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STATION: ESA'ALA

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1955/56

ESA 'ALA

1955/56 Nov. 1-3 only

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Esa. 1-55/56	R.R.Haviland	AMPHLETT ISLANDS
" 2-55/56	R.R.Haviland	GOODENOUGH ISLAND Census Div
" 3-55/56	B.N.Teague	East NORMANBY ISLAND Census Division

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply,
Please Quote

D. S.

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR :-

5th. August, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT NO. I C 55/56.

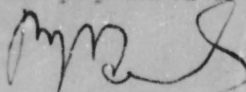
Attached please find copies of the aforementioned Report compiled by Mr. R.R. Haviland, P.O.

Whilst it would appear from present day statistics that the future of this isolated community is not bright, history reveals that for countless years there has been a small native community in the Amphlett Islands. Due to the forbidding nature of these otherwise picturesque islands, and the lack of arable land, the population must have at all times been small, possibly no larger than it is at the present moment.

The low ratio of female children to males, I consider might be explained by the close relationship that exists between the Amphletts and the people of the Trobriand Islands, where possibly many of the young girls are sent. Whilst I have no direct evidence to support this supposition, it might deserve further investigation.

On my periodic visits to the Trobriands, I have called on occasions at two of the four Amphletts, and found the people appeared to be healthy and well fed. However, anchorages in the particular area are very bad and long stays are out of the question.

Within the next six months this group should be again visited and a check on population made.



M.J. Healy
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.O. Esa Ala.

30/1-254.

22nd July, 1955.

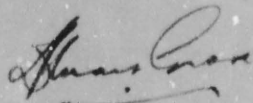
The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAHARAI.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT No. 1/55-56.

The above patrol report, covering a routine patrol by Mr. R. N. Haviland, Patrol Officer, to the Amphlett Islands, is forwarded herewith.

This short patrol, for which verbal instructions were given, completes the census of Esa'ala Sub-District commenced in September last.

The census has revealed a situation similar to that in the N. W. Fergusson Island Census Division, patrolled by Mr. Haviland in April/May of this year. Deaths greatly exceed births, and the population is steadily decreasing. The position becomes more hopeless when one notes that only 22 of the 68 children are females.



D. S. Grove,
A. D. O. ESA'ALA.

PROVINCE OF PAPUA AND THE GOULDS

Patrol Report No 1 of 1955/56 Esa'ala Sub - District, Milne Bay District.

Area visited AMPHLET Islands.
Patrol conducted by P.R. Navilani P.O.
Accompanied by B.P.S.N.G.C. 1
 Interpreter 1
Duration From 5/7/55 - 7/7/55 3 days.

DIARY

Tuesday 5/7/55 Depart Esa'ala per W.V. HUGO for Wamea Island, then proceeding to GURAWAN.
Wednesday 6 th At GURAWAN, then to HAWAGHIA and DILIA hamlets. Then proceeding to MANULLIBULLI point.
Thursday 7 th Return to Esa'ala.

The Amphlet Islands lie North of the Eastern half of Fergusson Island. They are extremely mountainous, and most of them are uninhabited. Anchorage is very limited, owing to the fact that there are great depths right up to the fringing shore reef.

The objects of the patrol were, to check the census, general inspection, investigation of any Courts for Native matters and hearing of the same, and investigation of any other matters.

The previous census was taken in 1952.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol report No 1 of 1955/56. Sea'ala Milne Bay District

Native Affairs.

The inhabitants of the area visited number only 214. This population is divided in four hamlets, GURAWUN Island, consisting of 22 people, WADOGA, on Wamea Island, with 23, BAE'WHEA, of 66 and SIAIA of 43.

There is very little arable land in the islands, consequently the people depend upon other pursuits besides agriculture for their subsistence, mainly fishing and trading.

The Amphoteas are rather intrepid navigators, and quite often make sea voyages to surrounding islands, as far away as the Trobriands and the East Coast of New Guinea Island. Many of these voyages are in connection with the MHA, in which the people play an important role.

Another reason for the voyages they undertake is to obtain clay from FERGUSON Island, for the manufacture of clay pots. The inhabitants have reached a high degree of skill in the manufacture of these, and the pots are highly prized by the natives of other districts. These, as far as the Amphoteas are concerned form a very important article for trade and barter.

The people engage in making copra, and the gathering of trochus shell, though more in the latter. At the present time they are dependent upon traders passing through to and from the Trobriands to dispose of their copra and shell. The people stated that they would like a trade store in the Amphoteas, but I doubt that this will ever come about, as anchorage in these islands is extremely limited.

The people generally, however, are no backward, they travel about quite a bit, and quite a few vessels call while passing through.

There were no complaints in the C.M.E., the people claim that they never have any trouble because they are all 'friends', live in small communities, and mind their own business. A little too idealistic to be true perhaps! It is apparent, however, that with their pot making, canoe building, trading, various other activities, and just 'sailing to see', they must lead rather full lives.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No 1 of 1955/56 Esa ala Milne Bay District

Housing

The housing in the area is quite good, with the exception of a few houses in the hamlet of DELIA. This hamlet, however, is being rebuilt, and those referred to were flimsy houses of a temporary nature. As other more permanent dwellings are being constructed, these should be removed in a very short time. The thatching for the roofs of their houses is obtained from Fergusson Island.

Health and Hygiene

The general health of the people appeared to be quite fair, and no serious cases of disease or sickness were heard of. The people make use of a Public Health Dept. aid post at Wadolei on Fergusson Island.

General cleanliness was very fair, and very little rubbish or refuse was seen in the village area. The people have adequate facilities for defecation in the form of latrines built over the water.

Roads and bridges

As all transport is by water, nothing but very rough bush tracks exist.

Water supplies

Fresh water is generally adequate, but not plentiful. There are springs and soak on various islands, and the people have a few 40 gal drums in which they collect rain water.

Food supplies

Though gardening is one of the main activities, it is probable that this alone, would not support the people. Other food is obtained through fishing, and by trading. The clay pots are exchanged for yams, and pigs. Food supplies obtained from all sources appear to be adequate. Fair number of fowls are kept, but not many pigs.

Village Officials

The area has one V.C. and four Councillors, one for each hamlet, except the V.C.'s. General conditions in the area indicate that they are doing a good job. All appear to be good types.

REPORT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No 1 of 1952/53 Esa'ala Milne Bay District.

Census and Statistics

A census check was carried out, and the results are forwarded here with. There were quite a few men absent on a trip to the Trobriands, and one a trip to Fergusson Island. The rest of the people attended the census readily. Being so few in number, they are a very easy crowd to census.

The figures reveal that there has been an excess of 20 deaths over the number of births since the last census. The number of births is low, being only 6. The population continues to decrease, and now stands at 214. This makes a total drop in population of 42 since 1949. The village officials claim that formerly there were more people living there, but they have simply died off. They were unable to explain precisely in what manner, or when.

A rather serious feature is this, that out of a total of 68 children, 46 are males, and only 22 are females. This bodes ill for future population, specially when it is remembered that the custom of living in the wife's village is quite common in this district. This means that many of the 46 male children will be forced to marry outside the Amphlets and will probably go away to live. This check revealed that there were only 6 children born since the last census that are still living. This is not even sufficient to maintain the population, that they will simply continue to decrease. It is extremely difficult to get out particulars concerning births and deaths which have occurred between census taking. The last census was taken in 1952, and it is probable that many children were born, and died in the interim. The people are naturally reticent about the matter, and confusion exists between children being still born, or being born and then dying. As only two pregnant women were observed, it does not appear that there will be any increase in the number of children in the near future anyway. It is a rather disappointing picture.

M. Haulant

REVISION OF MAPS AND SURVEY

Patrol Report No 1 of 1955/56 Esa'ala Sub - District, Waikato District.

Area visited ANCHOLET Islands.
Patrol conducted by R.R. Daviland P.O.
Accompanied by R.P. G.C. 1
Interpreter 1
Duration from 5/1/56 - 11/1/56 5 days.

ITINERARY

- Sunday 5/1/56 Depart Esa'ala per N.V. HULL for Waikato Island, then proceeding to OBERON.
Monday 6th At OBERON, then to HARRISON and BILLA bays. Then proceeding to HARRISON point.
Tuesday 7th Return to Esa'ala.

The Ancholet Islands lie North of the Eastern half of Fergusson Island. They are extremely mountainous, and most of them are uninhabited. Anchorage is very limited, owing to the fact that there are great depths, right up to the fringing shore reef.

The objects of the patrol were, to check the census, general inspection, investigation of any Courts for Native matters and hearing of the same, and investigation of any other matters.

The previous census was taken in 1952.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol report No 1 of 1955/56 Epa'ala Milne Bay District

Native Affairs.

The inhabitants of the area visited number only 214. This population is divided in four hamlets, GUNAWUN island, consisting of 82 people, WADOGA, on Wamea island, with 23, HAWAGETA, of 66 and MIAIA of 43.

There is very little arable land in the islands, consequently the people depend upon other pursuits besides agriculture for their subsistence, mainly fishing and trading.

The Amphletese are rather intrepid mariners, and quite often make sea voyages to surrounding islands, as far away as the Trobriands and the East Coast of Normanby Island. Many of these voyages are in connection with the KULA, in which the people play an important role.

Another reason for the voyages they undertake is to obtain clay from FERGUSON Island, for the manufacture of clay pots. The inhabitants have reached a high degree of skill in the manufacture of these, and the pots are highly prized by the natives of other districts. These, as far as the Amphletese are concerned form a very important article for trade and barter.

The people engage in making copra, and the gathering of trochus shell, though more in the latter. At the present time they are dependent upon traders passing through to and from the Trobriands to dispose of their copra and shell. The people stated that they would like a trade store in the Amphlets, but I doubt that this will ever come about, as anchorage in these islands is extremely limited.

The people generally, however, are no backward, they travel about quite a bit, and quite a few vessels call while passing through.

There were no complaints in the G.H.M., the people claim that they never have any trouble because they are all 'friends', live in small communities, and mind their own business. A little too idealistic to be true perhaps! It is apparent, however, that with their pot making, canoe building, trading, various other activities, and just 'sailing to see', they must lead rather full lives.

TERRITORY OF PAMIA AND BUI UTURA

Patrol Report No 1 of 1955/56 Area: Milne Bay District

Housing

The housing in the area is quite good, with the exception of a few houses in the hamlet of BILIA. This hamlet, however, is being rebuilt, and those referred to were flimsy houses of a temporary nature. As other more permanent dwellings are being constructed, these should be removed in a very short time. The thatching for the roofs of their houses is obtained from Ferguson Island.

Health and Hygiene

The general health of the people appeared to be quite fair, and no serious cases of disease or sickness were heard of. The people make use of a Public Health Dept. hospital at Wadolei on Ferguson Island.

General cleanliness was very fair, and very little rubbish or refuse was seen in the village area. The people have adequate facilities for defecation in the form of latrines built over the water.

Roads and Bridges

As all transport is by water, nothing but very rough bush tracks exist.

Water supplies

Fresh water is generally adequate, but not plentiful. There are springs and seeps on various islands, and the people have a few 40 gal drums, in which they collect rain water.

Food supplies

Though gardening is one of the main activities, it is probable that this alone, would not support the people. Other food is obtained through fishing, and by trading. The clay pots are exchanged for yams, and pigs. Food supplies obtained from all sources appear to be adequate. A fair number of fowls are kept, but not many pigs.

Village Officials

The area has one V.O. and ^{three} ~~two~~ Councillors, one for each hamlet, except the V.O. ^{at}. General conditions in the area indicate that they are doing a good job. All appear to be good types.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No 1 of 1955/56 Eaa'ala Milne Bay District.

Census and Statistics

A census check was carried out, and the results are forwarded here with. There were quite a few men absent on a trip to the Trobriands, and one a trip to Ferguson Island. The rest of the people attended the census readily. Being so few in number, they are a very easy crowd to census.

The figures reveal that there has been an excess of 20 deaths over the number of births since the last census. The number of births is low, being only 6. The population continues to decrease, and now stands at 214. This makes a total drop in population of 42 since 1949. The village officials claim that formerly there were more people living there, but they have simply died off. They were unable to explain precisely in what manner, or when.

A rather serious feature is this, that out of a total of 68 children, 45 are males, and only 22 are females. This bodes ill for future population, specially when it is remembered that the custom of living in the wife's village is quite common in this district. This means that many of the 45 male children will be forced to marry outside the hamlets and will probably go away to live. This check revealed that there were only 6 children born since the last census that are still living. This is not even sufficient to maintain the population, that they will simply continue to decrease. It is extremely difficult to find out particulars concerning births and deaths which have occurred between census taking. The last census was taken in 1952, and it is probable that many children were born, and died in the interim. The people are naturally reticent about the matter, and confusion exists between children being still-born, or born born and then dying. As only two pregnant women were observed, it does not appear that there will be any increase in the number of children in the near future anyway. It is a rather disappointing picture.

H. H. [Signature]

2 of 55/56

R. K. HAVILAND P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply

Please Quote /2116

D. S.

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM—

29th. October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Esa Ala No. 2/55-56.

The aforementioned report by
Mr. P.O. R.R. Haviland is forwarded herewith.

The various matters raised - questions on commerce and trading, rumours tending to disquieten people and the possibly of over recruitment will be watched and drawn to the attention of the officer taking over at Esa Ala on Mr. Groves' departure.

During Mr. Grove's tour of duty at Esa Ala two Patrol Officers have been maintained in the Sub-District for most of the time and the improvement now evidenced is a result of the good work carried out by these officers and of the enthusiastic patrol programme instituted by Mr. Grove. I hope that sufficient staff will be maintained in the future to keep up the good work.

D. Clifton-Bassett
D. Clifton-Bassett,
a/District Commissioner.

Att.

30/1-338.

28th September, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SANARAI.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT No. 2/55-56.

The above patrol report, covering a routine patrol of the Goodenough Island Census Division by Mr. R. R. Haviland, Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith.

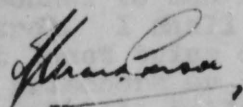
This patrol was Mr. Haviland's last before departing recently on leave, and was his second full patrol of Goodenough Island within twelve months.

The general improvement noticed, particularly in the native situation and in health, is encouraging, and emphasizes the benefits of regular and thorough patrolling.

The question of native migrant labour (page 6) will be closely watched. The number of natives absent at work is close to the limit; but the fact that it does not exceed last year's figure (it is even a little less) supports the view that the people themselves have a system for regulating the flow of migrant workers.

Like other islands in the Group, Goodenough Island would benefit greatly from the establishment of Administration schools, and Mr. Haviland's suggestion about Belu Bozu as a site is a good one.

This report, while not up to the quality of Mr. Haviland's previous one on Goodenough Island, indicates a patrol capably and thoroughly conducted. Mr. Haviland's patrolling record in this Sub-District, both in quality and quantity, has been sound.



D. S. Grove,
A.D.O. ESA'ALA.

Encl.

30/1-223.

16th July, 1955.

Mr. R. R. Haviland,
Patrol Officer,
ESA'ALA.

Patrol Instructions.
ESA'ala Patrol No. 2/55-56.

Confirming verbal instructions already given to you, you are requested to conduct a routine patrol of the Goodenough Island Census Division, commencing on Monday, 18th July, 1955.

2. The objects of the patrol are:-

- (a) Census Revision.
- (b) Routine inspection (villages, roads, bridges, schools, cemeteries, gardens etc.).
- (c) Medical inspection.
- (d) Conduct of Court for Native Matters.
- (e) Investigation of any other complaints or court matters brought forward.
- (f) Payment of Trust Monies.
- (g) Payment of Village Constables.
- (h) Apprehension of escaped prisoner TAUSIBOLI of DIODIO.
- (i) Land investigations, regarding which separate instructions are issued.

3. During the course of the patrol, please compile a list of Goodenough Island councillors, showing names, hamlets and villages.

4. All Special Arms Permits should be checked, and the names of holders recorded in village books. Natives in possession of shotguns without current licences should be sent to the station.

5. The vessel 'Huan' will be available to transport you and your patrol stores and personnel to Mud Bay, where it is suggested you commence your patrol. I shall arrange that the 'Huan' contact you again at least twice during the course of the patrol to transport any prisoners or hospital patients you may have acquired. The vessel will collect you at the end of the patrol at a rendezvous to be named by you.

6. The following have been detailed to accompany you:-

Cpl. BWANAKI
Const. OA
" DAWAWA
DAVID (Interpreter).

7. The Officer-in-Charge, Mapamoiva Native Hospital, has been asked to detail a Native Medical Orderly to accompany you also.

8. A patrol advance of £100 will be provided to cover contingencies, and it is intended to send you another £50 when the next cash remittance is received from Sumarai.

9. The patrol should take about one month to complete, but this time may be extended at your discretion.



D. S. Grove,
A. D. O. EBA'ALA.

Patrol Report No 2 of 1955-56

BLANK

July 18 to July 1955

Depart Esa'ala ^{at} HUKU, arrived Mad Bay,
Goodenough Island
To FAI'AVA, census and inspection.
Monday 19 th
To UFUFU, census and inspection.
Tuesday 20 th
To BWALUBA, commence census.
Wednesday 21 th
At BWALUBA, census completed, inspection.
Thursday 22 th
To WAGIPA, commence census.
Friday 23 th
rest.
Saturday 24 th
rest.
Sunday 25 th
Census completed, to MATAITA
Monday 26 th
Census and inspection.
Tuesday 27 th
To BELIBELI, census and inspection.
Wednesday 28 th
To KALAUNA census and inspection
Thursday 29 th
To EVELI census and inspection.
Friday 30 th
To ^{APUFUA} WAKONAI census and inspection.
Saturday 31 th
rest
Sunday 1 st August To ^{WAKONAI} KALINATABUTABU census and inspection.
Monday 2 nd To KALINATABUTABU census and inspection.
Tuesday 3 rd To YDAKAMENAI census and inspection.
Wednesday 4 th To WATALUMA census and inspection
Thursday 5 th To U. Wataluma, census, inspection and return.
Friday 6 th To UFAUFA census and inspection.
Saturday 7 th rest
Sunday 8 th To WAIBULA census and inspection
Monday 9 th To IAUIAULA census and inspection
Tuesday 10 th To MOKAUA,
Wednesday 11 th Census.
Thursday 12 th Census UFALO and return.
Friday 13 th Census AUWALI.
Saturday 14 th rest.
Sunday 15 th To LAKWELA, commence census.
Monday 16 th Complete census, inspection to KILIA
Tuesday 17 th Census and inspection to Mad Bay.
Wednesday 18 th At Mad Bay.
Thursday 19 th To MATAITA and WAGIPA per HUKU for land matters
Friday 20 th Return Esa'ala.
Saturday 20 th

Native Affairs

There has been an improvement in the Native Affairs position since the last Patrol to the area. It is gratifying to note that the FERGUSSON Island Cargo cult had no noticeable effect on the people. They heard about it, and became very interested, as is only natural, but they did not make any preparations, or neglect to perform any essential tasks in anticipation of the 'big day'.

There appears to be an awakening interest in matters pertaining to health, hygiene, and general improvement of conditions. Whether this is from a genuine desire to better their standards, or to avoid castigation from the Government, remains to be seen. The main thing, however, is that it is there, and it is important that it be fostered. There is a new Medical aid post under construction at WAGIPA, the KILIA people have applied for a medical aid post, the area is cleaner, and there is an increase in interest regarding copra production.

The WAGIPA people have expressed dissatisfaction with the local copra prices, and are exploring ways and means of transporting their own copra to Samarai. I don't know whether they feel they are being exploited, or merely want to cut out the middleman. There is a suggestion that they will build their own cutter, and take their own copra to Samarai. Whether this will be done remains to be seen, the WAGIPANS are quite capable of doing it, they are fine seamen, and there are about four very good carpenters amongst them, however, they show a greater willingness to talk, rather than to accomplish.

It was pointed out that one of the best ways to gain a better price would be to improve the quality of the copra. The quality of the copra produced has a definite bearing on the price received, as almost all the native produced copra in the area has to be reconditioned. It was also pointed out that if they succeeded in building their boat, they would have to ensure a better quality of copra, or they would be merely wasting their time.

The people of the area realise that copra has to be almost rotten, and quite beyond any hope of reconditioning, before the trader will refuse it. Because of laziness, or cunning (depending on the point of view) they make no real attempt to improve the quality.

Native Affairs

It has been the case in the past, that an increase in the price for copra brought about a proportionate decrease in production. This was mainly because of the poor selection of goods offered for sale by the traders. The native was offered the same selection of goods, and had no opportunity to develop other wants. Having bought what he wanted out of what was available, he could not see the point in doing any more. The position is changing, however, now that there are two traders on the island who ensure a good variety in their stocks. I was informed that the volume of copra being brought to these places is increasing, and has been doing so ever the last year.

Goodenough is a place which abounds with rumours. They vary from 'all catholics going to prison', to the fact that water spouts and earth quakes are God's means of punishing recalcitrant church goers, and are due at any moment. It would be very amusing, if the people did not take things so seriously. The most serious of the latest crop concerned a well known recruiter. At that time he was recruiting for Steamships, and had 'teed up' a number of recruits at Mataita. The would be recruits and some of their relatives visited the patrol and said that did not want to go with the recruiter, as they had heard that there was a war on, that he was in reality recruiting for army carrier lines, and that they were to be 'shanked', instead of going to steamships. An investigation revealed that this rumour was quite widespread, and steps were taken to stop it. The recruits went to Moresby after all. A rather well known resident made a rather public statement to the effect that he intended to discourage recruiting on Goodenough, to Moresby in particular. To obtain this end he stated that he was going to engage in 'propaganda'. If the above was an example, (it could, not unfortunately be traced to its origin), then it is in every bad taste, and betrays a lamentable lack of common sense.

Village Officials

A slight improvement was noted in this direction. There is more evidence of the Village Constables getting around their districts more than in the past, and much fewer complaints concerning disobedience of orders. The few that were brought forward, were dealt with. The people had been warned on the last Patrol that this would be done. The V.C. of Moratau has done a particularly good job.

Village Councillors still have to be reminded that they are not auxiliary police. There is, however a little less evidence of this.

All V.C.'s were paid till the 30/5/55.

Rest Houses

All rest houses with the exception of LAUWELA were in good repair. All requests for new rest houses had been complied with.

Carriers

Carriers were readily obtainable at all villages.

Health and Hygiene

A marked improvement was noted in this direction. There were far fewer people referred to the aid posts and Native Hospital, and such more evidence of the aid posts being used.

There was also a marked improvement in the standard of hygiene.

The standard in this regard on the Island varies very good at WAGIPA, MORATAU and BELIBELI to quite fair everywhere else. It is hoped the trend will continue.

REPAIRS

This too has improved, though not as much as could be hoped. Instructions were given concerning the rebuilding of various houses, though not as many as during the last patrol. WAGIPA has the best standard of housing in the area.

Most snow houses have been moved out of the village areas, the one or two remaining were shifted during the patrol. This is a good thing, as the danger of fire in these structures is considerable, and were they to catch fire in the village area, would result in such damage, probably even loss of life.

WATER SUPPLIES

Good drinking water is available at all villages except BEAIDOGA and WAGIPA island. The scheme put forward by Rev Bond of the

Water Supplies Cont.

Methodist Overseas Mission to supply this area with water has not advanced any further. Due mainly, no doubt to the fact that this gentleman has been on leave.

The WAGIPA people depend on rain water, and when this is unavailable, they carry water from the mainland in canoes.

TRADING

No further evidence of gross overcharging has been heard of since the sales docket for a 2 lb bar of soap at the price of 8/- was forwarded to the District Commissioner. It will no doubt be of interest for you to learn that the storeman who issued this docket is no longer on Goodenough. I cannot agree with Mr. Smith's claim that the overcharge was in that store only, and due only to the storeman. Enquiry revealed that the former price at Mapamoiva on Fergusson Island for soap was 8/- per 2 lb bar. This has also been changed. It seems peculiar, to say the least, if the storeman was overcharging on his own account, in order to divert half the money to himself, that he should issue a sales docket at that price, and keep the duplicate. However, the position has been rectified.

A rather bad feature of the trading in the area was formerly the extension of credit to natives. This has now ceased.

Another bad feature is that at Mr. Smith's store at Moratau, cash is often in short supply. To overcome this in the purchase of copra, the storeman issues dockets, which are later redeemed when the cash is available. This is due no doubt to the fact that Mr. Smith has had much difficulty in visiting his stores since the Canal Vogel went down. No cases were found where the dockets had not been redeemed, and none were outstanding at the time of the Patrol. There were suggestions, in two cases, however, that the native should take the price of his copra 'off the shelves'. Apparently they declined and were paid later. The people were advised to insist on cash, and if that was unavailable, to go elsewhere or to wait till it was available.

FOOD AND LIVESTOCK

Food supplies are good in the area, and call for little comment.

The only livestock kept are pigs, fowls, ducks and dogs. The condition of these varies considerably from owner to owner.

Food and Livestock.

In the Wataluma area, the soil, according to all reports, is rather poor. At the present time the Wataluma people obtain enough food from fishing, and from their gardens which are some distance away. Goats would probably do well in the area, and would afford a good addition to the diet. Over a long term, they would probably improve the soil by the addition of manure. However, as nothing is worse than a herd of goats gone wild, the scheme would only be practicable if the goats were tended properly. Perhaps a system of herding by day, and being secured by night. As this sort of thing is entirely foreign to the inhabitants, the business would have to be handled very carefully. If it could be implemented, however, it could be a benefit to that community.

NATIVE LABOUR AND RECRUITING

The position in this regard is similar to that during the last census. The last census showed a total of 674 males absent, while this census shows a total of 658. I feel there is every reason to assume, as has been claimed in the past, that the people themselves control the recruiting. They have definite preferences as to where they want to go, they usually go in groups, for a definite period, and then come home. There is little evidence of wandering. The few tradesmen and such, who have been away in the towns for a number of years usually have their families with them. By far the majority of those away are within the Milne Bay district. As was shown in an analysis of five villages in the last patrol report of the area, by far the majority only do one term away, then come home and stay there. Enquiries revealed that there is a large group of natives due home from work at this time. This will bring the figures of those away down a little more. At the moment, however, there is no harm resulting from the numbers away.

There has been an amount of talk among non official parties that the island should be closed, as it is overrecruited, with resultant detriment to the people. I do not think this can be substantiated, and in view of the fact that one of the instigators of this idea himself recruited about 20 natives for work outside the area, I feel that this idea is being put forward for other reasons than that of safeguarding the natives' interest.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

These are quite fair, considering the nature of the terrain in parts of the Island. There was evidence of much hurried cleaning, but there was also evidence of a fair amount of work having been done during the year.

With reference to the road which was complained about by the Rev Bond, the petition was this. At the time of the last Patrol, the road used by natives passing Wataluma went through the Catholic Mission property. As there was a fair amount of stealing going on, Fr. Abbott requested that the road be moved off the mission property. The country in the area is quite flat, and grass covered. After consultation with the Local V.C. and Councillors, a new route was chosen which went outside the Mission property, and was shorter when coming from the direction of VIVIGANI, to get to Wataluma.

Apparently this road was inadvertently put through Methodist Mission property. As this is freehold land, with absolutely no improvements on it whatsoever, and with the boundaries unmarked, its very existence was unknown to me. I venture to state that no one else knows the boundaries either. One or two of the older people in Wataluma have a vague idea. Rev Bond however, complained about the matter, as he intends to plant eucalypt trees in the block. Accordingly, a further consultation has been held with the V.C. and Councillors, and a new route selected. It is to be sincerely hoped that we do not once again trespass upon Methodist Mission land which is 'about to be used'. Fortunately, the distance involved is only very short, a matter of a few hundred yards. A full explanation has been given to the people concerning both changes.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

A full census was taken in all villages on the island, and the results are forwarded herewith.

Upon arrival at BWAIDOGA it was found that the census book was missing. Accordingly another was made out.

The census reveals that over the last year there has been an increase of three births over the number of deaths. This cannot be taken as a true picture, however, as the figures for BWAIDOGA were not included.

The grand total reveals that there is a drop of 62 from the previous total. This is explained by the fact that there have been a total of 42 migrations from Goodenough to FERGUSSON and NORMANBY islands, mainly from the Eastern side of the island, and in the new BWAIDOGA book the absentee missionaries and their families are no longer entered.

These migrations are not shown on the cover, those being merely the inter village migrations. The main reason for migration appears to be marriage, and also the fact that many children come to Goodenough to live with relatives, and later return to FERGUSSON island.

Other Matters

Various N.M.T.A. payments were made, and these are noted on the required form.

Attempts to locate the whereabouts of the native VEKA, whose relatives, (according to Rev. Bend) claim is a SAWATAITAI met with little success. After considerable difficulty the relatives were located, but they have no idea where the man is except that he is working at SAWATAITAI. As the Manager of SAWATAITAI claims he is not there, his whereabouts is still a mystery.

The whereabouts of the native TAUSIBOLI is also not known.

MISSION INFLUENCE

There are two missions operating in the area, the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. Of the two, the Methodist is the larger, and has been established the longer.

Relations between the two cannot be described as being particularly cordial. As this aspect was discussed at some length in the last report of the area, no good purpose can be served by examining it again, except, perhaps to record an all time absurdity in their relations. Last Christmas, during the absence of the Catholic Mission staff, the European Methodist Missionary visited the Wataluma village to hold Christmas celebrations. No doubt being imbued with the spirit of Christmas, and goodwill toward men, he laid down what he considered the conduct of the natives should be toward the Catholic Mission. When the Catholic missionary returned he brought with him a refrigerator, which had to be carried from the foreshore to the Mission, a matter of 20 minutes walk. The WATALUMA people are a rather polite, helpful crowd, who had always assisted with carrying gear and equipment, (heavier than a refrigerator) to the mission. But not this time. Finally the V.C. and Councillors became so 'ashamed' as they said later, that they and Father carried it up themselves. Apparently the portent of the Christmas message was, as I was told by the V.C. that no assistance whatsoever was to be given. This attitude in itself, of course if of little consequence. However, if it extends to the people, and is reflected in their attitude towards one another, it may result in the people splitting into communities on a religious basis, which has happened in the Central Highlands.

It is to be remembered, however, that there have been two missions in the area only since 1950. The people probably still find the fact that there are, after all two missions, a little bewildering.

One thing, however, which will result in there being two missions in the area, is better educational facilities. This is happening already, with a greater emphasis being placed on English in the Methodist mission than formerly was the case. The position will resolve itself in time, and provided not too much antagonism is stirred up in the mean time, the resulting situation, with more teachers and

Mission Influence

and schools, then would be the case if the one mission were in the area alone, will be of benefit to the local people.

EDUCATION

Education in the area is wholly in the hands of the Missions. Most, if not all villages have a school belonging to either one or the other Mission.

Accomplishments in the field of Education by either mission to date, cannot be described as spectacular. The main reason for this seems to be the lack of trained staff. This is a little peculiar when it is remembered that the Methodist mission has been in the D'Entrecasteaux for many years, (1894 to be exact), and presumably has been engaging in education ever since. The head teacher recently left in charge of the sailagi mission in the absence of the Rev. Bond, cannot speak any English at all.

The standard of the rest of the teachers is not high.

One reason to explain the lack is perhaps because the Methodist Mission places more value on moral virtue than ability. It is, perhaps too much to expect that there would be numerous natives, highly qualified, well trained, of high moral virtue who are prepared to become teachers for £2 a quarter, and be responsible for their own clothing, housing and food. As was described in the previous report on the area, the influence exerted by these men is not always wholesome.

The advent of another mission will result in, to put it crudely, 'competition', which will necessitate both an increase in the number of teachers, and an improvement in quality.

The establishment of Government village schools in the area would be well received by the people, and would be a further stimulus to better education. It is probable, that should the Government make a move to establish a school or schools in the area, the move will be opposed by either or both missions. There are a variety of reasons for this, the main one being that the Methodist Mission resents any intrusion upon what they consider to be their 'province', which was the D'Antrecasteaux. They resent the arrival of the Catholic Mission, and would do so in the case of the arrival of any other body in the area.

Education

education. All parties would probably be in favour of a Central School at Esa'ala, but any extension into the villages would not be well received.

Nevertheless, as the facilities on the island are inadequate at the present time, and the improvement which will occur will take some time, I feel the establishment of one or two Government schools would be of value.

To forestall any attempt by an outside body to interfere directly or indirectly with land negotiations, the best site for the first school would be at BOLUMBOLU, on the site of the old Government Patrol Post. This land, as of course owned by the Administration. A school on this site would be within reach of six villages with a total population of over 2,000.

If this school proves successful, another could probably be established at Moratau.

It would be best, however, if this could be deferred till the arrival of an Education Officer for the District.

CONCLUSION

During this patrol an improvement, varying to a greater or lesser degree was noted in all directions. If patrolling can be maintained or increased in the next year or so, this improvement should continue.

.....P.O.

R.R. Haviland.

Report for Native Matters

The following cases were heard during the Patrol.

Charge	Laid under	Number
Riotous behaviour	71 (c)	8
Adultery	84 1&2	12
Failing to take child for medical treatment	115(2)	4
Unlawful striking	71(a)	1
Threatening behaviour	71(c)	1
Failing to clean village	101(4)	3
Setting fire to land without permission	91(1a)	8

B. H. Simons.....P.O.

3 of 55/56.

B.N. TEAGUE

30/1-267.

1st August, 1955.

Mr. B. H. Teague,
Patrol Officer,
ESA'ALA.

Patrol Instructions.
ESA'ala Patrol No. 3/55-56.

Confirming verbal instructions already given to you, you are requested to conduct a routine patrol of the Eastern Normanby Island Census Division, commencing today, 1st August, 1955.

2. The objects of the patrol are:-

- (a) Census revision.
- (b) Routine inspection (villages, roads, bridges, schools, cemeteries, gardens etc.).
- (c) Medical inspection.
- (d) Conduct of Court for Native Matters.
- (e) Investigation of any other complaints or court matters brought forward.
- (f) Payment of Trust Monies.
- (g) Payment of Village Constables.
- (h) Local investigations, regarding which separate instructions are issued.

3. During the course of the patrol, please compile a list of all councillors in the Division, showing names, hamlets and villages.

4. All Special Arms Permits should be checked, and the names of the holders recorded in village books. Natives in possession of shotguns without current licenses should be sent to the station.

5. The vessel 'Huen' will transport you and your patrol stores and personnel to Sawataitai, where you will commence the patrol. I shall arrange that the 'Huen' will contact you again at least twice during the course of the patrol to take mail and stores to you, and to transport any prisoners and hospital patients you may have acquired. The vessel will collect you at Sewa Bay at the end of the patrol on a date to be named by you.

6. The following have been detailed to accompany you:-

L/Opl.	NADIA
Const.	SIPWA
"	MAIHI
Interpreter KHEESI.	

The O. I. C., Mapamoiva Native Hospital, is to detail a

Native Medical Orderly to accompany you also. Use should be made of Native Medical Assistants at Aid Posts in the Division.

7. A patrol advance of \$100 will be provided to cover contingencies.

8. The patrol should be thorough and unrushed. It should take about four weeks to complete, but this time may be extended if you consider it necessary to do so.

A. S. Grove

A. S. Grove,
M.D. B.S. '14.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA,
Milne Bay District.

11th September, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT No. 3-55/56.

Area Patrolled Eastern Normanby Census Division.
Officer conducting patrol: B.N. Teague, P.O.
Objects of patrol
1. Census.
2. General Administration.
3. Medical Inspection.
4. Land Investigations.
Duration of Patrol 1st August to 6th September, 1955.
37 days.
Personnel accompanying
patrol R.P.C. Reg. No. 2873 L/Cpl. WADIA
" " 6035 Const. SIPWA
" " 0008 Const. MAINI
Temporary Interpreter ALLAN KENNIS
N.M.O. WILLIAM BRARAGATU.
Previous patrol to this area - February, March, 1955 by
Mr. D.P.O. Sullivan, P.C.

DIARY

Monday 1/8/55	1100 1500	Departed Esa'ala per M.V. Huon. Arrived Sawataitai Plantation.
Tuesday 2/8/55	0730 0945 1215	Commenced hearing of C.N.M. at Sawataitai. Dep. Sawataitai. Arrived Mwatebu Rest House and afternoon spent compiling census of this village.
Wednesday 3/8/55	0815 1230 1400	Departed Mwatebu. Arrived at Sawatupwa after inspection of hamlets and cemeteries en route. Census of Sawatupwa.
Thursday 4/8/55		C.N.M., local disputes and civil claims, discussions with people and inspection of some hamlets.
Friday 5/8/55	0800 1100	Departed Sawatupwa. Arrived Kererogea. Inspection of hamlets and coconut groves. Census compiled.
Saturday 6/8/55		C.N.M. and surveys of land applications nearby.
Sunday 7/8/55		Observed at Kererogea.
Monday 8/8/55	0745	Departed Kererogea and inspected schools and hamlets before reaching Schulea at 1130. Census.
Tuesday 9/8/55	0800	Departed Schulea for Meudana, arriving there at 1130. Inspection of some Sipupu and Meudana hamlets en route.
Wednesday 10/8/55		Discussions with Meudana people. WAYLAAKAWANA River in flood and unable to proceed Lomitawa.
Thursday 11/8/55	800 1045	Departed Meudana. Arrived Lomitawa and conducted census.
Friday 12/8/55	0815	0815 Departed Lomitawa and reached Sigasiga after inspection of hamlets. Heavy rain.
Saturday 13/8/55	0800 0945	Departed Sigasiga. Arrived Dawada. Census. Cargo arrived from Esa'ala.
Sunday 14/8/55		Observed at Dawada.
Monday 15/8/55	0945 1200	Left Dawada after arrival of cargo from Bwaruada Mission station. Arrived Siyausi.
Tuesday 16/8/55	0800 1000	Departed Siyausi. Arrived Loboda. Conducted census.
Wednesday 17/8/55	0800	Departed Loboda, arriving at Kwanaula at 1100.
Thursday 18/8/55		At Kwanaula making land survey and hearing Courts. Inspection of hamlets.

Friday 19/8/55	0800	Departed Kwanaula.
	0930	Arrived Malukwasia and conducted census and land survey - trading site.
Saturday 20/8/55	0800	Departed Malukwasia.
	1000	Arrived Somwadina. Inspection of hamlets en route.
Sunday 21/8/55		Observed at Somwadina.
Monday 22/8/55	0800	Departed Somwadina.
	0930	Arrived Biawa and took census.
Tuesday 23/8/55		Courts and inquiries at Biawa.
Wednesday 24/8/55		Inspection of Mission schools in area and clerical work at Biawa.
Thursday 25/8/55		Inspection of proposed plantation with Biawa people, while awaiting stores from Esa'ala.
Friday 26/8/55	0800	Departed Biawa.
	1015	Arrived Guleguleo. Heavy rain.
Saturday 27/8/55		Census at Guleguleo.
Sunday 28/8/55		Observed at Guleguleo.
Monday 29/8/55		Inspection of hamlets in Guleguleo area.
Tuesday 30/8/55	0730	Departed Guleguleo.
	1000	Arrived Kumerau and conducted census.
Wednesday 31/8/55	0800	Departed Kumerau.
	1015	Arrived Kasikasi after inspection of hamlets en route. Census.
Thursday 1/9/55	0800	Departed Kasikasi.
	0930	Arrived Sawabwala and conducted census. At 1300 left Sawabwala and reached Bunama at 1630.
Friday 2/9/55		At Bunama. Census and C.N.M.
Saturday 3/9/55		At Bunama. Land inquiry.
Sunday 4/9/55		Observed at Bunama.
Monday 5/9/55	0800	Departed Bunama.
	0840	Arrived Barabara and conducted census.
	1200	Departed Barabara for Kulada, arriving there at 1435.
Tuesday 6/9/55	0800	Departed Kulada.
	1000	Arrived Bwasiyaiyai. Census taken and C.N.M. heard.
	1230	M.V. Huon arrived- embarked and proceeded to Esa'ala arriving there at 1830.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was conducted as a follow-up patrol to that made by Mr. D. P. O'Sullivan in February-March of this year.

A census and medical check were made at all villages and schools in the area were visited where possible. Unfortunately it must be stated that very little improvement from both a medical and educational aspect appears to have been made since the last patrol.

Generally speaking it appears that continual patrolling coupled, of course, with the provision of more facilities for taking advantage of social services, will remedy these matters.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As has been stated above this patrol was carried out with the main purpose of consolidating and reiterating the aims of the previous patrol some six months ago.

I am convinced that the main problem of administration in this area, which in many respects is quite remote from the remainder of Normanby Island and other people in the Esa'ala area, must rest in the hands of the Village Constables and Councillors of each individual village to a greater degree than is generally the case. With infrequent supervision and little guidance it can hardly be expected that the great majority of these people, particularly along the Duau coast, can understand or appreciate the policy of the patrolling officer.

That a state of affairs exists now, where the V.C.'s and Councillors do not have a clear idea of their respective duties and functions, is an indication in itself of the general attitude of these people. They have eased gradually back into the practice of relying on their own internal methods of settling disputes and conducting civic affairs.

Any services, social or otherwise, which it is deemed that these people should have will, I am afraid, have to be thrust upon them. They were certainly not born with an

understanding of the advantages of medical and educational facilities and I doubt whether they will acquire it under the present situation.

In matters which affect the individual person and his existence in the village from a native point of view i.e. improved housing, construction of latrines, maintenance of roads and cemeteries etc., they are quite capable of comprehending and, more important, carrying out any instructions given to them. During the last patrol a considerable number of orders were issued with regard to the above and in almost all cases they have been carried out - the best possible use has been made of materials and labour to do these jobs, not only for the satisfaction of the next patrolling officer, but in many cases with some degree of pride of workmanship in the individual job.

It is interesting to note that of perhaps seven or eight Village Constables whom I approached the writer with the request that they be relieved of their duties, one half stated that the people were not taking enough notice of their instruction and the other half said that while the people obeyed their orders, they had no confidence in their (the V.C.'s) judgment in respect of complaints and disputes. The V.C. of Sekulea, for instance, when he asked to be relieved of his job, told me that a dispute just brought before myself was one which he had settled himself some time previously.

Here I pointed out to the V.C. that he had no right to settle disputes of any sort in his capacity as a constable and that in any case the right of appeal to a higher authority is one that cannot be denied any person. His pride, of course, was still hurt.

However, it is realised that a village constable, no matter what his access to a Government station may be, will always act to a certain degree in the role of a mediator in a preliminary hearing in the village before bringing the case before a Magistrate, but these points are made to indicate the general attitude of the officials, and of the people to the

officials in this area.

Again, in spite of all instructions given to Policemen and Councillors on their respective duties and authorities by previous patrols, I doubt if there is one village in this area which does not operate under the system where the councillors act as lieutenants to the Village Constable. In many cases, of course, the councillor may be a much more influential man than the V.C. but that is another matter.

Further to this subject it was noticed that in quite a few villages new councillors had been appointed by the V.C. when the previous one had resigned. Strict instructions have been issued on this matter and I do not think it will happen again in these villages, atleast.

The District Commissioner, in his comment on the previous patrol to this area (No.5 of 54/55) expressed the opinion that more patrolling will bring the V.C.'s and Councillors to their respective levels, with which I agree. This will however be a slow process. Were it possible from a staff point of view I would recommend that the area covered by this patrol be halved and two separate patrols be carried out, based at Sehulea and Bunama. Six weeks twice a year would enable the officer to conduct a three weeks patrol of the smaller area and a further period of three weeks would then be available for general administration at each of these headquarters. Both of the above places lie in the centres of economic activity and much could be accomplished in this time.

The area from Wratebu to Somwadinna could be covered from Sehulea and the remainder from Bunama. The former area includes the villages of Rawada and Loboda, both of which have displayed an interest in improving and increasing their copra production, but who without adequate guidance will fall by the wayside. Other villages included in this section also have a considerable economic potential as far as their copra is concerned but it is not produced regularly.

The people, of Loboda village have unfortunately started a trade store owned communally, which I am afraid, is destined

to fail. The storekeeper has little or no knowledge of running a store and in fact he himself says, as I have told the people, that they cannot hope to run a business successfully. They are, in spite of this, quite adamant in their insistence on keeping the store going.

In the Bupama area there is a considerable amount of trading and large copra groves are being worked by all villages from Kasikasi to Kulada. These people have extensive relations, both in the Kula trade and in normal business, with the smaller islands to the south of Normanby Island. At the time the patrol passed through this area there were six 15-20 ft. sailing boats there which had come over from Nuakata and surrounding islands.

In the previous patrol report on this area, it was stated that the Mwatebu people questioned the patrol as to what they should do if the roaming Sawataitai cattle crossed the Tonwanawai swamp and came on to their ground. Since then they report that many of these cattle have crossed the swamp and are now breaking into their gardens. I have authorized them to shoot any cattle that break into their gardens. It is believed that the owners of Sawataitai plantation and the cattle received complete War Damage Compensation for these cattle in which case they will now be the property of the Administration. This information will be confirmed at a later date.

With regard to sorcery, there has been much evidence from officers who have visited this area previously and from Europeans with some length of residence amongst the Duau people, that sorcery is still rife in most of the villages visited. However, any investigation into causes and practices or any attempt to trace offenders will meet with little success and for these reasons no attempt was made by the writer along these lines. It is obviously a custom which only time and the increased influence of the Missions will stamp out.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

This area will probably never have cause to be unduly worried over the food supply. The ground appears to be quite good in all villages and gardens are invariably extensive.

The staple diet is yams and taro but almost all other kinds of native foods, such as tapioca, bananas, sweet potato, native cabbage and all varieties of fruits are cultivated to some extent. At all villages a more than ample supply of food was brought to the patrol.

It appears as a result of the harvest made recently that the year will be only an average one, but this would generally be more than sufficient for their own needs. Yams and taro are, in fact, often exchanged in the Kula trade and with this in mind most places, as a matter of course, plant more than their own needs.

Pigs are reasonably plentiful in all villages and quite a few places run fowls to some extent.

As has been mentioned before the cattle in the Sawataitai district are roaming over a fairly large strip of the coastal plain behind Mwatebu and Sawataitai villages and it probably forms not an infrequent part of the diet of these and nearby villages. This is not openly stated, of course, as the natives treat the cattle (incorrectly) as the property of Sawataitai Plantation, but until the legal point of ownership of these cattle is completely cleared up I have refrained from informing them otherwise.

Cocoanuts:— Almost all villages seen owned small coconut plantations laid out in pre-war days in addition to the usual native planted groves. In some cases, such as Kawada, Loboda and in the Banama area, these coconuts are worked and looked after regularly but in the main they are sadly neglected, mostly due to the lack of opportunity for selling the copra themselves or the infrequency of visits by traders to buy it.

Suggestions have been made in all these villages regarding the cleaning of plantations, spacing out of new areas and precautions to be taken during the production of the copra. However, many of the people are not sufficiently

-6-

interested to improve their methods and without closer supervision I cannot see any way of overcoming this apathy.

The general price paid for copra is 3d. lb. (3½d. at Burara) which I feel must allow for a considerable overhead on the part of the trader. It is only 6-9 hours by ship to Samarai from any of the villages covered.

Cocoa:— Councillor MIKI of Dawada village told the patrol that he had received a number of cocoa seedlings from Mr. H. E. Jarrett of Dawada Plantation as a gift and he has planted them on his own ground. About half of these have since died and the others did not appear to be very healthy when seen by the writer. Many leaves had turned brown and they have been eaten away by insects.

MIKI has been instructed not to plant any more cocoa and to burn the few remaining plants now.

NATIVE COURTS & COMPLAINTS

Numerous complaints and disputes were heard during the patrol, nearly all involving pigs and outstanding debts.

Most were settled on the spot; the remainder, including some small matters in concerning Europeans, will be dealt with from Esa'ala.

Seventeen cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters comprising adultery cases (4), assault (2), failing to work on the roads (6), failing to repair houses (4), and failing to bring a child for census (1).

VILLAGES & CEMETERIES

There is little comment to be made on villages - they were all in good order and many had planted shrubs and flowers along roads and in hamlets to beautify them.

Cemeteries in all cases except Kulada, where the Village Constable had been absent at hospital for four months, were well kept and being used.

HOUSING

The standard of housing in this area is in most cases fair, but does vary somewhat with the availability of suitable building materials. Timber, of course, is reasonably plentiful everywhere, but sago palms, which provide the only good material available, is limited to certain villages.

The only villages which have a good supply are Mwatebu, Dawada, Kwakula, Kasikasi, Bunama and Barabara and in these places housing is quite good. Other villages do have small plantings of sago but nowhere near enough to supply the needs of the whole village. Their sago is sometimes obtained from the more fortunate areas (in many cases it is bought by money) but many houses are walled and roofed with woven coconut branches, which must always be unsatisfactory.

However there is no alternative to using these coconuts in many cases and the only instructions issued in this respect were to renew them at least every six months.

VOLCANOES

The series of earth tremors recently experienced at Esa'ala and surrounding areas commenced on the day before the patrol left and continued for two or three weeks afterwards.

On inquiry amongst the European and native people in the district just patrolled it was learnt that only the first shock, at about midday on Sunday 31st July, was felt and then only as far down as the village of Kerer ogea.

Later tremors may have been felt in this area, but the ~~patrol~~ patrol had since moved out of the area.

No other activity was noticed in any other areas on the southern end of Normanby Island

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are 23 Village Constables and 80 Councillors in the area covered by the patrol. A complete list of councillors is attached as Appendix 'B'.

The Village Constables of Dawada, Siyausi, Malukwasia have resigned and the V.C. at Guleguleo was dismissed some months ago following a conviction in the C.N.M. New V.C.'s have been provisionally appointed in these villages and recommendations are being forwarded separately.

All officials were again instructed on this patrol as to the limit of their authority but as I have already stated the position is evidently virtually unchanged since the last patrol. Regular and intensified patrolling is obviously the only means of clarifying the situation.

ROADS & BRIDGES

Roads are generally as good as the terrain of the country permits - they were found to be inadequate only at Meudana and in the Kumerau-Kasikasi area.

The former involves a steep drop of some 1500 ft. from Meudana village to the WAILAKAWANA River and is treacherous in wet weather. Instruction has been issued for the improvement of this road and also for the bridging of the Wailakawana River.

This river is subject to extreme flooding during heavy rain and would be impassable under these circumstances, as it was for three days before the patrol reached Meudana. A cane suspension bridge is to be built here by the villages of Meudana and Lomitawa (with a total population of over 700).

This is quite within the capabilities of these people as natives with previous experience in bridge-building and ample supplies of good cane are available in the two villages. The bridge should be completed within six months.

The roads from Loboda to Dunama are variable due to the rocky coastline and narrow coastal plain. Most of them are

reasonable but some improvement should be made by the time the next patrol visits the area.

REST HOUSES

All rest houses are in good condition and suggestion for alterations and improvements have been made where necessary.

EDUCATION

Education in this area is entrusted in the hands of the two missions - the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Catholic Mission. Every village has at least one native Methodist missionary conducting a church and an elementary school (in some cases so elementary as to be negligible). There is a central school at Bwarunda supervised by Mr. B. Brown which is primarily concerned with advanced education (up to Standard 8) for natives drawn from all over the district. There is also here an elementary school taking in pupils from the surrounding villages.

A type of central school is in operation at Bunama under native supervision with periodic visits from the MOM at East Cape.

The Bwarunda Higher School (known as the Wesley Boys School) is obviously doing a good job and no comment is to be made here.

The individual village schools, run by native missionaries are poorly equipped, infrequently visited by the supervising authority and attendance is spasmodic. Many of these schools were visited by the writer and the hopelessness of the situation is well illustrated by the fact that eight out of every ten of the teachers interviewed had to be addressed through an interpreter.

Whether the Methodist mission has any intention of educating these people, I do not know, but I am merely recording the situation as it is at present lest it should be thought

that they are providing a general education for these people.

Official hours of these schools are 8-12 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, but I doubt whether they operate for half this time each week.

At Bunama the position improves somewhat and the teacher here appears to be reasonably educated himself. The school, which was under European supervision until three or four years ago, affords a reasonable instruction up to Standard 1 or 2. However, one native teacher cannot hope to accomplish what three Europeans did before and from the general appearance of the station and buildings it seems that control may have slackened off somewhat.

On the other hand the Catholic mission, represented by Fr. Yallon at Kererogea and two native teachers at Kulada is progressing very fast. It is understood that both these schools are registered with the Department of Education.

Although the schools have only been started during the last year they are both well run and the native teacher at Kulada is quite impressive.

In light of the above remarks it is hoped that Government trained teachers can be obtained and schools built as soon as possible. Bunama and, say, Biauwa are places that suggest themselves immediately as suitable sites for Village Higher Schools and if trained staff is going to be made available these sites can be investigated without any delay.

MISSIONS

Both Methodist and Catholic Missions operate in the area but the Methodist Mission is represented only by Mr. B. Brown at Bwaruada whose main function is that of a school-teacher and as such his activities are centred almost exclusively at Bwaruada. Rev. White from East Cape controls the Bunama area but his visits are infrequent and the respective missionaries are largely left to themselves.

The Catholic Mission influence has been confined to

date to the Kererogea and Kulada areas and as they have only recently entered the field the number of converts is rather limited. They are, however, well established in the above two villages and Fr. Fallon, who resides at Kererogea, makes regular visits to Kulada and is rapidly extending the Catholic faith to surrounding villages.

His influence is going to expand considerably during the next few years.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

There are two Medical Aid-Posts established at Sehulea and Kumerau, both staffed by a single Native Medical Assistant.

N.M.O. WILLIAM BWARAGATI accompanied the patrol throughout and made medical inspections at all villages. His report will be submitted separately later.

The health situation generally is very disappointing; with two aid-posts in the area and medical facilities readily available at mission stations at Kererogea, Bwarunda and Bunama it is felt that the number of people requiring treatment from the patrol should have been considerably less than it was. It seems that the best possible use is not being made of these facilities.

In point of fact, due to matters beyond the control of the N.M.A. at Mapamoiva, the Government Aid-posts at Sehulea and Kumerau were without drugs for a period of one to two months up to July of this year. This is most unfortunate, as many people are going to think twice now before making a five or six hour walk to an aid-post to obtain treatment only to find that there is no medicine available (as actually happened many times during this period). The mission stations were evidently also hard hit during this period and ran out of drugs.

There is little I can recommend to be done to remedy the health situation beyond an increase in the amount of aid-posts and/or the staff running them. Two or three villages actually requested the patrol to try and obtain a Native Medical

Assistant for their village and the people, at Kasikasi produced a man to go to the Native Hospital at Mapamoiva for training as an N.M.O. He has been forwarded to Mapamoiva but I have informed the people that no guarantee could be given that he would come back to this area.

Three natives were sent to Mapamoiva for treatment, the remainder being referred to the various aid-posts.

Census

The taking of census in these villages proved to be a long drawn ^{out} process. As they have a different name for census to that used by themselves every day and as very few people apart from themselves know this name this routine work was made extremely tedious. The fact that large numbers of each village are invariably absent on Kula expeditions or transporting copra or locally made mats to Samarai does not improve matters. Many of these people, including small children, are often absent on Kula expeditions for periods of up to a year and consequently in a few cases census figures may not be up to date.

During the six months since the last patrol there were 94 deaths recorded as against 107 births. While this is not satisfactory in itself it is pointed out that 72 of these deaths occurred amongst adult persons, a proportion which is considerably more than that recorded by the last patrol.

This proportion will no doubt increase as more medical facilities are made available.

W. J. G. J. G. J.
o/c.

APPENDIX 'B'

COUNCILLORS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Hamlet</u>	<u>Village</u>
UYAMO	BULESI	MWATEBU
TOAHUTU	DIGORA	"
PWAPWAWETA	GOGOMUTUNA	SAWATUPWA
SEDOSENDO	BWADIA	"
LILIDINA	ASAGARA	"
WELILIGI	GELEMOANA	KEREROGREA
PWAPWATA	LASIANA	"
PWALAJASI	GENAIA	"
TOGAI O	BIOMAHA	"
TAWINIWINI	KARBA	WEIKO
KOIBI	MWARAWA	"
TONAIA	MOIAHA	SIPUPU
DEIGUARA	MUADUBU	"
GALONI	TUMETUBE	"
NEWELHU	BOMOGONA	MEUDANA
KOKOVE	MWATUALA	"
DARAWAIA	LIFVAT	"
JIPURAI	IALITUNA	"
TAUDOMOLE	DIDIWAGA	LOMITAWA
NAIBWA	SILISILI	"
TOWELI	KUCERIWANA	"
KEDIOLE	SILIANA	"
TOGINITU	SAUADULU	SIGASIGA
TOULOBO	DOMAI 'I	"
KELERI	DEKWA I	"
MOSES	KALAMATA	"
KAMANA	SAPILOA	DAWADA
DOMAIANI	SAWALEA	"
ALANI	SAPILOA	"
IALUMAI	SAPILOA	SIYANSI
LINIA	KAIWANA	"
NEBORAWENA	TANOWESI 'I	"
GRILLO	KAITAKIA	"
MAIGENI	MWANAUSSIA	"
IANESA	WEGARA	LOBODA
ULLENI	SUMANA I	"
LEHO	KEDIDIAI	"
TAULITAU	LOLIA	"
KWASINALECU	DIBUA	KWANAILA
TANAIBO	MWAZIWA	"
TEDE	KHIFWALI	"
AMIAKAILA	DOKWAPU	MALUKWASIA
TOMWAI	OTABAI 'I	"
KWAUDI	GOGOU	SOMWADINA
SAIMONI	GOGAOWANA	"
WAILUBA	KAMKAMWASIA	"
ISSUA	SATWAI 'I	BIAUWA
TAULAMUI	SATBAILUKUNAI	"
DILI	MWASTESA	"
DEIOIO	"	"
DIMWAKU	COGANAKAUWARA	"
SIAKWA	TOMOGOYOWA	JULEGULEO
MAPIS	IALOKI	"
KOGIS	SILIDUA	"
DOGAIANI	TOBAWAI	"
DINDA	MWAKATAUTAU	"
TOGINITU	BUNLAGOMWA	"
DOGAIBENI	LIKOLIKOA	KUMERAU
WAKIO	KUMERAI	"
WILISOME	KATONAI 'I	"
MANAWABU	LABELABE	KASIKASI
NASAWAKI	"	"
LOWAPA	LOGGUBWAI	"
WIMADAKE	KARIMBELK	SSINAWALA
BOLIHANI	MWAWAKI	"
BRANK	MUNAHA	"

KAUKAVNAKU

LOGIGILA

Councillors (cont.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Hamlet</u>	<u>Village</u>
WABRIA	EBEGELU	BUNAMA
EDI	NUGEGADALI	"
HEIUWEI	ANAMEGAI	"
LEIDINO	LA 'UWA	KARABARA
BSOLI	MWA 'UNWA 'U	"
TERI	DO'LAHONA	"
MESILA	MWA 'UMA 'UBATI	"
MOLINA	TOGOSI 'I	KULADA
ANARURU	MWELINA BNEANMU	"
TEMANI	GOWA 'UNA	"
ILAIJA	HUKOHUIGAI 'I	"
NOWEA	MODENA	BWASTIAI
MEDOWEDUWA	HEJARAU	"
NIKOLEI	"	"

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