU and BWALE Creeks, following the course of the BWALE Creek up. At canoe limit tied up canoe. Walked through to GWENANDO village. Inspected village and housing. Thence on foot across the IUOBO Creek to IENENGA village. Inspected village and housing. Walked through to DANBE village. Inspected village and housing. Returned to IENENGA village and then walked back to the canoe. By the same route back to NYA BAY and landed at the M.S.C. Church and School at GWEWA. Then by canoe back to the TIPU rest house. Then loaded patrol gear in to canoes and proceeded by canoe to the rest house at BETU - so completing a full circuit of ROSSEL Island. At Mr. R. OSBORNE's invitation spent the night at EVELATI Plantation.

17th JANUARY, 1954 : Day of rest. Observed. Spent the night again at EVELATI Plantation.

18th JANUARY, 1954 : Escorted over the Plantation and shown copra, trochus and shipbuilding work in progress. Discussing these matters with Messrs. R. & H. OSBORNE. Spent the night again at EVELATI Plantation.

19th JANUARY, 1954 : Clerical work relating to the patrol. Spent the night again at EVELATI Plantation.

20th JANUARY, 1954 : Clerical work and checking map computations. Spent the night again at EVELATI Plantation.

21st JANUARY, 1954 : Clerical work - checking census computations. Entering up census sheets, etc. Spent the night again at EVELATI Plantation.

22nd JANUARY, 1954 : In company with Mr. R. OSBORNE aboard the launch "WEIWEI" travelled to LOA (ANBIE) ISLAND. Shown new type of Hot air driers which are producing a high grade of copra. Messrs. OSBORNE are, however, experiencing some difficulty in obtaining a regular temperature throughout the entire drier at present. Returned to EVELATI Plantation where spent the night.

23rd JANUARY, 1954 : Discussing Land Leases with Messrs. R. & H. OSBORNE. Proceeded to BETU rest house. Savings Bank business. Routine administration. M.V. "MUNIARA" arrived at TAMBANBA (SUDWEST ISLAND). Received mail from BWAGACIA including radio advising date of local examination to be 21st February, 1954. Patrol spent the night in the BETU Rest House.

24th JANUARY, 1954 : Raining heavily during day. Patrol gear placed aboard the m.v. "MUNIARA" and patrol spent the night aboard ready for a daylight departure.

25th JANUARY, 1954 : M.V. "MUNIARA" weighted anchor at daylight. From ABALATI on an East course to the YUMA Passage and then in through the GOLD RUSH CHANNEL to GRIFFEN POINT. From GRIFFEN POINT the "MUNIARA" proceeded to NIMOIA ISLAND. Thence to KAPANDA Plantation on PANAWINA Island where the "MUNIARA" anchored for the night. Spent the night aboard.

26th JANUARY, 1954 : Loading copra from KAPANDA Plantation. Weighed anchor and sailed on to MOTURINA ISLAND where the "MUNIARA" anchored for the night due to adverse weather conditions. Spent the night aboard.

27th JANUARY, 1954 : From MOTURINA on to the DEBOYNE LAGOON and anchored offshore from NIVANI. Rendezvous with the launch "HUAKATA" with Mr. F.I. DAVIES, Cadet P.O. in charge. Set sail immediately for MISIMA ISLAND and arrived BWAGACIA in early afternoon. Met by Mr. J.S. McLEOD, A.D.O.



**INTRODUCTION :** The patrol originally intended to cover the islands of ROSSSEL and SULEST. However, due to notification from the District Commissioner, SAMARAI in regard to the forthcoming local Examination it was decided to return immediately to HWAGAOIA in preference to spending only a week or ten days on SULEST Island. This was done with the sanction of Mr. McLEOD, A.D.O. HWAGAOIA.

The patrol of ROSSSEL ISLAND was intentionally not rushed and particular pains were taken to visit every village and make contact with all the natives on the island. In all sixty-six (66) villages were visited during the patrol.

Rain fell on forty-nine (49) of the sixty (60) days of the patrol and to this I attribute the bout of malaria and influenza. This was particularly miserable as it occurred over the Christmas period.

Mosquitoes were not very troublesome on ROSSSEL Island. However, the sandflies were a trial - particularly in the EAST POINT, SAMAN and NJARU areas.

I was impressed by the countless thousands of Milipedes seen during the patrol. In the area between WULUNGA BAY and MORBA groups of villages the tracks were just seething with these. Colour varies from a black, to brownish hues and even greys.

A number of snakes were seen although these are all reported to be of the non-poisonous variety.

In view of the amount of swampy land and marshes on ROSSSEL Island I was amazed that not one leech was seen by the patrol. The Islanders say, however, that there are leeches on the island.

The patrol was well received by the natives and gifts of food were freely made in all villages. Relations between patrol personnel and villagers were excellent at all times.

LOKUA	GABALEI	VIOFO		
DOALEU	PWAMAREI LADA	BIAMBA DALANGWA	DOMEJO BWADU	BWALONGWA
BAMBWA	BAMBWA	BAMBWE		
BAMAS	BIONAGONG TEGEMEREI TABULEI	BAMBWA MOBWEI	GWEDINU GABAGABA	DOAIJO KANABWUI
NJARU	NJARU IUOGWA	DOMBE LEHNGA	BWAGAGOGABA GWEWANDU	TIPU DAMBE

A total of 334 (three hundred and thirty-four) houses were seen and inspected in these villages. This is an average of five (5) houses per village.

Details of the numbers of houses per group of villages is as follows :-

Vide over-leaf...



**ROADS AND BRIDGES :** All the roads used by the patrol were in surprisingly good condition. In several places the roads lead along the sago, nipa and mangrove fringes and first-class roads are not possible but even under such circumstances the road is well cleared. It is some years since roads were last used by patrols and in view of this I anticipated that the roads would be in poor shape. However, I previously wrote that the Rossel Islanders do not possess any number of canoes. This, of course, accounts for the condition of the roads. The people use the roads and consequently they maintain them. I was so impressed by the roads that it was unnecessary to issue any instructions regarding their maintenance.

Prior to departing BWAGACIA I was advised that it was impossible to walk anywhere on Rossel Island. This is quite false, of course. The roads compare with any I have seen elsewhere. A little rough and steep in places of course.

There are no bridges on Rossel Island.

**VILLAGES :** In all sixty-six (66) villages were visited and inspected. These are divided into ten groups as under :-

<u>GROUP NAME</u>	<u>COMPRISING VILLAGES OF</u>			
ABALETI	MAKWA	NADARA	GHIA	PIANGWARO
EAST POINT	KWALAGA DFALABWAB	IOBU IGIO	MBE'EWIABU	CHIXARA
JINJO	PEHE DIAORA	OHIGE PUBA	DONAGWABUMU	JINJO
WULUNGA BAY	VIZHE KONEJO	TUMUBWIA WRIME	GHAMBA PAMA	NEVOGWU MALA
MORRA	NDAWA KWALARA WULUGHA	MOUTU BIBIWERMBA KWINEBE	GELE PWEPPO	NJE DARANU
IONGA BAY	TRUIU GABALEI	DIANG VIOBO	IMI	KARTU
DOMIEU	PWARAMERI DALA	BIAMBA DALANGWA	DOMEJO BWADU	DWALONGWA
BAMBWA	BALEWA	BAMBWE		
SAMAN	BTEWAGOMO TEGHEHEI TABOLEI	BAMBWA MOBWEI	GWEDINU GABAGABA	DOALJU MANAWWUI
NJARU	NJARU IUOGWA	DOMHE LEWENGA	BWAGAGOGABA GWENLANDO	TIFU DAMBE

A total of 334 (three hundred and thirty-four) houses were seen and inspected in these villages. This is an average of five (5) houses per village.

Details of the numbers of houses per group of villages is as follows :-

Vide over-leaf...



<u>NAME OF GROUP</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>No. of HOUSES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
ABALETTI	4	23	100
EAST POINT	6	25	115
JINJO	6	43	260
WULUNGA BAY	8	41	174
MORBA	10	35	132
IONGA BAY	6	16	79
DOMINU	7	53	248
BAMBWA	2	7	34
SAMAN	9	47	149
NJARU	8	44	180

All villages were in very good condition and well-kept with the one exception of NIWA. It was obvious that the villages are maintained regularly and that they are 'lived in.' These villages are netahow villages kept and maintained only for the patrolling officers.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS : There are eight (8) Village Constables and eighteen (18) Village Councillors on Reesal Isl. S. All appear to be working well and should be proud of their achievements.

All groups but IONGA BAY and BAMBWA have Village Constables. The Village Constables of MORBA and WULUNGA BAY Groups have been looking after law and order in the IONGA BAY area for some years past. A recommendation for a Village Constable to look after the six (6) IONGA BAY villages is being made on the appropriate form.

The Village Constable at SAMAN looks after the two BAMBWA villages. I see no reason for the appointment of a Village Constable to this group.

V.C. No. 16 BELIBAI of NJARU Group resigned on account of deafness during the patrol. Village Councillor MONGWA of NJARU group has been recommended to replace him and is at present acting in the capacity of Village Constable - on probation until the appointment is approved - or otherwise.

Councillor TEBAU of VIOBO village (IONGA BAY) has died since the previous patrol. No replacement was requested as the people prefer to await the result of the appointment of a Village Constable - if approved.

There was previously only one Councillor in the SAMAN group (9 villages). At request approval was given for another Councillor to be elected. The man chosen by the people was NOYO of MANABWUI (SAMAN). A very fine type of individual.

When Councillor MONGWA was selected for the post of Village Constable of NJARU group he left a vacancy which has been filled by PATI - elected by the people.

All Village Constables have been paid up to 30th June, 1953 excepting BELIBAI who was paid up to 31st December, 1951 from which date retirement effective. An amount of £15-10-0d. was needed to cover these payments.

CENSUS : This was the principal object of the patrol. Census sheets have been compiled in full and copies are attached to this report. The total population of Reesal is 1,479 which is an increase since the last census was completed. There were no defaulters at the times of census taking. Adequate warning, of course, was given in all instances. Census was checked in accordance with the ten (10) Groups listed previously.



ANTHROPOLOGICAL : I have no anthropological observations to add to those already made on the Rossel Islanders.

CARRIERS : All patrol stores were moved by canoes during the course of the patrol. Hire of canoes and payment of crew made with trade tobacco.

MISSIONS : Two mission bodies are represented on Rossel Island. The Roman Catholic (M.S.C.) and the Methodist Overseas Mission. However, only the former have any European representation. The Methodists were the original mission on Rossel (under the old Gentlemen's Agreement) but they have never had an European Missionary based there. About three (3) years ago Rev. Fr. MURPHY selected a site at JINJO (St. MARY PA). A little over 18 months ago he was joined by three Sisters.

From it would seem that the Eastern end of Rossel Island is predominantly Roman Catholic whilst the Western end remain Methodist inclined. However, the Methodists are only represented by native Catechists and teachers and in consequence it would appear that it is only a matter of time and the whole island will be converted. However, this is of course, understandable in view of the amount of work being done by the R.C Mission as against that being done by the M.O.M.

A number of natives approached me during the patrol in order to ascertain if the Administration favoured any particular Mission. Naturally, all the people who so enquired were advised that they are free to choose whichever Mission they wish and that the Administration did not favour any one Mission as against any other. This is one of the basic 'freedoms' as laid down by the United Nations Charter.

FIREARMS : There are only two (2) Shotguns in the possession of natives on Rossel Island. Seven (7) natives are in possession of Special Arms Permits and two (2) natives are in possession of duplicates of Employer's Arms Permits - neither of whom has a shotgun in his possession. All permits have been renewed up until the end of 1954 or January, 1955 as the case may be.

LAW AND JUSTICE : Only one (1) native appeared before the Court for Native Matters during the patrol. He was charged under Section 24(1)(3) of the Regulations and convicted.

REST HOUSES : There are ten (10) rest houses on Rossel Island - one for each group of villages. All were in a good state of repair and are adequate for the purpose which they serve. The best rest house was that at GWEDINU (SAMAN group).

TRAVELLING TIMES :- No times have been recorded as all cargo was taken by canoes.

RECRUITING : There was no indication that the villages on Rossel Island were over-recruited.

LANGUAGES : The Rossel Island languages are very difficult to understand and even more difficult to record on paper. All natives on Rossel Island are able to understand all other natives on the island even though there are two basic dialects. I recorded word lists for both dialects but after speaking with Fr. MURPHY of JINJO am inclined to believe that they would not be of any real value. For that reason I am not including them as appendices to this report. If they should be required I could send them on request.

The names of the two dialects are :-

**YELI-NU-CHIE and YELI-GON-CHIE**



The TELEKONUMI dialect is spoken by the people in the eastern end of Russell Island whilst YALEKONUMI is the dialect spoken by those in the west. Various groups speaking these dialects are as under :-

<u>TELEKONUMI</u>	<u>YALEKONUMI</u>	<u>BOTH DIALECTS</u>
AVAIKAI	MOKIA	WULIKA BAY
EAST POINT	DOMIA	IONGA BAY
JINVO	BARBA	
KJARI	SAMAI	

RECRUITS FOR R.P.A.N.G.C. : No volunteers offered to serve.

RECRUITS FOR P.I.P. : No volunteers offered to serve.

COST OF THE PATROL : Stores expended by the patrol are listed in detail on the Patrol Report Jacket (back page).

VILLAGE CONSTABLE'S PAY : All Village Constables pay was brought up to date to the 30th June, 1953. An amount of £15-10-0d was expended for this purpose.

CONCLUSION : The patrol was a routine administrative patrol with its main objective a completion of the 1953-54 census and an excellent opportunity to get to know the Russell Islanders.

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY : Individual reports on personnel accompanying the patrol are as under :-

FIG. No. 5722 CONSTABLE ITOHIMA : Lacks interest in his work. Inclined to laziness and a failure as a senior Constable.

*James D. Clark*

HERBERT E. CLARK.

OFFICER OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.  
1st February, 1954

FIG. No. 5044 CONSTABLE GICIANA : Lacks interest in his work.

*James D. Clark*

HERBERT E. CLARK.

OFFICER OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.  
1st February, 1954

FIG. No. 7527 CONSTABLE VARAKA : Young, keen, energetic and the makings of a good Constable.

*James D. Clark*

HERBERT E. CLARK.

OFFICER OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

ATTACHMENTS TO THIS REPORT : Copies of Village Population Register showing gender figures for the groups censused for the 1953-54 year.

Tracing of an enlargement of Admiralty Chart No. 2124 showing villages visited during the patrol.

This patrol report submitted in quadruplicate to the Assistant District Officer, SOAIG/OIA for your information, necessary action and comment please.

*James D. Clark*  
HERBERT E. CLARK, PATROL OFFICER.



7830-6-207

11th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
Salmon

Patrol Report MILIMA No. 2/54-54.

The Report submitted by Mr. H. W. Clark of his sixty day Patrol of all villages on Rossel Island and completed late in January this year, is acknowledged.

Mr. Clark has obviously made a very thorough and painstaking Patrol and as usual, has reported very fully and competently on his observations and patrol activities while on the island.

In the latter part of the paragraph on 'Native Affairs', Mr. Clark speaks of the good opportunities for a Co-operative Society there, with regard to copra, trochus shells and copal gum. If Mr. Graham has not already done so, and is not already supervising as many co-operative activities as he can manage, it might be possible for him to visit the island and see whether it is practicable to assist these people to make economic progress and develop their natural resources through co-operative enterprise.

The native situation was apparently very fair at the time of the patrol, villages, roads and warehouses in particular being generally in good condition.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, I.D.S.P.

*Not  
Duroes  
1/5/54*



Missina

3 of 53/54

R. K. Greaney.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/4 - 3.55/54.

Sub District Office  
MISIMA  
Silve Bay District.  
20th May 1954

MISIMA PATROL REPORT No 3 - 1954/54.

Officer conducting patrol: Mr. R. E. Greaney P. O.

Area patrolled: Sudest Island.

Objects of patrol:

1. Conduct Census Check.
2. Routine Administration.
3. Inspection villages and gardens etc..
4. Attend general matters - GSB affairs etc...

Duration of Patrol: 5th April 1954 to 15th May 1954.

Number of days: 41

Personnel accompanying patrol:

Mr. F. I. Davies C. P. O.  
A.C. WABANA - Reg. No. 7587  
A.C. AJAI - " " 2532  
A.C. POPO - " " 7915

Map References: Army Sheet series: 5 mls - 1 " LOUISIAN ARCHIEPLOGO.

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Monday 5th April 1954.

Departed BUAGAOIA at 0845 by N.V. Nukata.  
Anchored at Grassy Island at 1545 hrs.

Tuesday 6th April 1954:

Proceeded Misima at 0615 in heavy rain - dropped mail and carried on to Whiffen Pt arriving at 1115. Patrol gear offloaded, and Nukata departed for Misima at 1515 hrs. Mr. Davies and self visited Catholic Mission station.

Wednesday 7th April.

Entire day spent in supervising repairs to the Patrol Post.



Diary

Thursday 8th April 1954:

Commenced and completed census check of GESILA TARANGKA and NARIHELE groups. Talk with villagers. Interview village officials. Attend survey Special Lease a/c H. Pierce.

Friday 9th April.

Inspected villages, gardens etc in the Narihele area. Heavy rain prevented inspection other areas. Further discussion with village officials. Extract census figures.

Saturday 10th April.

Inspection all villages etc in the GESILA and TARANGKA areas. Heavy rain again. Cleared up outstanding work, and VC instructed to have carriers assemble early Monday morning.

Sunday 11th April.

Observed. Visit Mr. H. Pierce afternoon.

Monday 12th April.

Patrol moved to JOLANDON, arriving at 1100 hrs. Conducted census check. Talked with villagers.

Tuesday 13th April.

Heavy downpours throughout day. Mr. Davies interviews village officials. Extract census figures.

Wednesday 14th April.

Inspection all villages, gardens etc. Talk with village elders. All outstanding matters attended to, and VC told to have carriers assemble tomorrow morning.

Thursday 15th April.

D. parted for RAMBUSO at 0745. Arrived at the Reg. House at 3.30 pm. VC and Clire reported, and instructed that Census Check would be conducted on Saturday.

Friday 16th April.

Good Friday. Observed.



Diary:

Saturday 17th April 1954.

New census compiled for this area. Talk with people. After lunch, attend general business. Interview village officials. Attend C. E. M. case.

Sunday 18th April.

Observed.

Monday 19th April.

Inspection all hamlets, gardens etc.. Visit N. O. M. Station at RAMBUDO. Extract census figures.

Tuesday 20th April.

Depart at 0700 hrs for EAST Pt. per canoe. Excellent trip - Combination head wind, low tide, much reef and poor sailors. Arrived at EAST Pt. at 0500 hrs.

Wednesday 21st April.

Catching up on some sleep etc. Afternoon conduct census check EAST Pt and WINDI areas. Talk with people.

Thursday 22nd April.

Inspection all villages and gardens etc.. Extracted census figures. Interview village officials.

Friday 23rd April.

Proceed REWE per canoe. Delayed until 0900 due heavy rain. Enroute terrific electrical storm. Mr. Davies canoe apparently just missed being struck by lightning - electrical felt by all. Waterspout sighted some two miles East of canoe at 1915. Arrived at REWE at 1800 hrs.

Saturday 24th April.

Mr. Davies ill. Conduct census check. Interview village officials. Extract census figures. Attend CSE matters. Attend general business.



Diary.

Sunday 25th April 1954.

A. C. POPO to Griffen Pt. with mail and radios.  
Mr. Davies and self visit Mr. D. Williams - Plantation owner at SEEN.

Monday 26th April.

Inspection of all villages and gardens etc occupied most of day. VOs from PAMELA, HABAUA and JGLANDON reported at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday 27th April.

Proceed to JURU per canoe. Commence and complete census check. Talk with people. Attend OCB matters. Interview village officials.

Wednesday 28th April.

Inspection villages, gardens etc this area. Depart for KAITAVA after lunch. Reached rest house at 1545 hrs.

Thursday 29th April.

Commence and complete census check. Talk with villagers. Attend OCB and general matters. Interview village officials. Extract census figures.

Friday 30th April.

Inspection all villages and gardens etc. Moved on to PAMELA afternoon.

Saturday 1st May.

Conduct census check. Talk with village people. Interview village officials etc. Inspect Aid Post. Attend OCB matters.

Sunday 2nd May.

Observed as usual.

Monday 3rd May.

Inspection all villages etc. Extracted census figures and attend general clerical work.



MEMO

Tuesday 4th May.

Proceed to MADANWA Rest House arriving at 1130 hrs. Heavy rain afternoon. Census check conducted and completed, but only just so.

Wednesday 5th May.

Discussions with villagers. Interview VC and GIRA. Attend CSB matters. Extract census figures. Inspection villages etc.

Thursday 6th May.

Proceed JALEWAGA arriving at 1015 hrs. Complete Census check. Talk with villagers, but abandoned midway due heavy rain.

Friday 7th May.

Attend CSB matters. Check small disputes. Interview village officials. Extract census figures.

Saturday 8th May.

Inspection all JALEWAGA villages etc..

Sunday 9th May.

Observed.

Monday 10th May.

Proceed WEST Pt. via IRE and PANAMAN Islands. Fairly strong squalls enroute. Arrived at West Pt at 1215 hrs. Conduct census check. Talk with people. Interview village officials. Conduct C.N.H. case.

Tuesday 11th May.

Proceed KEMBAUDALIA per canoe. Enroute Muniara seen at NIMOA. Mail and stores received on Muniara. Carry on to KEMBAUDALIA amid heavy rain and seas. Gled to arrive, at 1400 hrs. Patrol gear wet.

Wednesday 12th May.

Conduct census check. Talk with people. Interview village officials. Inspection village etc. Proceed Griffen Pt.



**Diary.**

**Thursday 13th May 1954.**

At Griffen Pt awaiting Munira.

**Friday 14th May.**

Munira arrives at 1345 hrs. Gear loaded. Anchor at Gressy Is overnight.

**Saturday 15th May.**

Proceed BWAGAGIA via PANASINA, and finally tied up at wharf at 1900 hrs. Patrol completed.

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**INTRODUCTION.**

The patrol was originally scheduled to be completed within one month. Mr. Davies was to patrol the Western portion of the island, while I was to complete the Eastern end. It was not considered advisable to do this, and Mr. Davies accompanied me around the entire island.

The last routine patrol of Sudest was undertaken in October 1951 by Mr. CPO Matthews. Since then, there have been short visits by other RFB personnel in August 1952; July 1953 and in January 1954.

Mr. RMA Corbett patrolled Sudest in July 1953. Mr. Turner visited Sudest in company with Mr. ADO McLeod in January 1954.

A survey for a Special Lease a/c Mr/ E. Pierce of Griffen Pt. was completed, and relevant papers will be completed in due course.

It was found in several areas, that census books had been taken to BWAGAGIA apparently for additional work there. This necessitated compilation of new census books, and fortunately, I had taken several with me. A similar situation occurred on patrol in another area, and since then I have made it a practice to take several books with me. A check will be made to see if the old books can be located in the office, although a check previous to the departure of the patrol failed to disclose any books held



INTRODUCTION.

A difficulty arose on patrol due to the lack of a trained interpreter. The Sudest has his own particular brand of pigeon English, which is practically incomprehensible. Police Motu is not widely known. With the use of Debuau, Motu and working thru VCs, personal servants etc the language bar was partially overcome, but I would suggest the appointment of a permanent Sudest interpreter. Failing this, I would suggest that future patrols to Sudest, utilize the services the MADAUWA or JELAWAGA VCs for the entire patrol. Even with a trained interpreter, statements and orders can be twisted, but working thru an untrained medium, really garbled versions crop up frequently.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

By reason of the island's location, the Sudest natives lead an isolated life. There is very little communication between Sudest and other islands of the Louisiade Archipelago, either socially or economically. Within Sudest, itself, there appears to be three separate divisions which naturally affect intra-island affairs. Europeans on the island corroborate this. The only comparatively regular outward trip is to Panniet to trade for cooking pots, while, inwards, irregular pig - purchasing trips by Chaia & other natives, appear to be the only visitations. The Sudest native is relatively wealthy in practically all adjuncts to normal native life, and there is actually little or no need for contact.

For influence and apathy to advancement either economical or cultural, the Sudest would rank reasonably high. This is not to suggest that nothing along these lines could not be inculcated, but, merely a summary of observations. I consider the principal reasons for this attitude would be:-

- (a) Sudest's isolation.
- (b) Small extent of recruiting over the years.
- (c) Limited markets for produce.
- (d) Apart from extensive gold - mining activities during the latter part of last century, comparatively little contact with Europeans.
- (e) The availability, with minimum exertion, of fundamentals - food, building materials etc..
- (f) Irregular patrols.
- (g) Consequent feeling of neglect.

Until this apathetic attitude is overcome, even partially, there seems to be little prospect of either, political, cultural or economic progress on Sudest.



**NATIVE AFFAIRS.**

This then brings the question of what can be utilised to instil a progressive attitude in the Sudests. The only method would be as outlined below, and, this would naturally be a long term policy. The Sudest seems to be reasonably tractable, and is speedy in discharging orders made by patrolling personnel. It appears, that with fear of penal sanction, they will co-operate readily, but, in other cases, anything of which immediate advantages are not easily discerned, is enthusiastically received, and, with equal enthusiasm, forgotten. One aspect of Sudest life, which has improved in the last few years, is that of native agriculture. A considerable emphasis has been placed on this by patrolling officers, with resultant improvement. From fairly reliable sources, it is apparent, that more effort is being taken, but, there is still room for improvement ( See Agriculture ).

- i. Frequent and regular patrols by admin. officers.
- ii. Encouragement of utilisation of educational facilities.
- iii. Stress on utilizing present assets.
- iiii. Encouragement of new ventures.

For the immediate future, perhaps results could be more speedily obtained by more practical help from members of various departments.

The economical potential of Sudest would be along the following:-

- 1) Copra production and development new plantations.
- 2) Introduction new cash crops.
- 3) Trochus shell and allied shelling.
- 4) Copal gum.

The present situation with regard to the above is as follows:-

**Copra:**

There are numerous small groves along the coast, but, in most areas, these are not worked. Exceptions are the HADAUNA and JERUWA districts. Price varies from £2 to £3 per bag. Local markets are Pierce of Griffen Pt, and Callanan of Panawina. Mr. Pierce complains that what copra he does receive from the locals is poor in quality, and he has to reject a good deal. He estimates local production at approximately one ton per month. Palms seen are fairly good in appearance, with a fair crop of nuts. Mostly, the native groves are those planted in accord with the NRO, many years back. Apparently, the cyclone damaged some groves, and the trees are only now beginning to bear well again. In only two areas were there any signs of new planting.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.Trochus Shell etc.

The island is surrounded by reef, and, apparently trochus shell, and black lip abound. The market for shell is rather unstable, and for this reason, a standard rate of production is hard to assess. Mr. Pierce, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Callanan all purchase shell from locals, but the price varies. Callanan ranges from \$4 to \$5 per bag. In most areas of Suvaet, the natives do not swim for shell, the Western portion - Maduwa, Jelewaga etc contribute the bulk of the island shell. Given a firm guarantee of steady markets, production would probably improve, but the present situation has existed for many years now, and there seems to be little likelihood of a firm market being established. Present price for trochus is £340 per ton.

The present production of black lip is practically negligible; I gather, the market for this is also unreliable.

The locals, although, not extensively engaging in shell industries, jealously reserve their rights to the beds, and are rather hostile on poaching visitors. Three Basalaki canoes were swimming near Fanaman, and the locals took a dis view.

Copal Gum.

The supply of good quality gum is far in excess of the demand. Mr. Pierce has temporarily ceased purchasing, as he has a large shipment in store at Samarai still awaiting sale. He pays £24 per ton, and, this seems a good price in view of expense entailed from producer to market. He estimates that approximately 6 ton per month could be produced. The gum can be gathered and sold to Pierce with little exertion, and for this reason appeals to the natives. Mr. Pierce tells me that his agents are endeavouring to arrange a market in America and if this could be arranged, he would be able to take all the gum brought in for sale. The Southern price for copal gum is, I think, about £70 per ton.

Gold.

Small quantities of gold are occasionally brought for sale, but, the amount is negligible. Pierce is working at the rear of Griffon Pt with a small plant, but, with but little result. Apparently, the gold is buried under large amounts of earth, and what is there is not worth the effort. I am not very familiar with gold extraction or processing, and have to rely on local sources, but there is apparently no likelihood of any further development as far as gold is concerned.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, the native situation is otherwise satisfactory. The average native leads a fairly contented life, and there is little to comment upon.

There is a healthy respect for the administration, and the village officials report that the people work well in carrying out the usual government works - roads etc...

Whether merely "Window Dressing" or otherwise, it is hard to say, but the Sudests gave ample display that they were glad a patrol had come to visit Sudest. The patrol was inundated with food for carriers and patrol personnel; This, at times, was offered in such quantities as to be embarrassing. A refusal to buy more than was needed for the patrol would have offended, as all food offered was purchased, and a small feast held at the barracks with the remainder.

On patrol, the Australian flag was hoisted at each rest house. Quite spontaneously, the people in each group visited, presented the patrol with a pig as the whoremithall to make a small feast. I was told that this offering was to celebrate the coming of the flag. I presume it is a local practise. During the talks with the villagers after each census, the villagers were thanked for the courtesy.

The general standard of living is fair - villages are reasonably clean and houses rooky and well constructed. The siting of most villages could be improved - those on the coast are subject to swarms of mosquitos. The Sudests were originally hill-dwellers & came down to the coast about a decade ago. Since then, some areas are showing signs of returning to the inland. I consider the people would be better off dwelling in the hills. Sudest has many rivers & streams and water - supply would not be a problem. If anything, they would be considerably improved. At the moment, some of the water on the coast is bad, and I would not like to have to drink it continuously.

Living at the higher altitudes would be more healthy in many respects, although, I believe hill people are not so concerned with personal hygiene as coastal dwellers. The crowding of permanent villages close to the gardening areas would eliminate, to a large degree the habit of living in small garden hamlets - most of which are very poor. At all events, the choice of dwelling places is essentially a matter for the villagers alone - except in an obviously unhealthy site selection.

Latrines are provided in most villages, although, the amount which they are used is doubtful - still, the people at least are making an effort.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Possibly the worst water supply available is that at East Point. Here, under supervision, a double filter was constructed as below, and the water was improved somewhat.

This was practicable in this area, but not so in most other groups. Stress was laid on cleanliness of water by the observation of fundamental health rules. Whether the East Pt natives will maintain the filter on a permanent basis is doubtful, but, for the sake of the little effort required, it is well worth it. This was pointed out to the inhabitants.

There is an ample supply of food on Sudest, and there would be little likelihood of a shortage. Sage forms a great part of their diet - too much so.

A few domestic disputes were brought before the patrol, and these were settled amiably. One case of Adultery was brought before the Court for Native Matters - the defendant was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. The small number of court matters brought up before the patrol, is most pleasing, and is possibly indicative of the fact that the people are settling these amongst themselves. Of course, it also has another interpretation.

To sum up. Broadly speaking, the position as regards the general community life of the indigene is satisfactory. The village standards are fair, and the food supply is good. The attitude evinced towards the administration is good, but would be improved if they showed some sign of animation in general discussion.

From the economic view point, there is much room for improvement, but, as has already been pointed, it seems highly improbable that anything of a startling nature will occur for a considerable time to come.

Although there are no signs of retrogression, there is very little evidence of any progress.



EDUCATION.

There are no administration schools at Sudest. The Catholic Mission and the Methodist Overseas Mission between them, attend to the educational needs of the locals. A summary of attendance figures is appended hereto.

The Catholic Mission have their headquarters within the Sub District at Misima. The mission is in charge of Fr. Twomey - who is stationed at Misima - and by priests, brothers and nuns. At Griffen Pt on Sudest, Fr. Earl, with a brother and nun, supervises the set-up. The establishment at Griffen Pt is mainly a training institution for training native sisters. The school at Misima is staffed by sisters and trained native teachers. Unfortunately, I neglected to ascertain the Sudest attendance figure, but, at October 1953, the figures were male - 21; females - 19. I don't think there would have been much alteration. There is a small school at PAMELA, which was set up in September 1953. This is supervised by a trained native teacher. Fr. Earl visits irregularly. The total attendance is only eight pupils, and it is believed that the school will shortly be closed down, and the pupils will be transferred to Misima.

The main station of the M.O.N. is at RAMBURO. In nearly each group, there is a small village school, staffed with native teachers. The village schools teach only in the vernacular, and the standard is low. School is usually held on three days a week. The head station at Ramburo, caters for boarders, and goes to Standard III. Subject to the passing of a local examination, pupils are then sent to the school at Longa - Misima, and thence to Beluwada in the D'Entrecasteaux. The Methodist High school at Beluwada is under the direct supervision of a European, and the standard is high.

I would say that the natives do not evince any great interest in education, and several cases were brought before the patrol of parents preventing their children from attending. In each area talks were given on the advantages of education, with little effect.

The facilities are there for any native to receive a reasonably good education - but those taking advantage of these are rare and far between.

Rest Houses:

These were quite adequate structures. Mostly well-constructed, on good sites and satisfactory from all respects. The variation in shape, size and type is amazing, and one continually wonders what the next rest house will provide in the way of hazards e.g. Ridge poles at head height conveniently placed along the middle of the room.



CLINICAL AND HEALTH.

See Appendix "D".

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Nothing of any special value was heard by the patrol.  
No specimens were gathered.

-----

*R. K. Greeney*

**R. K. Greeney  
Patrol Officer**

*R. K. Greeney*  
R. K. Greeney  
Patrol Officer



APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON R. F. & N. S. C. Personnel Accompanying Patrol.

A. C. WARANA      Reg.No. 7537.      Conduct:      Good  
 Disciplines:      Good  
 General:      A good policeman and  
 very useful on patrol. Needs more  
 experience.

A. C. AJAZ      Reg.No. 2332      Conduct:      Good  
 Disciplines:      Good  
 General:      Not particularly bright,  
 but familiar with patrol work.

A. C. FOFO      Reg.No. 7915.      Conduct:      Good  
 Disciplines:      Good  
 General:      An average A.C. Should  
 improve with more service.

*RKR*  
 R. E. Greeney P.O.  
Officer R.F. & N. S. C.



APPENDIX

NATIVE MARRIAGES.

- SARAWAK  
 Pop. 81  
 15  
 14  
 Four  
 2 with 2, 3 with 3 wives  
 All elderly  
 Influential  
 No.
- MABUSO  
 Pop. 194  
 39  
 42  
 One  
 Has 2 wives  
 Old man  
 High standing  
 No
- RENE  
 Pop. 186  
 43  
 32  
 One  
 Two wives.  
 Elderly  
 Influential  
 No
- PANTAVA  
 Pop. 85  
 18  
 19  
 One  
 Three wives  
 Old man  
 High standing in village  
 No
- PAMEA  
 Pop. 153  
 35  
 26  
 One  
 Has two wives  
 Approx 45  
 Wealthy bod.  
 No.
- JELUWAKA  
 Pop. 132  
 43  
 31  
 Five  
 All with two wives  
 32, 34, rest elderly  
 Mostly influential citizens  
 No.



APPENDIX " C ".

ATTENDANCE NATIVE SCHOOLS IN SUDSOT AREA.

<u>LOCATION.</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>DENOM.</u>
TAHARA	12	9	1	Methodist
RANEBO	23	15	1	"
EAST PT.	11	8	1	"
SUNAGUA	10	7	1	"
BULAGE	3	2	1	"
PALTAVA	3	5	1	"
PANELA	9	9	1	"
PANELA	4	4	1	R. C.
JELIAGA	17	14	1	Methodist
NINOA	21	19	1	R. C.
<hr/>				
Totals:	113	92		
<hr/> <hr/>				

*TKR*  
**R. K. Greaney**  
**Patrol Officer.**



APPENDIX " D ".MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The standard of health on Sudest is not particularly high. There is a fairly high rate of Sipoma, and at the present moment, stock of Sipoma paint are low. The A.M.P. Tom Saenedi will be advised of the shortages of equipment and medicine on Sudest. The problem of transport is probably the main reason for this shortage.

The medical orderlies complain that the villagers are rather loth to be hospitalised in some areas, but, the value of receiving treatment is appreciated by the greater majority. The village officials co-operate well in the matter of assisting sick people to hospital.

The N. M. As appear to be doing a fair job, but, are handicapped by the shortage of medicine. The majority go out on regular patrols, and experience no trouble in lining the people for inspection. Their records show that they are kept busy with the treatment of sores, injuries and the usual native complaints.

The Medical facilities on Sudest are as below:

1. Aid Post at Griffen Pt. - one N.M.A. - small hospital
2. Aid Post at RANDUSO - two N.M.As - ditto
3. Aid Post at REWE - one N.M.A. - ditto
4. Aid Post at PANELA - one N.M.A. - ditto
5. Excellent hospital at the Catholic Mission station at SINOA, which is provided over by the sisters.

An aid post was supposed to be established at JELEWAGA last year, but, so far, nothing has been done about it. This area has a large population, and the village officials requested me to see if the post can be established. At the moment, the people attend the post at Griffen Pt.

All in all, the medical facilities are quite adequate, but the regular forwarding of equipment would be most beneficial.

R. E. Greaney P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File No. 39/4.

Sub-district Office,  
MILITIMA, N.M.P.

28th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
SANABAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/53-54, SUBDIS?

A well presented Report of a thorough patrol.

The Sudest people have always been the most backward in the Sub-district despite the early contact by silver miners in the penultimate decade of the last Century.

Even before that they were the victims of raids by the Tzili warlike peoples of the Calvados chain. As with all people who have suffered a heritage of oppression, they are extremely superstitious and sorcery is still rife.

There may be some improvement in the cultural and economic capacity noted by Mr. Grayson when the newly established Catholic Mission at MIMBA has time to extend its educational activities.

It is obvious that the traders expect an inordinate profit if the prices paid and received are correct. In my opinion, given a reasonable return for effort outlaid, I am sure greater production would result. I notice all business men are desperately keen on private enterprise as long as it doesn't include native entrepreneurs. The return for treacherous fishing, which is really hard, strenuous and dangerous work, is hardly an incentive to indigenous exertion.

I have heard rumours that females on Sudest have recourse to abortifacients as in other sophisticated areas of the Territory. Mission training may offset the tendency - the census figures reveal that there is no population pressure on Sudest. The island can almost be classed as deserted.

Emphasis on Agriculture and Education will be the policy for the future Administration of the Sub-district.

As soon as the H.M. MUALATA is made seaworthy again, I hope to make a quick follow up tour around Sudest with a secondary objective of supplying the Aid Posts with drugs and supplies and to enable the A.M.P., to inspect the area.

I request that three summaries of the May be returned to this Office, please.

*John S. Keir*  
JOHN S. KEIR, A.D.O.



*Misima*

*p/r 4 of 53/54*

*J. S. McLeod.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/6.

Sub-district Office,  
BWAGACIA, NISIMA, M.D.

27th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/53-54, NISIMA.

Area Patrolled: Calvados Sub-division  
Deboyne Sub-division

Purpose of Patrol: Census Check and routine administration

Duration of Patrol: 13/4/54 - 15/5/54 ... 32 days.

Personnel: J. S. McLeod, A. D. O.  
Corporal No. 6003, NCA KONA  
Crew M.V. NUAKATA  
Interpreter MOXNOI

D I A R Y

Tuesday, 13/4/54: Left Bwagacia 10.40am. Arrived Panciati 5.15pm.

Wednesday, 14/4/54: Checked Census Panciati. Heard and adjusted three complaints. Village inspected. On to Panapompon.

Thursday, 15/4/54: Lined and checked Census Panapompon. Inspected village, various matters attended to. To small hamlet on South side of island, inspected. To Nivani Island. Interviewed Mr. A. Mant. To Byocker Island.

Friday, 16/4/54: Lined and checked Census and inspected Byocker Island. Business concerning a Society Account for the village. Discussion re projected migration of part of the population to Pangwarawara Is. To Moturina, inspected and checked Census. Litigation adjusted concerning debts and adultery.

Saturday, 17/4/54: Visited all hamlets of Moturina. To Bagaman Island - travelled around island inspecting small villages. Lined and checked census at barracks.

Sunday, 18/4/54: Adjusting statistics to date, inspecting village gardens on the island. Adjusting matter of a village Trust Account to be transferred to a Society Account.

Monday, 19/4/54: At Bagaman Island. Inspected land application, Parasces GILIA, and local gardens and water supply from local springs.

Tuesday, 20/4/54: To Mabucin Is. lined, inspected and checked Census. Inspected gardens, plantation and water supply - latter very poor. To call at Bwagacia for old corrugated iron and 44-gall. drums for catchment purposes. Returned to Bagaman Is.

Wednesday, 21/4/54: To Taufuar Is. inspected. To Gijila Is.



- lined, inspected and checked census KUANAK. Complaint re theft of coconuts adjusted. To Panawina, but people away in gardens, warned for tomorrow. On to Sabari, warning of our intended arrival sent on to Higaheh, for onward transmission to Grass Is. Inspected Tanded Hamlet.
- Thursday, 22/4/54: To Panawina Island. Lined, checked census and inspected Kanaula. Around to Pipidai, lined, checked census and inspected. Litigation re copra sales to half-caste Solomon Islander Kephos Hoga. To Higaheh Is. Lined checked census and inspected. To Sabari Island inspected Mabo. Returned to Habenzaina. Vessel NUAKATA to HEMENAHAI Island for water.
- Friday, 23/4/54: Lined and checked census of hamlets of Sabari Is. To HESASAI, hamlet of Grass Island, inspected. To Grass Island. Lined, checked census and inspected Grass Island.
- Saturday, 24/4/54: To DADAHAI Is. Lined, checked census and inspected. To HEBANAHINA, on JOANNET IS. Lined, checked census and inspected. To PIRON Is. lined, checked census, and inspected.
- Sunday, 25/4/54: Rested.
- Monday, 26/4/54: Anzac Day, inspected KEBAGI BAZI, NORSHIBA, MARERA, AND BOBCEA hamlets to NINOA ISLAND.
- Tuesday, 27/4/54: Lined, inspected and checked census NINOA. Investigation land matters connection with L. Paulisbe's lease on this island. Inspected property. To visit Catholic Mission at NINOA
- Wednesday, 28/4/54: Engine breakdown, a.m., working on engine. Discovered studs had been sheered off waterpump. Although engine was temporarily repaired it is in a dangerous condition so I decided to proceed ABALETI where a lathe is available to effect a permanent job, and also at the same time to carry out and follow up a check up visit to Mr. Clarke's recent patrol. To Griffen Point p.m., visited Father Earl at Catholic Mission Station. Discussed Sudest Island generally. Advice to P.O. Greeney and C.P.O. Davies this day at MADAYA on the South side of this island.
- Thursday, 29/4/54: From Griffen Point across to Rossell Lagoon and on to DOMINI, Rossell Island (Tryon Bay).
- Friday, 30/4/54: On to HUON Is. Further breakdown of waterpump. Engine lasted long enough to get into an anchorage. Repaired again.
- Saturday, 1/5/54: Round East end of Rossell Island to ABALETI. Visited Mrs. Osborne.
- Sunday, 2/5/54: Osborne Bros. returned from trading trip.
- Monday, 3/5/54: 3/5/54 to 13/5/54. At ABALETI on engine repairs. Contacted A.D.O. Samarai regarding necessary spares and parts and recommended refit on vessel to be carried out.



Tuesday, 4/5/54. At ABALTEI on engine repairs.  
Wednesday, 5/5/54. Ditto.  
Thursday, 6/5/54. "  
Friday, 7/5/54. "  
Saturday, 8/5/54. "  
Sunday, 9/5/54. "  
Monday, 10/5/54. "  
Tuesday, 11/5/54. "  
Wednesday, 12/5/54. MUNIARA arrived ABALTEI. Received note from P.O. Greeney at Griffin Point.  
Thursday, 13/5/54. Ditto.  
Friday, 14/5/54. To Griffin Point, picked up Greeney patrol, anchored Grass Island.  
Saturday, 15/5/54. To Panawina Island. To Misima, 1900 hours.

#### Introduction

The patrol embraced the Deboyne and Calvados Sub-divisions of the Misima Sub-district, M.B.D. There were no unusual Administrative incidents or disturbances to report, and the patrol was completed without incident except that the Administration vessel required extensive repairs before returning to base. The patrol returned to base from Russell Island by the M.V. MUNIARA as projected absence from the Station had been exceeded due to the mechanical failure reported. KINUJA Island, a Deboyne Group, was therefore not censured, but I intend to attend to this matter en route Russell Island for structural repairs to the M.V. NUAKATA.

It is interesting to note that the Louisiade Archipelago contains the biggest lagoon in the whole of the Pacific. A recent American writer comments that for scenic beauty of the coral island variety, it is unrivalled over the extent of this ocean.

#### Native Affairs

The Sub-divisions patrolled are typical of the Sub-district as a whole in desire to co-operate with the Administration and in their friendly attitude generally. They are a maritime people and the Deboyne Lagoon peoples are famous sailors and canoe builders. Voyages to Woodlark, and the Trebriards by large sea going canoes were not unusual in the old days. They occur occasionally now.

The people contacted are not reliant on foreign goods or currency - the islanders obtain what vegetables they need by bartering pottery and other indigenous goods with the inhabitants of the larger islands.

There were very few complaints laid and most of these were adjusted to the general satisfaction of all concerned without recourse to penal sanctions.



Native Agriculture:

Adequate supplies of pork on the hoof were noted everywhere with odd imported Boars to improve the strain.

As far as protein is concerned the fish supply is practically inexhaustible. All islands have coconut groves to supply fats and many people resident on coral atolls visit larger contiguous more fertile islands.

Medical and Health:

Air Posts are established at PANIATI, NOTURIMA, and KINUTA Islands whilst the Catholic Mission have an excellent hospital at NINOA with a trained Sister in charge.

Health generally over the area patrolled appeared to be quite good. The children were particularly free of sores since they are more in the water than out of it.

Education:

The Methodist Mission have village schools in charge of mission teachers in the Deboyne Sub-division and over the Western half of the Calvados Sub-division.

The Catholic Mission have European teachers at NINOA and village schools in the larger groups of the Eastern half of the Chain, except on PINEH Island where the Methodists still retain control.

Peoples of all these village schools may attend the Central School at NWAGAOIA if they qualify.

The Mission School at NINOA was inspected and they are to be congratulated on a very creditable effort.

Roads and Bridges:

Motor Roads	...	Nil	}	Deboyne
Patrol Route		+ miles		
Motor Roads	...	Nil	}	Calvados.
Patrol Route		"		

The two Sub-divisions are maritime and all villages and hamlets are coastal and accessible from the sea.

Village Officials:

<u>Deboyne</u>		<u>Calvados.</u>	
V.C.'s	4		7
Councillors	13		21

Officials, except in two cases of V.C.'s, were satisfactory. Recommendations for the replacement of these two will be made.

Strenuous efforts were made to inform Constables and Councillors of their separate duties. All appeared very interested in their work with but few exceptions. It was notable in the case of the constables above mentioned that their own people objected to them mainly because in each case they showed no interest in their work, allowed the dwelling areas to become overgrown and did not insist on the weekly communal day's work!

Comments:



Census:

Deaths per 100 births	-	92.
Masculinity	plus	8%
Indentured % of total A.M. (including I/L's at work)		5.2%
Total population Sub-division	...	1144.

A population decrease of 71 since just prior to World War II was noted in the Calvades Sub-division and a decrease of 20 over the same period was noted in the Deboyne Sub-division.

It should be mentioned that four epidemics ravaged these areas in that time. The first and most serious was the dysentery outbreak in 1944.

Then this was followed by Meningitis in the same year. In 1950 the people suffered Polio and in 1953 the influenza was responsible for some deaths although its impact was not serious.

The cyclone of 1952 caused few deaths but the malnutrition due to food destruction would have some effect on infant mortality. For figures please refer attached census sheets.

Anthropological:

It is good to note that the branch of the KULA trade which had been neglected immediately after the War due to canoe destruction at that time, has now been re-established.

Malinowski does not mention these routes of the Southern Massin in his "Argonauts of the Pacific" possibly because he did not visit the Louisiade Archipelago.

The Mailu canoes were contacted in the Calvades Chain during this patrol, who were engaged in trochus fishing as well as in KULA trading.

War Damage Compensation:

Payments were completed some three years ago.

Missions:

Two Missions are operating in the Sub-divisions visited. The Catholic Mission, whose H.Q., is on NINOA are extending Eastwards along the Chain. The Methodists still control the Eastern Half of the Lagoon and the Deboyne Sub-division entirely. Their H.Q., is at Ioga on Misima Island.

I refer you to the notes on Missions in my Annual Report 1953-54.

Production:

Natives of these areas produce copra, and shell for export by means of peripatetic European traders. Every island has its own plantation thanks to the provisions of the Native Plantations Ordinance and the foresight of Sir Hubert Murray.

It was noticed, however, that every little extension of the old groves has been undertaken since compulsion was dropped after the War. All people were advised that the life of a coconut averages only about seventy years and many of their plantations are nearly half that age already.

Regardless of the market the meat and milk of the coconut is nutritious and is mixed and cooked with practically all vegetables, fish and other foods.

*Leif*



**Police**

Copial No. 5405, HUAKONA, an efficient policeman  
who carried out effectively the duties he was allotted.

*John S. Hanson*  
**JOHN S. HANSON, A.M.O.**





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **Milne Bay** Report No. **1 of 54/55.**

Patrol Conducted by **F.I. Davies. C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **Misima Island.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **5**

Duration—From **2/8/1954** to **20/8/1954**. Also **19th and 21st of July 1954.**

Number of Days **21**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **28/11/1952.**

Medical **28/11/1952.**

Map Reference **S10-30 B 152-30.**

Objects of Patrol **To Check 1952/53 Census. Inspection of all villages  
Routine administration. Investigate affairs of Narrien Trade Store.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*15/10/1954*

*[Signature]*  
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 ..... £ **Nil**

**Amount Paid From N.M.T.A. £219- 12- 10.**

**Amount Paid From T.F.S. £401- 8- 6.**

*Referred to file No. 10 of 111*







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Bwagaoia, Milne Bay,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

26th August, 1954.

MISIM PATROL REPORT No 1 of 54/55.

Officer conducting patrol : F.J. Davies. C.P.O.

Area patrolled : Misima Island.

Objects of patrol : (1) To check 52/53 census.  
(2) Inspection of all villages.  
(3) Routine administration.  
(4) Investigate affairs of Marien Trade Store.

Duration of patrol. 19th & 21st July, 1954.  
2nd August to 20th August.  
21 days.

Personnel accompanying: European. Nil.  
Native. No 2722 Const Iboduba.  
No 6205 Const Kokorope.  
No 3020 Const Pinjari.  
No 2332 Const Ajai.

Interpreter. W. Lalawai.

DIARY.

19th July 1954.

Departed station 0800 for Bwagaoia Village, arriving 0815. Checked census, general discussion, complaints, payment of T.F.S. and N.M.T.A. monies. Interviewed village officials. Inspection of village. Returned station 1500. work on census book.

21st July 1954.

Departed station 0730 for Marien village, arriving 0815. Checked census, general discussion, complaints, payment of outstanding T.F.S. monies, interviewed village officials. Lunch at N.O.M. Lodge. Afternoon inspection of village and gardens. Returned station 1800. work on census book.



2nd August 1954.

Departed station 0730 for Hinauta Village, inspection of Dwagaoin and Hinauta gardens en route. Arrived Hinauta 0930. Checked census of Hinauta and Baramatana Villages. General discussion, complaints, payment of outstanding T.F.S. monies, interviewed village officials. Inspection of Hinauta and Baramatana patrol moved on to Kaubwaga Village arriving 1600. Work on census book. Night spent at Kaubwaga rest house.

3d August 1954.

At Kaubwaga village, people lined and census checked. General discussion, payment of T.F.S. monies, S.S.B. affairs. Interviewed village officials, heard complaints. Afternoon, inspection of villages and gardens, work on census books. (No time can be taken as my small travelling clock was broken today). Night spent at Kaubwaga village.

4th August 1954.

Departed Kaubwaga for Boiue Village, inspection of gardens en route. Census checked at Boiue, general discussion, complaints payment of T.F.S. monies interviewed village officials, inspected village. Departed Boiue for Siagra village., arriving early afternoon. Heavy rain falling, afternoon spent on census book. Night spent at Siagra rest house.

5th August 1954.

At Siagra, people lined census taken, general matters, inspection of village. Night spent at Siagra rest house.

6th August 1954.

Morning spent supervising people doing neglected Government work at Siagra Village. Afternoon patrol moved to Gulewa village. census checked, general matters, inspection of village, and gardens. Work on census books. Evening attended native dance. Night spent at Gulewa rest house.

7th August 1954.

Departed for Liak village, inspection of gardens and villages en route. Afternoon census and general matters. Night spent at Liak rest house.

8th August 1954.

Observed.

9th August 1954.

Day spent inspecting villages and gardens, and work on census books. Night spent at Liak rest house

10th August 1954.

Departed for Bagalina, inspected Ain village, and gardens en route, also outlying hamlets of Bagalina. Afternoon census of Bagalina village, general matters, work on census book. Night spent at Bagalina rest house.

11th August 1954.

At Bagalina, inspection of main village, and gardens. Spent most of day in bed with heavy cold, liberal doses of aspirin taken. Night spent at Bagalina.

12th August 1954.

Departed for Ewena, heavy cold persisting. Talking hard on feet due to road being mainly wet coral, and loose stones. On arrival Ewena, checked census, general matters, inspection of village. work on census book. Night spent at Ewena.



13th August 1954.

Departed for Ehora, gardens inspected en route. Heavy walking. On arrival checked census, general matters. Afternoon inspected village and gardens. Work on census book. Night spent at Ehora rest house.

14th August 1954.

Departed for Bwaga Bwaga village by canoe. Strong S.E. wind and heavy sea outside anchorage. Returned to Ehora and decided to walk to Bwaga Bwaga. Day spent retracing route from Ehora to Bagalina via Awena. Night spent at Bagalina rest house.

15th August 1954.

Observed.

16th August 1954.

Retraced patrol route to Aia village, then followed track across the island to Bwaga Bwaga. Heavy rain, and bad road, made walking difficult. Slithered rather than walked into Bwaga Bwaga village. Waited for fine period, census taken, general matters. Village inspected in periods between rain squalls. Night spent at Bwaga Bwaga.

17th August 1954.

Walked from Bwaga Bwaga to Awaihe, inspecting outlying villages and gardens en route. On arrival, census, general matters, inspection of Awaihe village. Night spent at Awaihe.

18th August 1954.

Departed for Alhoga inspecting villages and gardens en route. Arrival at Alhoga, census, general matters. Inspection of village. Departed for Eaus village, census taken on arrival. Work on census books. Night spent at Eaus village.

19th August 1954.

Inspection of Eaus village. Departed for Marien, inspecting outlying villages and gardens en route. Arrived at Marien at lunch time. Had lunch at M.O.S. Afternoon spent investigating affairs of Marien Trade Store. Obtained lift to station in Mission jeep.

20th August 1954.

Returned to Marien village to carry out further investigations into trade store. Late afternoon returned to station.

INTRODUCTION.

As there are no rest houses at Baggacia or Marien villages, these two places were visited prior to the actual start of the patrol as they are both within half an hour's walking distance of the station.

During the patrol, rain fell on only two days, strong S.E. winds were blowing most of the time, this made working conditions very pleasant.

Very few pigeons were seen or heard although it is usually at this time of the year that the island is visited by the Torres Island pigeon in fairly large numbers. With the rough seas hindering fishing, and the lack of game, the patrol's supplies of tinned meat could not be supplemented.



NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of Misima were found to be a happy, healthy, law abiding lot, with a friendly cooperative attitude towards the administration, the patrol being well received in all villages.

The majority of the people live on the coast, but appeared to be more of a maritime people at the Western end of the island than the Eastern. Bora, Ewena, and Bagalina were the only villages with any real sea going canoes, and from these places trading trips are made to other parts of Misima, and to the Calvados chain.

There were evident signs that the people are taking a keen interest in economic development, but this did not appear to be affecting their normal village life, and at the time of the patrol all villages were engaged in preparing their new gardens.

There is a keen interest in sport, and most villages have either a cricket or football pitch of some description, and, although in most cases the facilities are very poor, there is no lack of enthusiasm amongst the players.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The islands most important industry is copra production, and it was pleasing to see a vast improvement in this sphere. Up until six months ago copra production had been at a standstill due to the trees being damaged during the cyclone of April 1952.

Some of the more badly damaged areas are still not producing but on the Northern coast where damage was slightest the people estimate that the trees are producing better than pre-cyclone.

At the moment all copra is sold to the local traders at 4d per lb, but an organisation has been formed to market the copra and send it directly to Samarai.

Goldmining is carried out in all the creeks at the Eastern end of the island. The natives work in teams using sluice boxes to wash the gold. The gold is sold to the local traders who pay about £8 per troy ounce for it.

A number of pitsaw benches were seen at various points on the island, timber produced is either sold or used in the construction of houses or sluice boxes.

At Boiuc village one man has some good crops of rice and peanuts, although he had only a small area of ground under cultivation the produce seen appeared to be of a reasonably good standard. One copra sack of peanuts was forwarded to The District Commissioner, Samarai, a few months ago to see if they could be sold, but nothing has been heard as yet.

There are 9 trade stores on the island, and judging from the amount of trade store goods seen in the villages, some of these stores must have fairly high turnover.

Four of the trade stores are native owned, three of them being small village affairs dealing in mainly tobacco and calico.

The other store is at Narien Village and was started about two months ago with £413 invested by various individuals and village



Native Industries Cont'd.

" and village" groups on the island. There is also a copra store shed being built at Bwagaia, and it is intended that copra will be collected from the villages and brought to Bwagaia for onward shipment to Samarai. The collecting is going to be done by Tom. Sigamata. ( a local half-caste trader) in his small launch but no definite terms have been arranged as yet. It was originally intended that a boat would be purchased with some of the capital so that they could do their own collecting, but it was found that there was not enough finance and this idea had to be discarded for the present.

The affair is managed by Esekia Veveroga of Bwaga Village, who seems to be honest and have good intentions but lacks the necessary "know how" with regard to the record keeping side of the business.

Apparently the intention behind the store is to make some money to be used by the two students at present studying in Australia, when they return after the completion of their education. This money will then be used by these two for the starting of "Misima's own school" and the two boys will be the teachers. If this idea cannot be carried out then the money can be used for starting some sort of business to be run by the two students.

It is a great pity that the \$3000 collected by Mr. Allen. A. D. O. was not utilised for the starting of a cooperative society as was intended. There appears to be potential here for a society and the people definitely appear to be interested in forming one .

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

At the time of the patrol all villages were engaged in clearing land for their new gardens. The land is cleared by a group of people working together, and is then divided into smaller plots for individual gardening. It appears that the men do all the clearing and the women tend the gardens from then on.

The staple diet of the Misimas appears to be taro and yams, supplemented with faster growing foods such as sweet potato and tapioc. Pawpaws and bananas were seen in great abundance.

Pigs, dogs and poultry were seen in large numbers, and with fish abounding in all waters around the island there should be no lack of proteins in the peoples diet.

A few natives own cattle, these are not milked but are kept purely for eating purposes.

Summing up, from the gardens seen, and the general opinion of the people, there is a plentiful supply of food on the island.

HOUSING AND REST HOUSES.

The standard of housing is reasonably high considering the shortage of building materials caused by the cyclone of 1952. Bago leaf used in the walls and roof of the houses, is becoming more plentiful, but there is still an acute shortage of flooring materials (mainly black palm and beetle nut wood.

At Eboia, Ewena and Bagalina, most of the materials used in building are imported from other parts of the island mainly, Marien and Kaubwaga.

There is a definite tendency towards European style houses, many of these have pitsawn timber steps, doors and window frames.



Housing and Resthouses Cont'd.

Bwagacia, Marien, and Boine are the only villages without resthouses, and they are not required at these places. All rest houses were found in good condition and were adequate for the patrol's needs.

COURTS AND COMPLAINTS.

Numerous complaints concerning non payment of pigs money etc, were heard, and all of these were settled amiably with the aid of the local councillors.

At Boine one complaint regarding canoes was heard. Apparently during an accident at sea between two canoes, one overturned and was not recovered. The aggrieved party wanted full compensation from the owner of the other canoe. It was suggested that they become owners in the remaining canoe, this idea was not acceptable to the man who had lost his canoe, so they were told to bring the matter into the A.D.O. who would settle the matter for them.

Two complaints of adultery were brought forward, and one of these was sent to the station for the attention of the A.D.O. It was ascertained in the other that the complainant (the local elder) was no relation of the aggrieved party, who was present anyway, and stated that she did not wish to complain. The law in these cases was explained to all concerned. On return from patrol the parties in the other case were found to be still waiting to see the A.D.O. who was away at Rossel Island. The complainant eventually decided that he wished to drop the matter, and all parties were returned to the village.

A complaint regarding the trade store at Marien Village was investigated. The people of Marien Village wished to know if the trade store belonged to them, or not, as Bakaia had told them that they did not own any of the store. It was found that they had not invested any money in the store. They also complained that the concern had been using village timber, and had not been paid for it, they also stated that if the store did not belong to them in any way they wished it removing from their village. They were told that all facts would be given to the A.D.O. on his return from Rossel Island, and that he would deal with the matter.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

With the exception of the road from Aia to Bwaga Bwaga all inter village roads were found in good condition. Steps were taken to get this road put in order, and work was started before the patrol left the village of Bwaga Bwaga. At various places on the island it is necessary to scale small cliffs by means of ladders made from rope and timber, all of these were found in good condition. The only bridges encountered on the patrol were small log affairs across streams, these were all found safe and easy to walk across.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All village officials were interviewed during the patrol, and most of them appeared to be genuinely interested in their work. Some of the councillors were handicapped by the fact that they did not know their exact duties. In all cases the work of the V.C. and councillors was explained as clearly as possible. There are no V.C.s at Bwaga or Aia. The man at Aia died in Jan 1954, and the Bwaga V.C. was dismissed by a former Councillor. Two replacements were selected for these positions, and were told to report to the station for interview by the A.D.O. before final recommendations were made. At Baramatanna, Aia and Alboga new councillors were elected to fill vacancies caused by deaths and retirements.



EDUCATION.

There are 13 village mission schools on the island, and all of these were well attended. From these schools students are chosen to attend the Education School Swagoria, or the Methodist Mission school Loaga, where higher education may be obtained. The people of Misima are very "Education minded" and on the whole seem to realize that the way to future development is through education. This has been mainly brought about (I think) by the newspaper "Wasa Ana Topak" which is issued monthly by the Education Department Swagoria, to all villages.

The people of Iink Village have offered to build a school in their village if the Education Dept will supply a teacher. I believe Mr. Sec. A.M.C. intends to take advantage of the offer sometime next year.

It is interesting to note that two of the nineteen students at present attending secondary schools in Australia are Misimans.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Appendix "B".

MISCELL.

The Methodist Overseas Mission is the only religious body represented on Misima. There are 13 Mission schools and churches in the villages. Each establishment boasts one native teacher who has been trained at the M.O.M. headquarters at Salamo.

The Misima headquarters of the M.O.M. are at Loaga, and is in charge of Rev. F. Kemp. There is also a European Domestic Science teacher. All other teachers on the establishment are natives who have been trained at Salamo.

FIREARMS.

There are 39 Special Arms Permits held by Village natives and all of these were examined and found to be in order.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Nothing of any special value was heard during the patrol.

CENSUS.

It is pleasing to note a steadily increasing population on the island. This denotes a healthy thriving population, which bears out general observations made on the patrol.

The figures for the last three census are listed here.

1950	.....	3655
1951	.....	3731
1952	.....	3796
1954	.....	3859.

At Swaga Swaga village a new census had to be compiled as a previous officer had taken the census book to the station.



APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON R.P.&N.G.C. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No 2722 Const Iboduba - Namoa No 2.

Was acting as senior constable on patrol, failed to exert himself in this capacity. Lacks interest in his work.

No 2332 Const Aisi - Owate.

A very ordinary policeman, his discipline and conduct are good.

No 6205. Const Kokorona.

Lacks interest in his work, is also extremely lazy.

No 3026. Piniari - Anrambo.

A good all round policeman.

F. Davies. C.P.O.  
Officer. R.P.&N.G.C.



MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

From outward appearances the health of the Misima people seems very high. Very few cases of sickness were seen, and this was very pleasing, as the writers last patrol was to Sudest Island were about 90% of the population have it.

There are 7 aid posts on the island, these being at Kaubwaga, Siagra, Liak, Bagalina, Ehora, Naus and Awaihe, and are staffed by a corresponding number of N.M.A.'s. Considering that the majority of the population are within 1 days walking distance of the station hospital, this number would seem to be very high.

All N.M.A.'s are well housed, and suitable buildings have been erected for use as hospitals, they all have their own gardens, which are tended either by the village people or the N.M.A. himself.

At Ehora, there were 2 N.M.A.'s at the hospital. Apparently N.M.A. Damain had replaced N.M.A. Livinai, who was supposed to be at Motorina Island. Livinai had been waiting since June for the Motorina people to come and take him to Motorina in one of their canoes. Arrangements were made with the Ehora V.C. to take him across to his new post.

Attached 1 copy 1954 Misima Census figures.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA/NEW GUINEA.

File 30/2  
Sub-district Office,  
MISIMA, M.A.D.  
September 10, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
SANABAI.

Patrol Report - No. I/54-55 MISIMA.

This Report concerns Mr. Davier's first solo patrol and it is a very creditable effort.

Native Industries. Increased and intensified competitive activity by local traders would indicate that agriculturally the Sub-district has recovered from the Cyclone of 1952.

I have not yet received advice concerning the sale of the peanuts forwarded to you with my I/7 of 17/7/54.

Action is being taken to clarify the accounts of the MARIAN Trade Store. As is usually the case, an investigation revealed no evil intent to defraud - only a colossal ignorance of elementary arithmetic. Preliminary examination indicates that an amicable settlement between those concerned can be expected.

Although approximately £3000 had been collected from scattered groups in the Sub-district some four years ago the procedure had not been in accordance with Treasury Instructions, and the money has been a constant subject of correspondence by the Treasurer and the C.S.B. since.

The case of the MARIAN Trade Store illustrates the impossibility of handling co-operatives over such a dispersed maritime area without the services of a specialist Officer. These I have endeavoured to obtain without success. Now most groups have demanded their money back and the Treasurer has so advised. I agree in view of the information that a Co-operative Officer will not be available here for many years.

Education. I have been requested to purchase the land at LYAK for a school, but I prefer that the natives demonstrate their bona fides by supplying the land as well as the building, which are for their own welfare - teachers and payment therefor being supplied.

Three of the nineteen scholarships to Australia came from MISIMA.

Statistics. Figures show an increase in overall population since 1938 of +25. The Average Family Size, 3.9, and the Deaths per 100 of Births, 41, are quite remarkable. It is not unusual for such a compensation after the many epidemics and catastrophes - dysentery, polio, cyclone, cargo cult and war - the area has suffered in the past ten years.

The 20% of the total adult males employed hardly gives a true picture as most of these people are employed within the Sub-district and they work only on a monthly basis - one month at work and alternate at home.

Map. Although the Western hinterland of the Island is uninhabited, the land is of no economic use as the rugged terrain rises sheerly from the Coast to 3500'.

The Patrol visited a happy and contented people. It is interesting to note that there has been only one indictable offence by natives in this Sub-district in the past seven years and this person was not imprisoned. This record is probably unique in the Territory for a population of over 10500.

*John S. McLeod*  
John S. McLeod

A.D.O.



30/1/5 -440.

15th October, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Misima No.1 54/55.

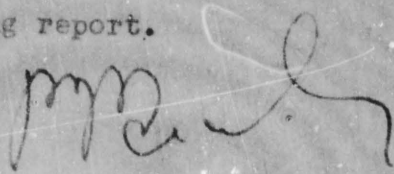
Attached please find report covering patrol recently undertaken by Mr. F. I. Davies C.P.O. This is the C.P.O.'s first patrol undertaken alone, and the report indicates that the experience gained over the last eighteen months has not been lost to this young officer.

Observations of Native Industries clearly indicate that these remotely located people have an excellent case for establishment of Cooperative venture under close supervision of an experienced officer. This matter is now being discussed with Mr. Graham at Samarai, and a submission will no doubt emanate for extra staff to be posted to the area.

In this particular area it appears that the A.D.O. might consider some form of Village Constable School in order that all officials might be suitably instructed in their duties. A school was recently conducted at Losuia by a C.P.O. under the supervision of the A.D.O. with quite a deal of success, I am led to believe.

Population figures are most encouraging.

An interesting report.



M. J. Healy,  
District Commissioner.

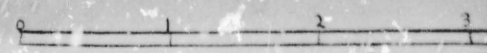
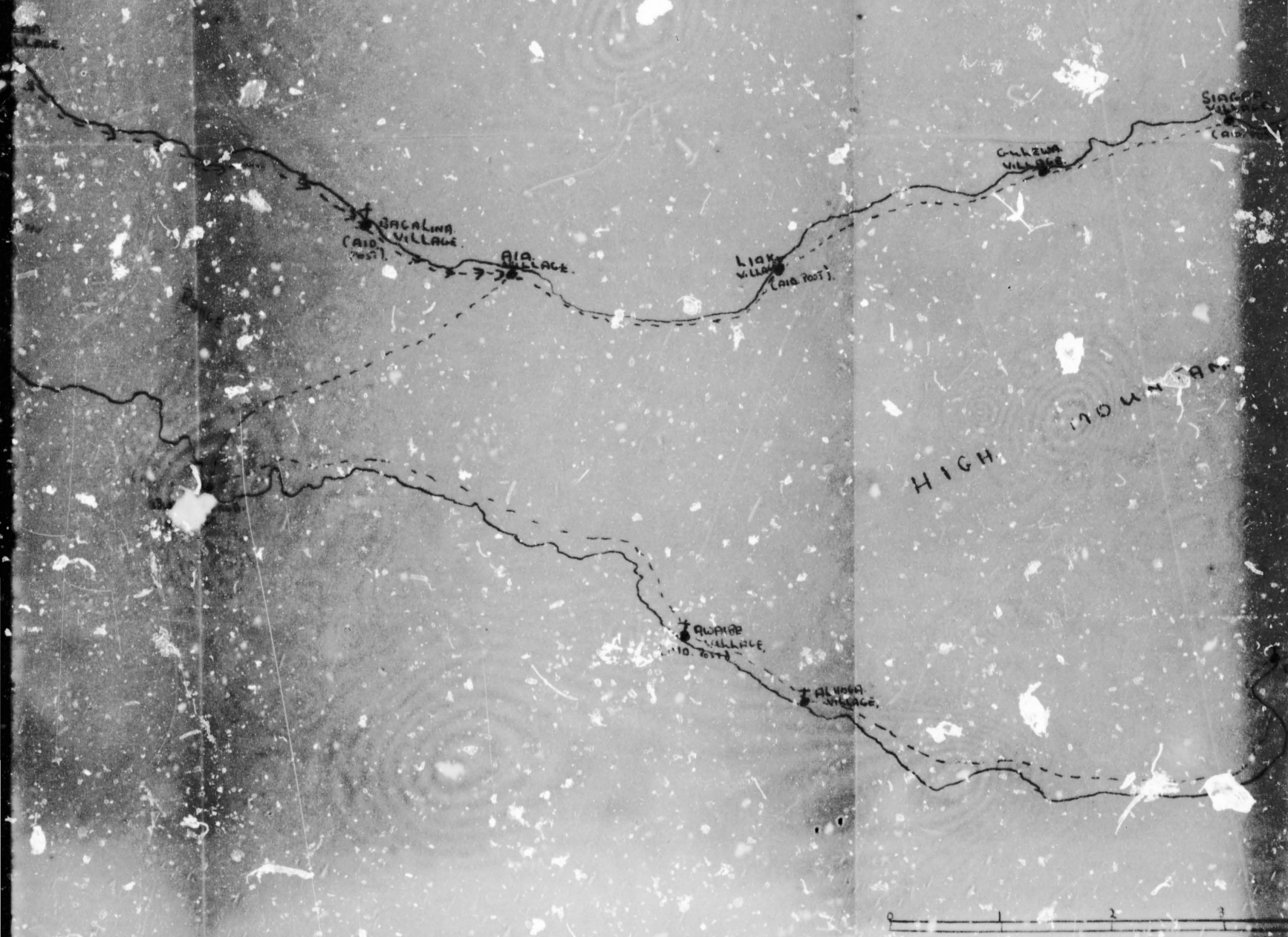
c.c. A.D.O. Misima.







MISIMA ISLAND (M.B.D.)





MISID



EWAHA VILLAGE

EWAHA VILLAGE

HIC

MOUNTAIN

UNINHABITED COAST

RANGE

BACALINA VILLAGE  
(AIR POST)

BACALINA

BUALA-BUACA VILLAGE



# ation Register

Area Patrolled Misima Island.

ATTENDANCES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child or Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	1	17		3		14	3	2	6	33	2	45		42	4	43	33	55	67	239	
5	5	20		2		6	4	10	10	34	7	38		36	4	44	28	64	62	240	
		8					1	1	3	10		11	3	11	3.4	13	14	19	21	77	
1	3	5		1					4	19	2	15	1	15	4.	30	14	31	29	110	
	1	12				1		2	6	32	10	40	4	40	3.5	43	37	51	62	208	
									5	29	10	19	2	18	3.6	17	21	44	26	108	
7	1	3	15		1			3	23	61	19	64	4	64	4	62	73	94	89	337	
1	3	8	6		1			5	1	11	59	10	49	5	49	4	33	35	74	71	226
		2	15	1	2	2		3	3	20	74	19	59	7	59	4.5	70	61	94	102	353
1	1								5	25	6	18		18	3	17	9	32	22	80	
3		20	2	6		5		7	1	26	104	24	73	11	73	4	65	60	114	108	388
1	5	10	1			2		3	4	14	45	16	41		41	3	34	30	62	62	208
5	2	1	8					4	11	39	9	25	2	25	4	25	24	46	37	144	
5	5	3		1		3		12	5	23	53	11	53	8	53	4	47	42	73	72	262
4	4	4	12		2	2		1	9	27	14	28		28	3	20	40	41	43	160	
		13		4				10	2	12	53	10	57	7	57	3	65	60	64	80	298
6	5	3	28		3			19	9	21	82	20	72	2	72	4	68	71	110	113	421
29	39	196	4	23		38	2	72	43	212	779	189	707	56	701	3.9	696	652	1068	1066	3860







Misima  
Milne Bay District  
P/R 2 of 54/55

J. S. McLeod.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

MIS: 30/2.

Sub-district Office,  
M I S I M A . M . B . D .

February 20, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
S A M A R A I .

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1954-55 - MISIMA

Personnel: J.S. McLeod, A.D.O. One L/C. R.P.N.G.C.  
Object: Routine patrol and to check reaction after the alleged murders by a European Trader.  
Duration: January 25, 1955, to February 19, 1955 - 19 days.

D I A R Y

- January 25: Departed for Kimuta - investigation rumours re hostility to traders. To Sabari.
- " 26: After search for V.C., who was absent on fishing expedition, proceeded to Nimoa - inspected village.
- " 27: To Mission Station. Interviewed Father Earls. On to Griffin Point. Cargo to patrol base.
- " 28: Around Western end of island to Pantava, after calling at Panaman Island en route. Lined, checked census and inspected Pantava. Advised people that H. Fierce was in jail at Moresby on charges of double murder. The natives seem to have taken his alleged actions remarkably quietly.
- " 29: To Juru. Warned for census tomorrow. On to Dumaga Bay. The patrol had to wait for a considerable time so that the people of scattered hamlets could congregate for census as they had not been warned of our impending arrival. Lined and checked census hamlets contiguous to Dumaga Bay. At night I was visited by Mr. R. Williams, owner of Tambaba Plantation.
- " 30: Back to Juru, lined and inspected and census checked. To Pamela, lined, inspected and census checked. To Madua, lined, inspected and census checked. To Delewaga.
- " 31: Public Holiday. Lined, inspected and census checked Jelewaga. On to Western Point, lined, inspected and census checked. To Eabambalia, lined, inspected and census checked. Returned to Base at Griffin Point.
- February 1: Lined, checked census Nanihele, Tarangia, and Gesila, all contiguous to Police Post at Griffin Point.
- " 2: At Griffin Point.
- " 3: To Jolandin. Lined, inspected and census checked. To Rambuso, lined, inspected and census checked. To East Point. Lined, inspected and census checked.
- " 4: Returned to Wimba. Lined, inspected and census checked. Adultery case settled by conciliation. To Bundok Plantation. Interviewed native owner and



- inspected. To Griffen Point and Base.
- February 5: At Base. interviewed local officials re Reg. V. Pierce and sundry matters.
- " 6: Sunday.
- " 7: To Wesai Island and return. Inspected villages and hamlets.
- " 8: Left Griffen Point. Interviewed Fathers Twomey and Murphy at Nimoa. Advice re rumours of hostility to European on Panawina Island. Departed for Nigahau - interviewed Councillor re above reports. Returned Station in heavy squall, 2100 hours.
- " 9-14: At Sub-district Headquarters. Interviewed members Co-operative Survey and allowed them District vessel to proceed to Chain Islands. Catching up with routine complaints and mail since departure on patrol.
- " 15: Left Bwagsoia 7.50am. Arrived Kapanda Plantation 1 pm. Interviewed Lily Burfitt re local rumours of threats against Calanan and herself. Later on to Sabari Island - arrived 4pm.
- " 16: Inquiry into source of recent rumours. To Nigahau - further inquiry. On to Nimoa Island. Called on Lee Pauliso concerning a complaint of assault against him in regard to his wife and other rumours. To Nimoa Catholic Mission. Returned to Nigahau. On to Sabari.
- " 17: To Bagaman Island.  
 " Moturina "  
 " Brooker "  
 All people advised not to pay attention to rumours emanating from Nigahau and Panawina; which are usually lying reports anyhow.
- " 18: To Panasia Island and Panavavavava Island to inspect as regards living conditions. Some Brooker people have asked to return there. Since the murder of Captain Mader they have been forced to live on Brooker in pursuit of A.N.G.A.U's policy of amalgamating villages. Returned Brooker Island pm.
- " 19: To Bwagsoia - 6½ hours.

#### Introduction:

The patrol was undertaken only eight months after the previous one by Mr. R. Greeney, P.O., and Mr. F. Davies, c/P.O. It was thought advisable in the light of the alleged murders by H. Pierce, Trader, of two natives on the South Coast of the island and various reports of hostility to Europeans generally because of the reported actions of this man. The rumours proved to be typical exaggerations and distortion, although I did note a degree of dissatisfaction against traders, in particular, since the people consider they are being exploited especially by Pierce who has had a monopoly of the area since the War and until a few years ago.

Top prices for trochus shell in the Sub-district are:-

Trochus	£10 per bag.	Samarai	current price	£21 approx.
Copra	£2/10 " "	"	"	£64 per ton



Copal Gum \$2/10. per bag. Sydney price \$70 per ton.  
Gold \$8 " oz.

A local Trader in Misima pays 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. for copra in view of fierce competition in the local trader war. It will be seen that such a price per lb., is fair enough in view of the cost of local labour and expenses generally.

If there is any cause for complaint, it lies in the price received for trochus, the collection of which is very hard and dangerous work. However, Traders further afield are showing an interest in Sudest since the departure of Pierce and I have little doubt the price will be pushed higher.

Reactions to the deaths of the two men at Pantava have been remarkably mild. The people, basing their opinions on previous trials of Europeans in the District, do not consider that anything very serious will happen to Pierce, if he should be proved guilty; but they certainly do not want him back in the area.

Now that monopoly trading that occurred immediately post-war is practically finished and competition is forcing trade prices to a more equitable level, I consider that legislation should be enacted to prevent traders giving credit to local customers. The traders themselves are against it, but they are up against the fact that they have to do so to ensure future supplies of local produce for themselves. For instance, one man may allow a native \$20 worth of credit for trade goods. He then considers perhaps with some degree of ethical justice at least, that he has a monopoly over that person's produce until the debt is liquidated. It can be seen readily that this form of compulsion leads to endless dissension amongst the traders themselves, especially when many natives rely on the relevant provisions of the Transactions with Natives' Ordinance to get them out of their predicaments. Certain types of traders relieve their shocked sensibilities by abusing their colleagues to the indigene which would of course, be disastrous for their own prestige if they had any.

I have heard rumours during this patrol that the two deceased were under liability to Pierce for trade goods already supplied and that they had sold produce to another trader whilst still in debt. This report has been forwarded to the prosecution in Samarai in the case of Reg. V. Pierce, for checking with the witnesses. A local trader informed me that shortly after the affair at Pantava numerous creditors rushed up to settle their outstanding accounts: (vide 2A).

There is a parallel case to be cited with the local religious war as well as the economic one. Since 1945 the Catholics have infiltrated the Methodist area of Misima. I have dealt with this aspect of Administration in previous reports.

Strangely enough the Administration appears to be appreciated throughout the area, probably as it has never worried the people to any great extent because of lack of transport over the years and the prestige of a former Resident Magistrate, Mr. A. Rentoul, who administered the area for many years pre-war. Since the War there have been ten different officers-in-charge in ten years so that these, good or bad, have not had much time to effect the prestige previously gained, either way.

Should Pierce be acquitted, and the introduction of the jury system in Papua within the last few years, makes that possible I expect any repercussions to come from the more sophisticated Sub-divisions of Misima, and the Calvados Chain. A.N.G.A.U's punitive expedition of 1943 after the death of Mader, which numbered Pierce amongst its personnel, should not be forgotten in this



context, nor the acquittal of Le Bontillier and Downey for the murder of a constable at Misima in 1942; nor the fact that the Chain Islands suffered the depredations of the black birders in the latter half of the previous Century. All these factors are not forgotten by the more virile inhabitants of the Sub-district. Vide my P/R. No. 1-4/46.

#### Mission Influence:

There is still quite a percentage of Methodist people on Sudest and they have still six native stations on the island. One of these has a Tongan representative in charge who is nominally in charge of the others.

However, it is only a matter of time before the Catholics gain the ascendancy due to superior staffing, educational and health facilities. They have an establishment of two priests, four nuns (one medical) and one brother, to concentrate on the Eastern Chain Islands and Sudest itself.

In the meantime, the Sudesters don't seem to get very enthusiastic or perturbed about anything, even death. This nonchalant attitude wore down the enthusiasm of the Methodists for sixty years; we'll have to wait and see how long the Catholics can stand the passive resistance, or rather *laedum vitae*. Already one intelligent Father has preferred teaching in Australia to a broken heart.

#### Administration Influence:

I have already stated elsewhere that the Administration is popular and the people are quick to carry out directions for their own good. The resident missionaries have told me they really welcome a patrol and like to have the Administration on the spot for a short visit. This, if true, is really astounding. On the other hand, it may be the outlook of the old gentleman, who is alleged to have bought Pierce a bag of copal gum and he began to haggle over the quantity to be sold, this in turn led to a difference of opinion over which it is alleged two of the old chap's friends coughed out their lives in a canoe with bullets through the head and body - not to be brow-beaten by a smoking revolver, it is further alleged, the old boy continued to haggle with Pierce for the subsequent half hour concerning the price to be paid for the gum. As the vessel departed eventually with his property and no payment, he travelled overland next day to Pierce's home and carried the bag of copal gum back to his village! As Father Twomey said "Ah, Sudest ... !"

#### Agriculture:

Natives report no shortage of staple crops during the current year and there are adequate supplies of protein available from the large fish supply of the surrounding reefs. Edible birds and animals are accessible to the energetic hunter and all villages were noted to carry average supplies of pork on the hoof.

Sudest Island for its size may be regarded practically as unpopulated and the degree of alienation is such that there is no population pressure whatever. In fact, the Eastern end may be regarded for all purposes as deserted. The District Agricultural Officer has promised a visit to Misima in this quarter and he hopes to examine Dumaga Bay for its cocoa growing possibilities.

The island is approximately 350 square miles in area and to the layman it appears fairly fertile. Cattle have done well on the local grasses. Five good-sized rivers drain the country.



It is the one island in the Sub-district on which alienation would entail no hardship to the people; in fact, it would offset the isolation which has conditioned their peculiar parochial and defeatist attitudes of mind to the outside world.

As the island is within the Calvados Lagoon system, good harbours are available right around the island. It is circumnavigable inside the reefs for vessels up to 1,000 tons or with local knowledge for vessels of any size.

Sudest has produced gold (still available, but there is a shortage of water for alluvial sluicing), copra, beche de mer, trochus, pearl (black lip but m.o.p., at depths) and copal gum.

I consider that a soil survey of this island should be given consideration as there are certainly large tracts of land available for exploitation without any possibility of hardship to the local people now or in the future.

Joannet, Peron, ~~WENENANA~~ and Panawina are adjacent islands to the N.W., and N., which are in a similar category as far as population is concerned. Good stands of timber for building purposes were also noted. Native labour would have to be imported as local labour is neither available nor, if it is, is it efficient. Sandflies and mosquitoes are a pest during certain seasons of the year, particularly the N.W. monsoon.

#### Public Utilities:

There was a great improvement noticed in respect to roads, rest houses, latrines, and village cleanliness generally, obviously since the patrol by Mr. R. Greeney in April last year who appeared to have concentrated on these aspects of Administration to an extent.

During my patrol in January, 1954, of the island with the local Medical Officer, villages were inclined to be dirty due no doubt to the facts that there had not been an Administrative patrol for some years, and that the people lived for the most part in their garden houses. The latter applies particularly to the backward and isolated natives who live on the Eastern end of the island.

#### Village Officials:

Village Constables	...	12.
" Councillors	...	23.

With a few exceptions all officials are poor. Each Councillor has been nominated by previous officers as a kind of assistant to the V.C. The whole island requires a secret verbal ballot for the peoples' representatives as has been done on Misima and Deboyne.

The Sudest people are a quiet, unobtrusive lot with little energy or initiative. Pre-contact they were the targets for the more virile maritime men of the Chain. For this reason, they have not been able to manoeuvre their clan leaders and outstanding men into official positions that are recognised by the Administration.

#### Future Patrol:

Next patrol should check if -

TAWIAMBIA	29	m.a.
RABODI	26	" "
JONGA	22	" "
SALLEBO	30	" "

All ex-Bart Point, have lined for census at REWA.



If patrolling by canoe Rambuso-East Point is a very tiring journey - generally 19 hours.

Long-sleeved and long-legged pyjamas are useful if patrolling Rossel and Sudest. Used in conjunction with socks, they keep the sandflies and mosquitoes away from the limbs in the Rest Houses at night.

Most reliable V.S. BOB of JOLANDAN.

European local advice:

Reliable - Father Twomey, NIMOA.

Unreliable - R. Williams, TAMBAMBA.

If patrolling with a strict vessel, it is advisable to use Griffen Point Patrol Post as a base from which to operate and a central point on the South Coast so that villages may be warned for census in the outward journey and checked on return. As the places are a fair distance apart a round trip is considerably delayed until the people congregate from the garden houses.

#### Japanese Fishing Vessels

No recent sightings nor reports of contacts by natives with these craft were heard of during the patrol despite assiduous enquiries apropos your Code Radio of the 22nd January.

The area covered may be regarded as the Calvados Chain, the waters within sight of the Sudest Coastline, and the open sea between Misima and the Sabari Islands, including Kimuta.

European traders at Deboyne and on the South Coast of Sudest have been asked to report these craft when seen.

#### Alleged Threats - Eastern Chain:

Before the patrol concluded further advice of disaffection towards a trader at Panavina were reported by the C.M., at Nimoa, and by W. Callanan himself before he rather suddenly departed for Samarai. The whole Chain was patrolled and I am fairly certain that the actual threats were a fabrication by a member of the trader's own labour - Rossell and Sudest people in a different dialect group. There is little doubt that there have been objections registered and a degree of hostility expressed of the actions of Pierce on Sudest, around the village fires at night. Half-caste, Lily Burfitt, a partner of W. Callanan has since dismissed one of her casual domestics.

Beyond warning the people generally of the implications of our hardy old standby 71(b) M.R., no further action was taken. These people have suffered enough for a while.

#### Co-operation:

A short visit was made to Bwagaia to interview the Co-operative Survey and to enable them to visit the adjacent islands. I am informed that the decision has been made to establish co-operatives, much to the horror of the local "Chamber of Commerce", who lodged an official protest to His Honour, the Administrator, during his visit in December last.

If the Co-operative Branch fails to realise its stated objectives for any reason, and the decision in the case Reg. V. Pierce is commensurate with the benign treatment accorded previous Caucasian offenders from this area, the local A.D.O., can look forward to an interesting year.

The Misima people are already aware that Pierce is in hospital in Samarai, and not in gaol. I presume that the crews of local vessels have published this item of information.



In the event of some future attempt at the invasion of Australia it is probable that these Louisiade islands, astraddle as they are, the main route from the East to the thickly populated centres in Australia, may be of great importance from the angle of strategic placement of reporting radio stations should Papua fall into enemy hands as New Guinea did last time.

The personal aggrandisement of a few poor type parasitic traders should not be allowed to jeopardise the goodwill that already exists towards the Government in these areas which span 20,000 square miles of sea lanes, channelled by Barrier Reefs into two main routes.

Co-operatives, though important to these people economically, maybe vital to us politically and strategically if intelligence reports from concealed bases of aircraft and shipping are to be possible.

If no attempt is made to assist these people to participate to an extent in the general welfare consequent upon the increased exploitation of the country's economic potential, I have no hesitation in predicting that these island people will be "agin" us rather than "for" us. After all, the voluntary assistance given by the Trust Territory natives during World War II in contrast to the personal loyalty given by the few to individual Europeans has been well and truly exaggerated.

*John S. McLeod*  
JOHN S. McLEOD. A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*  
*Please Quote* /1270.

D. S.

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

4th. April, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT Moresby.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 54/55.

Attached please find copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report compiled by Mr. J.S. McLeod A.D.O.

This is a very interesting report on a group of people who over a period of 60 years have had a most chequered career. More frequent patrols by Native Affairs and Medical Officers, together with the introduction of the Co-Operatives would appear to be the solution to our present problems. The A.D.O. should not be perturbed about the objectives of the Co-Operatives, as it is planned that Mr. L. Simpson, Asst. C.O., will be posted to Misima within a month, and will take early steps to get the movement under way. Whether it will be possible to extend the movement in its early stages to Sudest Island, is not yet known, however whatever action is taken should be regarded by the Natives of the Misima District as a genuine effort on the Administration's part to assist them in their economic development.

  
M.J. Healy.  
District Commissioner.

Encl.



Misima  
Milne Bay District

PIR 3 of 54/55

J. S. McLeod.



30/2.

12th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
S A M O R A I.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/54-55.

Calvados & Deboyne Sub-divisions  
Sections Misima & Sudest Islands.

Personnel: J. E. McLeod, A.D.O. 2 R.P.N.G.C.  
Objectives: Census Inspection & Routine Check for strange shipping,  
check of South Coast Sudest after December killings  
by a Trader. Fifth Patrol since occurrence.  
Duration: 26 days.

D I A R Y

- April 4: To KINUTA Island, inspected chief village and hamlets. Investigated application for trading allotment and interviewed owners. Survey carried out.
- " 5: Returned Bwagacia after village inspection & census check.  
4 pm., proceeded EBORA, West end of island. Interviewed Councillors, inspected village.
- " 6: To EWENA, collected timber, inspected village. Returned EBORA. Onto BWAGA BWAGA Pt., inspected anchorage. To BWAGA BWAGA, inspected village. Returned BWAGAOIA 4.30 pm.
- 12: Easter Tuesday - cargo packed, loaded a.m. To EBORA western end Misima Island.
- " 13: To NIVANI Island on last matter, transfer KAUBWAGA Plantation w. Callinan to Albert & Harold Munt. A. Munt absent on trading trip.
- " 14: To PANAPOMPOM Island warned for census. To PANBIATI Island. 20 large canoes absent at Torlesse Island trocchus fishing to obtain money for projected visit Co-operative Officers. Decided not to recall for census. Inspected gardens and newly planted coconuts. Two complaints adjusted.
- " 15: To PANAPOMPOM Island, censused and inspected. Investigated activities of V.C., as adverse reports received. Decided persevere with him on advice of PANBIATI V.C., KUINI, L.S.M., of 47 years' service.
- " 16: Passed NIVANI, no sign of Callinan's vessel as proposed in order to witness transfer instrument as J.P. To Brocker Island, censused and inspected. To Moturina.
- " 17: Sunday. Censused and inspected Moturina Island.



- April 17: To Bagaman. Inspected all hamlets.
- " 18: Censused Bagaman Island. On to Mabuian Island. Censused and inspected. Returned Bagaman Island to pick up patients for Moturina Aid Post. Back to Moturina Is.
- " 19: Vessel returned Bwagaia for oil change, more fuel and further patrol supplies. Investigation administrative situation Moturina after all patrol staff had been despatched.
- " 20: V.C. <sup>is</sup> recommended for this Island. Vessel and patrol staff returned p.m., viewed local gardens. New site selected for barracks to be erected in lieu of old mosquito ridden and swampy site.
- " 21: To Kuanak Island, inspected and censused. To Mamanila or Panawina Island. Inspected and censused. Called on W. Callinan re land matter and labour complaint.
- " 22: To Sabari Island and Nigahau, warned for census on return journey of vessel. To Mimca Island called on Priest in charge at R.C. Mission. General discussion on Sudest area. To Panaman Island to enquire re sightings strage shipping - no results.
- " 23: To Madana, Pamela, and Pantava on South Coast Sudest. To note condition of people after Pierre killings. Anchored Pantava - all villages inspected.
- " 24: Sunday. Along South Coast to East Point. Inspected village. Proceeded further North along Coast to S.E. anchorage.
- " 25: Anzac Day. Heavy S.E. gales across Rossel Strait. To Piron Island, arrived p.m., various hamlets warned for census at Barracks tomorrow.
- " 26: Lined, inspected and censused Piron Island. To Mimca Island. Censused and inspected Mimca. To Mimca Catholic Mission - interviewed Father Twomey. To Bwailahina, censused, complaints against V.C. heard. To Dadaha, censused and inspected. To Grass Island, warned for census.
- " 27: Lined and censused Grass Island. To Hozaga, lined and censused. To Nigahau, censused. To Sabari Island. All hamlets warned for census tomorrow and inspected.
- " 28: Censused Sabari Island. To Panawina - called on W. Callanan, Esq. Proceeded along Chain Lagoon to Maneiwa Islet anchored 1630 hours.
- " 29: To Nivani, called on A. Munt p.m.
- " 30: To Panapompom on land ownership dispute and coconut ownership between Panaiati and Panapompom people.
- May 1: Sunday.
- " 2: To Panaiati - only a few canoes now absent so census checked and village inspected. To EBORA p.m., West end of Misima. People warned for census 2 p.m., tomorrow.
- " 3: Censused Eboru. To Bwaga Bwaga, inspected and censused. Advice sent on to Awaibe and Alhoga re census as no harbours there and severe S.E. blowing.
- " 4: To Awaibe, inspected and censused. To Alhoga, inspected and censused. Onto Bwagaia Station.



### Introduction:

The patrol was chiefly a routine census of the Deboyne and Calvados Sub-divisions, but the opportunity was also taken to re-visit Sudest especially the South Coast, which suffered the killings by a trader in December of last year.

Inspection and census visits were made to several large groups on the South side of Misima Island itself.

Sudest has had one full scale census patrol since December and five follow-up visits since December in order to convince the people of our sincere interest in them and the Administration's regret at the actions of Pierce. It is my opinion that the latter's extradition to Australia will be no loss to the Sudest people. He has always been exceedingly unpopular because of his bad manners due probably to the fact of his jealousy of his native wife. Towards the end, this attitude assumed the proportions of a neurosis and he forbade natives to come near his house or even his trade store. Like a lot of Europeans who live for a long time on one sector of this country he had a peculiar idea that the natives owed him gratitude for all he had done for them. Just what entitled him to be so regarded he was never able to specify. In fact, he considered that his presence for quite a few years entitled him to a monopoly of the island's produce of gum, shell, and copra, at a price approximately half of that paid by other traders.

His voluntary isolation within an alien society demonstrated the fact that although undoubtedly the twain do meet physically on occasions, it is much more difficult for them to do so mentally.

I noted some resentment to traders generally and to Pierce in particular, but the situation may now be described as normal again. The people were happy to hear that Pierce has gone for good. They don't seem to care what happens to him just so long as he does not return to Sudest.

Edly Burfitt, n'ee Joubert, does most of the Sudest trading now, and she pays a reasonable price for the products she deals in. Her mother was a REWA (Sudest) woman, she is a fluent Sudest speaker and my remarks above do not refer to her in any way. She undoubtedly knows more about the Misima people, including Sudest and Rossell, than any living person, not actually a local native. She is always prepared to give unbiassed advice providing it is requested. Future Officers might note. I should add that she likes the local people and generally wishes them well.

During the patrol I was informed by W. Cellanox, Esq., who leases Panawina Plantation from Edly Burfitt, that this woman did not receive a penny War Damage Compensation for the Plantation buildings which were totally destroyed nor for the destroyed vessel from which her legal husband, George Burfitt was murdered with Capt. Mader in 1942. She is an uneducated person and apparently was unaware of the formal procedure of application or the possibility of compensation at all.

### Intelligence:

No sightings or contacts with strange shipping were reported over the whole area visited - enquiries were made throughout the area patrolled.

### Administration Influence:

No change since that reported in my P.R. 4/53-54. A lot will depend on the ability of the Co-operative Officers to live up to their promises if the satisfactory sitrep is to be maintained.



Moturina Island:

This group provides the chief administrative problem in the Sub-district. With the object of ironing out the people's difficulties or alleviating them, I returned all the patrol staff to Bwagacia for an oil change. I stayed in an old Councillor's house for two days alone. It appeared to me that the people are all suffering from the idea that the Administration has never forgiven them for Mader's murder. I pointed out that the crime was against an Army Officer and retribution was exacted by the Army. With the exception of one man still in gaol at Bomana and about whom I have written to you a memorandum some time ago, all the involved personnel except the eight, who were hung, have returned. The Civil Administration has declared the matter closed as the crimes were well and truly expiated.

The people requested the selection of a Village Constable and unanimously desired a man of consequence named WANINIKU who served eight years I.H.L., in Samarai in connection with the above affair. He seemed a good type and as was suggested by a previous Administrator any person who received such a comparatively light sentence did so in his capacity as an onlooker than as one particularly involved in its instigation. After some consideration I have decided to recommend this appointment. As you are well aware such a selection creates no precedent in Papua and these appointees have generally vindicated themselves in no uncertain manner. The natives appeared very happy and volunteered to commence a better rest house in a more favourable position on the island.

I reiterate that these people are not dangerous as has been suggested by some traders, subconsciously affected by the murder of a European.

In their position of having suffered many Officers for 70 years, untrained in the art of pushing people around gracefully - I except of course the famous Rentoul and one or two others - and in a similar set of circumstances as prevailed in 1942, I'd probably murder me very smartly.

Co-operatives:

Throughout the area patrolled natives showed remarkable interest in the impending arrival of the Co-operative Officers. It was necessary to advise the people of Sudest and the Eastern Chain that Mr. Grahame had made no promises to them about the establishment of his enterprises in their areas. I could only state that he was interested in Misima, Deboyne and the Western Chain only at this stage.

Depending on the willingness of these people to work hard enough to make a success of their separate ventures, he would probably extend his sphere of influence further East. I explained that Officers of this Section of D.D.S. were in very short supply and the Administration were very concerned not to bite off more than it could chew. The matter of extension depended solely on the bona fides of those people to whom the privilege was already to be extended.

Mission Influence & Education:

The Catholic Mission have not a great deal of influence as far as the inculcation of Christianity is concerned, though they have more than the Methodists in Sudest and the Eastern Chain. The Western Chain and Deboyne are of course still Methodist in name so far.

The Catholics board 140 pupils at Nimoa and this can be seen to be a really startling effort. It is interesting to note



That approximately 70% of these students come from the maritime islands of the Calvados Chain. The Priest-in-Charge did not seem to be very hopeful of much success with the peculiarly apathetic natives of Sudest.

He thinks, and I'm inclined to agree, that an influx of European enterprise in the way of agricultural development would supply their only hope of survival. Certainly there is a lot of possibly good land available without in any way interfering with the future needs of the Sudest people. I have gone into this matter in a previous report.

Perhaps it may be possible to extend Co-operation to Sudest and Bessel if the experiment on Misima proves that these people are capable of sustained and efficient production. If the profits of the local traders in shell and copra disposal are any indication they certainly are, and the added incentive of a reasonable return for work expended might make a remarkable difference.

#### Misima South Coast:

During the return from Deboyne Lagoon opportunity was taken to census and inspect villages along the South Coast of Misima as the S.E. had temporarily abated. Figures and data will be included in the next Misima Patrol Report.

These groups have no suitable harbour near them and it is almost impossible to get ashore when the S.E. Season has definitely set in.

#### Health:

The health of all these people censused, i.e., Deboyne and Calvados Sub-divisions, appeared particularly good. Three Aid Posts were inspected.

If any group was not up to the standard of the others it was probably Piron Island. These people appear to be rather like the Sudest, they have little in common with the sea-going people of the Chain with whom they rarely inter-marry.

#### Village Officials:

The abilities of the Village Constables in the area patrolled ranged from excellent to satisfactory. One V.C. has been recommended for dismissal because of his infringement of the Circular Instruction by Sir Hubert Murray concerning the acquiring of more wives during his appointment. He had one wife on appointment, has now two more and is contemplating a fourth in the near future. He suggests that it's his personality that is to blame as all the widows are unable to leave him alone. In addition, the gentleman had a bad reputation for sharp practice and sorcery with the other village people of the Eastern Chain.

Councillors have not been elected for the Chain Sub-division. I am deferring this matter deliberately to ensure that the Co-operative Section covers areas over which Local Government can be implemented efficiently.



Consult

	<u>Deboyna:</u>	<u>Galvados:</u>
Deaths per 100 births	53	43
Masculinity	+23%	+8%
Working Population % A.M. including I/Ls.	4%	6.2%
1955/1954 Population Increase	33(inc)	35 (inc)

Figures disclose a particularly satisfactory situation. There is a reasonable annual population increase. The comparatively high masculinity ratio reflects the low percentage of males working for foreigners. Actually a very high percentage of the male and female natives are at work on trochus and copra production for sale to traders. Mortality ratio is excellent and reflects the general good health of the people in the areas patrolled.

*[Signature]*  
JOHN W. WILSON, A.D.O.

The health situation in the district is very satisfactory. The health services are being maintained at a high level and the population is generally healthy. The health services are being maintained at a high level and the population is generally healthy.

Arrangements are now being made for the health services to be extended to other parts of the district. It is expected that the health services will be extended to other parts of the district.

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A.D.O.  
[Signature]

*[Handwritten notes]*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

D. S.

/1439.

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

18th. May, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 54/55.

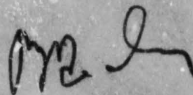
Attached please find report on patrol recently undertaken by Mr. J.S. McLeod, A.D.O.

This patrol and the series of follow up visits made to Sudest since December 1955 has no doubt done much to indicate to the people of the area that the Administration was generally interested in their well being. This patrol programme should be maintained for some time yet to come.

Perhaps the A.D.O. before proceeding on leave could give further particulars on Lil. Balfitt and her war time losses, it might then be possible even at this late date to obtain some compensation.

Arrangements are now being made for a Co-operative Officer to be posted to Misima early in June. No doubt as this movement develops in the district the people of Sudest and Kessel Islands will be invited to partake of the benefits of the movement.

The health position in the district is very satisfactory.



M.J. Healy.  
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.O.  
Misima.