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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: MISIMA

VOLUME No: 6

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1953 - 1955

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

MISIMA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Misima 1-53/54	J.S.McLeod	MISIMA Sub-District
" 2-53/54	H.E.Clark	ROSSEL ISLAND villages
" 3-53/54	R.K.Greaney	SUDEST ISLAND
" 4-53/54	J.S.McLeod	DEBOYNE and CALVADOS Cens Divs
" 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 Divs





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*Approval of the Native Affairs*

District of Milne Bay Report No. Mis I/53-54

Patrol Conducted by J.S. McLeod A.D.O., C. Turner, M.O., and J. Lee <sup>A.E.O.</sup> <sub>for a period</sub>

Area Patrolled MISIMA Sub-district

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Two

Natives Five (inc. Med. Ords.)

Duration—From 9./12/1953 to 12./1/1954

Number of Days 34 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? M.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....	Rossell 1952
	Sudert 1953
Medical .... /...../19.....	MISIMA 1952
	Woodlark 1952

Map Reference Sheet C 9 Aeronaut. Series.

Objects of Patrol General orientation tour on assuming control of area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

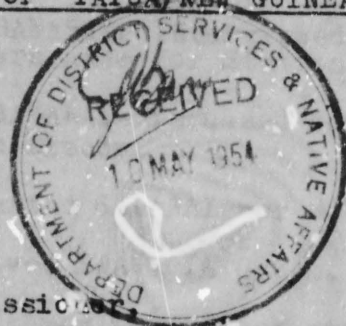
5/5/1954

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	£	<u>Nil</u>
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	£	<u>Nil</u>
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	£	<u>Nil</u>



TERRITORY OF PAPUA/NEW GUINEA.



30/6/206  
File 30/2  
Sub-District Office,  
BWAGAOIA,  
MISIMA,  
M.B.D.

January 22, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI,  
M.B.D.

Patrol Report No. I/53-54  
J.S. McLeod, A.D.O.

Personnel: J.S. McLeod, A.D.O., Medical Officer, C. Turner,  
and one L/C of Police.  
Object : General orientation tour of the whole Sub-district  
after assuming control of the area.  
Duration.: December 9, 1953 to January 12, 1954 - 34 days.

D I A R Y.

- December 9 To MOTORINA Island per M.V. HEKAHA to investigate rumours of unrest. Many people were absent on fishing expeditions with the advent of the doldrums. Cause of disaffection satisfactorily adjusted. Medical inspection.
- 10 To BROCKER Island- interviewed Officials-most younger men away fishing as there was not time to give notice of our arrival. To NIVANI, called on Albert Munt and his wife. To BWAGAOIA.
- 11 Mechanical trouble with HEKAHA adjusted. Prepared for Woodlark Patrol.
- 12 General instructions to Station during absence. Left for SIAGARA on the North side of the Island at 1 p.m. Left for Woodlark Groups 9 p.m.
- 13 Arrived Alcester Islands 9 a.m. Visited village people-some people absent on KULA trading which has just started with the good weather. Onto KULAMADAU, Woodlark Is. Messrs. Neate came out to the boat.
- 14 To visit Neate's. Walked to DEKOIAS Village with Medical Officer and Education Officer-heard local complaints-returned to KULAMADAU, Stayed the night with Mr. and Mrs. Neate.
- 15 To MALPAS Island. Lined LOWADOGA and SULOGA Village
- 16 To GUOSOPA- ex-fighter airstrip (U.S.) here. Talked with people from contiguous groups. All people were medically inspected at the same time.
- 17 To Laughlan Islands. General administrative talks and people lined for Medical Officer.
- 18 To KWAIAPAN Bay again. Visited KROPAN Village with Medical Officer, lined.
- 19 To EGUM Group-mainly women only at the two inhabited islands. Men absent on KULA to TROBRIANDS.
- 20 To ESA'ALA-interviewed A.D.O. re land for a central District site for D.E.O. Land inspected.



- December 21 To SANARAI. Interviewed Discom. Local Purchase Orders made for Station Reconstruction.
- 22 At SAMARAI-discussed Woodlark Administration w with Discom.
- 23 Departed SAMARAI per M.V. HEKAHA.
- 24 Arrived BWAGAOIA 8 p.m.
- 25 Christmas Day. Check with C.P.O. on work.
- 26 Boxing Day. Arranging to continue patrol.
- 27 Departed with Medical Officer for NEVANI Ptn.
- 28 To PANBIATI, lined. To PANAPOMPOM, lined. To BAGAMAN Island, after M.C.N.M. Case at PANAPOM POM. Lined BAGAMAN, number of people absent, fishing. To SABARI, all people absent so decided to return later. To NIGAHAU, lined. To Grass Island, lined. All villages are inspected as M.O. carries out the Medical examination. Sent for outlying groups where reef makes it impossible for the trawler to approach.
- 29 Lined latter people. To EBAUNA, lined. To Western Point, all the natives absent so decided to return. To NIMOA- lunch with Catholic Missionaries. To NIMOA Village, lined.
- 30 To PIRON Island, but unable to approach since we lack local knowledge of the reefs. To Griff in Point.
- 31 Natives of contiguous villages away in gardens. Proceeded onto RAMBUSO.
- January 1 New Year's Day. Lined RAMBUSO. To JOLAND-ING, lined. Returned to GRIFFIN Pt. lined and returned RAMBUSO. To DOMINU Rossell Island. Met H. Clark, P.O. and his wife on patrol. People had no advice of our arrival so they were sent for.
- 2 Lined DOMINU. Onto IONGA Bay, lined, thence to WULUNGA Bay. People absent in gardens.
- 3 Lined WULUNGA Bay. To GINJO, natives inland at gardens. To ABALETI. Met Mrs. Osbourne and Son.
- 4 Returned to GINJO, lined. Also peoples along the Coast in between.
- 5 Visited the Osbournes. Examined an hydraulic in action that may be a useful idea at BWAGAOIA. To DJARO, lined. Onto SAMON. Again contacted P.O. Clark continuing his patrol. To BAMBA, lined.
- 6 To East Point, Sudest Island, lined. Onto DIMAGA Bay lined some of the nearer groups.
- 7 Completed lining of REWA hamlets. Onto PAMERA, lined. Proceeded to MADAU.
- 8 Lined adjacent groups. Onto DADAHAI Island. Lined. To Western Point. To NIMOA Mission. To SABARI Island.



- January 9 Lined SABARI groups. To KINUTA Island, lined. On to BWAGAOIA Station.
- 10 At BWAGAOIA. Sunday.
- 11 Departed BWAGAOIA per KEKAHA for SIAGARA. Lined, to GULEWA, lined, to LIAK, lined.
- 12 To BAGALINA, to EWEINA, to AWAIBI, after EBORA, to ALHOGA, to EIHAUS, to BWAGAOIA Station. All peoples were lined, addressed, and medically inspected. Villages were examined and any complaints adjusted. All were present because word has been sent around MISIMA Island on the 10th.

R E P O R T

Introduction

This patrol was made possible by the co-operation of the Department of Public Health. Initially I had hoped to conduct a census of all the places visited, but the fact that the M.V. HEKAHA was available to the Sub-district for a month only and that the KULA trading expeditions had started in the Woodlark Group at the commencement of the good sailing weather, precluded the attempt.

Rather should this patrol be regarded as an introductory orientation tour of the whole area, which afforded an opportunity to meet the people, both native and European, and to assess superficially a few of the problems to be solved.

Villages were inspected and conversations held with clan leaders and officials when they were available and when time permitted.

Few Administrative instructions were issued during the tour. In my opinion too much emphasis is placed on this aspect of Administration (Native) and such a spate of AMR&Os in the past have brought our efforts at village welfare into a degree of contempt.

It is also difficult to appreciate the necessity for such frequent census checks: why an Annual Census when a Quinquennial Census would serve the purpose just the same?

A military regime, of course, presupposes that the mere fact of lining people up serves some mystical end in itself.

It is obvious that the time spent in promulgating unenforcible commands, objurgations, and exhortations together with that wasted on redundant census parades could the better be expended in getting to know the men and women, in advising them economically, and culturally.

Despite the terrific man-hours of work put into census compilation in the Territory of New Guinea between the Wars, no one was ever able to categorically state whether or not depopulation was actually taking place!

In the MISIMA Sub-district the people have composed a miming dance called "Salute the Magistrate", which ballet if it can be so called ridicules the prolixity of Administrative instructions. It is common knowledge that Officers have various and sometimes conflicting emphases, amalgamated villages, non-amalgamated villages, roads, outhouses, cleanliness, water supply, houses,



gardens, pigs, morality, and what not.

The ability to push people around in such a cavalier manner certainly bolsters the ego of people who, in their own environment, would get little experience in the art of pushing people around gracefully.

This would'n't matter much as the natives have little or no appeal against bad manners in Administration: in fact custom has positively sanctioned them, but it does tend to breed peculiar attitudes of mind in some Field Staff; everything from screaming verandah Administration to a sentimental and priggish paternalism.

In short, concentration on some form of economic development and education would the better repay the expenditure of energy on instructions which in most cases cannot be adequately supervised anyhow.

#### Administrative Influence.

Influence over the Sub-district is strong despite the lack of patrolling-practically since 1884. This suggests that adequate control is not necessarily consequent upon repeated visits by Administrative Officers.

The people seem well able to handle their own affairs to a degree that is surprising and they were, and will be encouraged to do so.

Reconstruction after the cyclone of 1952 has been completed in the villages. Centre of the storm appears to have moved N.  along a line between MOTORINA <sup>East</sup> Island and this Station, across the land to the sea and returned along its path again. It was in this vicinity that the damage was greatest. Inhabitants have once more settled down to routine. Surprisingly enough, I noted quite a lot of gratitude for the subsequent assistance given by the Administratin after the disaster.

Food supplies appeared adequate and the Medical Officer noted very little malnutrition even amongst the children. Intervillage roads have deteriorated but this is hardly surprising as the people seldom use them since they rely on canoe transport for communication other than to their hinterland gardens.

Very little litigation that could not be adjusted by the clan leaders was brought up for adjudication; a few matters were amicably settled by conciliation, doubtless not without the incentive of the legal rigours in the background; only one Case was heard which concluded with a fine of £3 for Adultery.

The Woodlark peoples consider themselves ignored or/and forgotten by the Government since the Post was closed last year. Their numbers together with those of the contiguous islands could possibly justify a junior officer, but on the other hand, this area could be enervating or even perhaps demoralising to an inexperienced. /I personally would like to see a Police Officer of the type of John Guise in charge of the area with accommodation supplied for his family of course. The present building had been partially demolished by a previous Officer who had been stationed at KILAMADAU with a view to rebuilding-however the Post was closed. Housing can now be regarded as non-existent.

man



### Mission Influence.

The Catholic Mission has penetrated into the domain of the Methodists on Rossell and Sudest Islands. The latter have never had European representation in these two areas and as Sir Hubert Murray agreed, any Christian body whose facilities should not be allowed to monopolise a people to their detriment.

Nevertheless some confusion and sectional denominational antagonism was evident on Rossell but I think this is inevitable for a while. Within five years I expect the Methodists to be ousted permanently from these two Islands and if they are not careful this will apply to the rest of the Sub-district. This is interesting in the light of my recommendations for zoning into spheres of influence in the Southern Highlands- the Methodists were there attempting to evangelise approximately sixty thousand more people, complete barbarians (as anthropologically different from "savages"), when they could obviously not handle their former monopoly in this district in which they have held undisputed sway for sixty years.

These people have always proved as resistant as those of Woodlark and the Trobriands to imported systems of magic.

There are three Priests, four Sisters, and three Brothers of the Roman Catholic faith in operation at NIMOA, Griffin Point, and Bjinjo. Some increase in literacy, and general health can be expected in the future if the tropical apathy that seems to exude from this Sub-district does not proselytise the missionaries first.

Sir Hubert Murray always considered the Christian religion together with economic development forceful, if necessary- capable of replacing that seeming indifference inculcated by the retraction of the indigenous behaviour patterns.

### Co-operatives.

The uniformly poor and fluctuating returns from local traders for native produce hardly supplies any reasonable incentive to increase production.

The people lack shipping and the few natives or half-castes with boats are usually more avaricious than the Caucasians themselves.

They were advised that the Administration would handle their exports at cost but the difficulty remains that most of the area is as isolated from this Station as they are from Samarai. The problem will only be solved by Co-operatives either purchasing their own boats or maintaining one communally.

Co-operation allied to a degree of judiciously applied Local Government may pull these isolated maritime peoples out of the phase of contact normally characterised by apparent apathy and despond. On the other hand what is widely reported as "apathy" throughout the Territory, is so reported by Officers conditioned by their environment amongst the techniques of modern civilization. It could be that the suspected apathy is rather content under the Pax Australiana. The people may be shrewd enough to reject an industrial civilization for what they already have. Such a change would lead to new wants and their eventual reduction to the doubtful status of peasant farmers- if they are lucky enough to retain the ownership of their land during the transition, which is very doubtful in view of the past records of money-lenders



in the Equatorial tropics.

I think that the impetus to Co-operation, for the reasons stated, should come from within the society and not from external stimuli, otherwise the elite tend to exploit the apathy of the mob who acquiesce in subscribing capital because the Government wants them to do so in the same way they acquiesce in Christianity. Co-operation to be successful must have the interest and assistance of every member.

During this patrol there was not much evidence of a spontaneous urge to self-help but it should be remembered that a lot of man-hours have been put into reconstruction.

For the reasons stated I would greatly appreciate a Co-operative survey by a qualified Officer as soon as possible. I understand that Mr. Graham is working within the District; married accommodation is available here for any period- I have been advised that Dr. Turner is not to be replaced. Every assistance would be given Mr. Graham for the period of his survey, including the matter of transport.

There are good possibilities for development in gold, copal gum, copra, shell-fishing, and trading. Villages have already quite an amount of money in Savings A/Cs but records do not disclose why the cash was collected in the first place.

I understand that the District Agricultural Officer is due to visit the area in the present quarter.

#### Alleged Unrest-MOTORINA Island.

Reports of threats issued by the natives of this island decided me to make a quick visit shortly after arriving in the sub-district in case the reports were indicative of incipient cult activity.

However all was well except with the husband of a woman who had been seduced by an Aid Post Medical Orderly - the only piece of activity noted from this class of Official as a whole during the patrol.

The rumours proved to be typical exaggeration. The matter was adjusted by the clan leaders to the satisfaction of the aggrieved husband and the natives requested that the Orderly be allowed to remain with them subject to his future good behaviour.

The sea-faring peoples are most co-operative and they exhibit a refreshing independence of action.

#### Education.

The Area Education Officer accompanied the patrol to Woodlark. Several youths were selected for higher training in Moresby and at MISIMA.

#### Health.

General health over the whole Sub-district appeared uniformly good.

Population concentrations everywhere were visited with the exception of the IWA and GAWA Islands. These had been medically patrolled from the Trobriands recently so that the Medical Officer decided not to spare



spare valuable time on them.

The influenza epidemic had not yet extended East of the EGUM Group but Rossell and Sudest were suffering it. From general observations it did not appear to be having very serious results.

Incidence of malaria was highest in a few villages along the North Coast of Rossell Island, however even here it was not severe.

Some Venereal Disease was reported on Sudest.

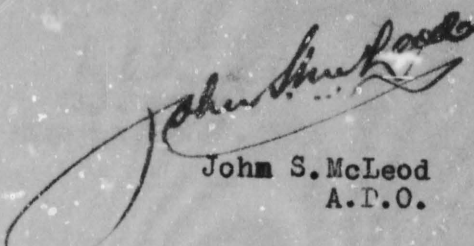
Police.

One N.C.O. only was taken on patrol. L/C No. I275 DADAE, he carried out the little he had to do satisfactorily.

Intelligence.

No instances of Un-Territorial Activities were uncovered by the patrol. There did not appear to be much patriotic fervour despite the expected Royal Visit to Australia, possibly because there are no modern organs of information to give widespread publicity to the occasion.

The people gave the general impression that they could not care less if Australia and the rest of New Guinea sank under the sea; with the possible exception of Samarai from which a bit of trade tobacco comes.

  
John S. McLeod  
A.D.O.



107

BS30-6-306

12th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Malua Bay District,  
SAVANNAH

Patrol Report MISIMA No. 1/53-54.

The receipt is acknowledged of the above Report in which the Assistant District Officer, MISIMA sub-District, made certain observations after making a tour of his sub-District to acquaint himself with its inhabitants and their way of life.

Reconstruction of villages damaged in the 1952 cyclone has apparently now been completed and the health of these island people is generally good at present.

Mr. Muleod has said that the Co-operative Officer visits Misima for a time, accommodation being available, in order to assess the possibilities of assisting the people to make economic progress through co-operative enterprises.

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

*note  
Mwona  
24/5/54*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/54

In Reply  
Please Quote

Co. 325/2-25

Registry of Co-operative Societies,  
Port Moresby.

13th May, 1954.



Memorandum for—

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

MISIMA PATROL REPORT NO.1-53/54

As already mentioned in my comments on Misima Patrol Report No.2-53/54, it will not be possible for the Co-operative Officer, Milne Bay District (Mr. E. O. Graham) to conduct a survey of the Misima Area.

The Deputy Registrar or myself will, however, discuss the matter with the District Commissioner during our next visit to Samarai.

You will remember, Sir, that the Registrar in his CO. 407-143 of 6th January, 1954, addressed to you, asked that provision be made for the appointment of an Assistant Co-operative Officer to the Misima Sub-District.

Noted 15/5/54

M<sup>r</sup> Foldi not able to supply another Co-op officer for Milne Bay District at the present time

*H. N. Jackman*  
(H. N. Jackman)  
Assistant Registrar

These comments and those on Report Misima No 2 being forwarded to you for his information. 15/5/54







Milne Bay

Misima

P/R 2 of 53/54

H. E. Clark



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/207

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, PIANGWARO, BWALABWAB, KWANAGA, LOBU, MEE'EWIABU, CHIARA, IGIO, PENE, CHEME, JINJO, DIAORA, PUBA, DONAGWABUM, VIEME, TUMUBWIA, CHAMBA, NEVOGWU, WEIME, KOMEJO, PAMA, MALA, N'DAWA, MOVIU, GELB, N'JE, KWALARA, PWEPO, DARANU, BIBIWEKBA, WULOGNA, KWINEBE, TEUIU, LIANG, IMI, KARIU, GABALEI, BO, PWARAMBEI, BIAMBA, DOMEJO, BWALONGA, DADA, DALANGWA, BWADU, BAMBWA, BWAMBE, BIOMAGOMO, MOBWEI, GABAGABA, MANABWUI, GWEDINU, TABULEI, BAMBWA, DOAIJO, TEGEMBEI, NJARU, DOMWE, BWAGAGOGABA, TIPU, TUOGWA, LENENGA, GWENANDO and DAMBE all on ROSSEL Island.

Patrol Accompanied by - Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 Constables of R.P.&N.G.C.;  
1 Interpreter and  
1 N.M.O. - from 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. GHELAN,  
Acting A.D.O. in  
May, 1952.

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

Objects of Patrol (1) Revise 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 IBODUBA;  
Reg. No. 6046 Constable GIGIAUA;  
Reg. No. 7587 Constable WARAHA;  
RoS MIS. 10 Interpreter BABUDA  
and either N.M.O. TADUA-MUGWE or  
N.M.A. DEMUIO-PIBO.

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 VISTED : NADARA, CHIA, MAKWA, PIANGWARO, BLWABWAB,  
KWANAGA, IOBU, MBE'BWIABU, CHIARA, IGIO,  
PENE, CHEME, JINJO, DIAORA, PUBA, DONAGWABUNU,  
VIEME, TUMUBWIA, CHAMBA, NEVOGWU, WEIME,  
KONEJO, PAMA, MALA, N'DAWA, MOUIU, GELE, N'JE,  
KWAIARA, PWEPO, DARANU, BIBIWEMBA, WULUGNA,  
KWINEBE, TEUIU, DIANG, IMI, KARIU, GABALEI,  
VIOBO, FWARAMBEI, BIAMBA, DOMEJO, BWALONGA,  
DADA, DALANGWA, BWADU, BAMBWA, BWAMBE, BOIMAGOMO,  
MOBWEI, GABAGABA, MANABWUI, GWEDINU, TABULEI,  
BAMBWA, DOIJO, TEGEMBEI, NJARU, DOMWE, BWAGAGOGAB,  
TIPU, IUOGWA, IENENGA, GWENANDO and DAMBE.

-----oooOoOOOoOooo-----  
DIARY :

29th NOVEMBER, 1953 : Patrol boarded the m.v. "MUNIARA" (ex NIVANI) at BWAGAOLA. Fellow passengers Sister JOAN of NIMOA (M.S.C.), Sister XAVIER of JINJO, ROSSEL Island (M.S.C.) and Mr. R. OSBORNE of EVELATI (ABALETI) Plantation. Course SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S for the DUNALABWA Passage which is due South of KIMUTA Island. From DUNALABWA Passage course S $\frac{1}{2}$ E to KAPANDA Plantation on PANAWINA Island. From KAPANDA through passage and course ExS $\frac{1}{2}$ S 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 BULAMI Passage thence round the NW corner of SUDEST Island and on a course SE to MADAU. 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 MADAU on a course ExS $\frac{1}{2}$ S 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



plantation. 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 NEX+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. "KOONWARRA" arrived ABALETI from BWAGAOIA in search of repairs, with the Rev. KEMP (M.O.M) and Mr. SCARLET 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 fro GRIFFEN POINT (SUDEST Island). Checked census of the ABALETI group of villages. Medical inspection carried out in conjunction with census. Routine administration. m.v. "KOONWARRA" 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 GOLIPU Creek and MUOP Creek and so to MAKWA village. Inspected village and housing. Returned by the same route to the mouth of the VIEVE River and through ABALETI Flanation 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 foot through nipa, mangrove and sago swamp across the NIOWO Creek, NIUBU Creek and a short climb again to CHIA (previously visted on 2nd December.) From CHIA Village across the NDIObU, 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 PWIABU 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 PWIEBI Creek, thence the M'BU River and GERGER Creek and so to BWALABWAB village where a rest house is situated. BWALABWAB village overlooks the PANABIEI River. As we had had a hard day walking no further work was attempted. Patrol spent the night in the BWALABWAB Rest House.



5th DECEMBER, 1953 : Raining heavily in the early morning. Checked census for the EAST POINT group of villages. Routine administration. Inspected the village of BWALABWAB and housing.. People in this group appear most contented lot. Settling minor civil suits. Patrol spent the night again in the BWALABWAB rest house.

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

7th DECEMBER, 1953 : From BLWABWAB rest house down to the PANABIEI River which was crossed by canoe. Then on foot across the GALOBO, ILEBU, NABU, IEI and WAMU Creeks to IGIO village. From IGIO village across the KWALEBU, ILEBU, BWEREBU and MBEVE Creeks then ensued a long slow climb to the crest of Mount NEBWE. Thence down to the NG'GE Creek and on to the PIOBO River. Followed the left bank of the PIOBO River down and across the tributaries N'NOBO Creek and IOBO Creek at which junction the PIOBO become the KWIEVE River. Thence across the WAPU, BILIBO, VIEPO, MECBO, WOWO and KIFO Creeks to PENE Village. This village is beautifully situated and is well planted with hibiscus and crotons. Inspected village and housing. From PENE village down to the WALANGI Creek, thence across the WODO, POBO, TELEBU and BIABU Creeks to CHEME village. Inspected village and housing. This village is where another of the old ROSSEL Island chiefs named MUGWE resides. A fine type of old man, and immensely proud. CHEME is another ideally situated village with a long view to WOMADA Harbour. From CHEME village across the WABU River to DONAGWABUNU village. Inspected village and housing. From this village followed the left bank of the WABU River down to JINJO village. Rest house at JINJO in very good condition. From JINJO walked through to the Catholic Mission Station at St. MARY PA and shared a cupper with Rev. Fr. Murphy, the Priest in charge. Returned to the rest house at JINJO. Check the census for the JINJO group of villages. Patrol spent the night in the JINJO rest house.

8th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. Inspected village and housing. A regular avalanche of Savings Bank Business including no less than 9 deposits and 8 New accounts. Fr. MURPHY visted village in late afternoon. Visted St. MARY PA as a guest for dinner. Returned to the JINJO 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 trochus 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 JINJO Rest House where the patrol again spent the night.

10th DECEMBER, 1953 : Routine administration. Settling of minor civil suits. From JINJO 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 HERON Island (CHINAMAN's Island) where some time in the 1860's no less than 327 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 JINJO village. Routine administration. Patrol again spent the night in the JINJO 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 NGABOA 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 UNMABU Creeks and then followed a long steep climb up to the top of Mount LEOGOCHIO. 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 sago 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 MENIJA recounted Mr. F. OSBORNE (deceased in 1926) arrival on ROSSEL Island in 1903. MENIJA 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 CHIALLJO, and thence down to the BUWO River. Thence across the BENU Creek to NEVOGWU village. Inspected village and housing. From NEVOGWU down to PERPO, 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 TAUJU, LIUBU, N'NOP, FIOBO 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. Then turned off the main track and walked thigh-deep through evil-smelling mangrove swamp to N'LAWA 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, between a blood cherry and a guava called by the natives "GERBA." 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, BABUBO and MIUBU Creeks to MOURU 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 WULU 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 KFAIARA village. Inspected village and housing. Then followed a series of climbs up and down and thence across the NGAIABO, IANABWEI and GIDIBO Creeks to PWEPC village. Inspected village and housing. From PWEPC village across the POMUBC, WONGBU, PWENNEIBU, PWELIEBU 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 HUMURO 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 BWIEMBU 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 VIOBO village. Inspected village and housing. Then from VIOBO 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 LEMEBU, BABU, TUBU, PANEBU, LOBO, DOBO, TOA, BLOUBO, TALITOTALA, PIEBU, TAPI, GWABO and WAU Creeks to PWARAMBEI Village (also known as BWADABA village). Inspected village and housing. From PWARAMBEI village across the BUEMBEM, WINIBU, KANADA and IKASU 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 peninsular 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 the the DALANGWA rest house.



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 W30'O and DOMO Creeks to DOMEJO village. Inspected village and housing. The old Paramount Chief of Rossel Island named WAGA lives at DOMEJO and I spent some considerable time listening to his tales. He remembers the arrival of the first Governor on Rossel Island in the 1880's. It is only in the past two years that his old age has curtailed his travelling about Rossel Island. However, he is still recognized (by the Rossel Islanders) as being the Paramount Chief. He will in due course, I am told, be succeeded by his eldest surviving son. From DOMEJO followed the ridges along to BWALONGA village. Inspected village and housing. Then down and across the TOBU Creek and through the KA'ELE Native Plantation and across the BEMENO Creek to DADA village. Inspected village and housing. From DADA across the MIO, WEO and MOLE Creeks to the Medical Aid Post in the charge of N.M.A. DEMUJO-PIBO. This part of journey in very heavy rain. The Aid Post is situated at MEIANU (popularly called DOMINU.) From the Aid Post walked through to the M.O.M. School and Church at IELUSELIM. 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. "MERIAM" (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.



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 NIMOA. 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. "HEKAHA" with Mr. A.D.O. J.S. McLEOD and Dr. C. TURNER aboard. Mail from BWAGAOIA, including the Anthropological notes for the Local Examination. Then on by M.S.C. Launch to BWADU 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 - removing 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 BIOMAGOMO 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 SAMAN 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 BAMBWA. 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 again in the GWEDINU rest house.

6th JANUARY, 1954 : Conducted land investigation on the land known as BWEDE 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 DOAIJO village. Inspected village and housing. Still by canoe proceeded up the BUWEM River to TEGEMBEI village. Inspected village and housing. Still by canoe proceeded up the BUWEM River to KOBWEI 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 IUAMA Creek and a good steady walk to MANABWUI village. The first officer to visit MANABWUI village was Mr. J. CHAMPION, A.R.M. during 1933. The village was next visited



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 KIAFWI 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 DOMWE village. Inspected village and housing. Walked on to RWAGAGOGABA village. Inspected village and housing. Walked on to TIPU village and rest house. Inspected village and housing. Routine administration. Mr. R. OSBORNE called at TPU 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 ex NIMOA 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 WAMADAKWABU. 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 WAMADAKWABU. Bro. MURRAY arrived from ABALETI aboard the m.v. "St. PATRICK." He was en route to NIMOA. 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 WAMADAKWABU. Vendors paid in full. Routine administration. Patrol again spent the night in the TIPU rest house.

14th JANUARY, 1954 : Walked to M.O.M. site known as TOPANGULIOGO. 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 TOPANGULIOGO. Routine administration. Savings Bank business. From TIPU rest house across the NYA BAY to IUOGWA 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 NIEBE 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 LENENGA village. Inspected village and housing. Walked through to DAMBE village. Inspected village and housing. Returned to LENENGA 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 GWEGWA. 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 ma 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. H. OSBORNE aboard the launch "WEIWEI" travelled to LOA (ADELE) 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 ex TAMBAMBA (SUDEST ISLAND). Received mail from BWAGAOIA 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 ABALETI 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 "NUAKATA" with Mr. F.I. DAVIES, Cadet P.O. in charge. Set sail immediately for MISIMA ISLAND and arrived BWAGAOIA in early afternoon. Met by Mr. J.S. McLEOD, A.D.O.

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

The patrol of ROSSEL 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 ROSSEL 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 ROSSEL 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 patrol and gifts of food were freely made in all villages. Relations between patrol personnel and villagers were excellent at all times.

**NATIVE AFFAIRS** : There is nothing of a disturbing nature to report with regard to the native situation generally.

The sixty-six villages on ROSSEL Island are subdivided into ten groups administratively known as the :-

ABALETI  
EAST POINT  
JIEJO  
WULUNGA BAY  
MORBA  
IONGA BAY  
DOMINU  
BAMBWA  
SAMAN and  
NJARU groups of villages.

In recent years patrols of Rossel Island have been carried out by launch and in consequence it has not been practicable to visit all of these sixty-six villages as many of them cannot be reached even by canoes. In addition a patrol conducted from a launch, must of necessity, take into consideration that the launch is shortly required for other work and so the patrol must be rushed. I was fortunate in so much as the patrol was not racing against the time factor.

The natives appear a most natural and happy people. In view of the oral reports I had received whilst at BWAGAOIA



concerning the ROSSEL Islanders and their idiosyncracies I was, indeed, agreeably surprised to find that they are a happy, contented and most law-abiding people. In fact to use a hackneyed phrase I could say that the native situation on Rossel Island is 'normal.'

On first contact one is lead to believe that the Rossel Islander lives on the beaches and shores of the Bays but this is, in fact, not the case. The majority of the Rossel Island villages are away from the beaches and shores. Although living on an island the people are, in my opinion, not true islanders. Where are their canoes? The people have very very few sea-going canoes. In some groups of villages there are no seagoing canoes whatsoever. The majority of the people live inland - and this is, in my opinion, why they are so contented. During the A.N.G.A.U. regime the people were moved to the coast but have since the war drifted back to their old villages (which in actual fact they never abandoned during the war). The villages consist of family groups and extended family groups and none are very large. However, security has not, apparently, been cultivated by this method of living - as has happened in other areas. The important question of Land Ownership also controls this method of living by the villagers.

The people appear to be quite energetic - when it relates to matters concerning their own way of life. They are not, however, looked upon as being energetic workers for Europeans. Consequently they are not sought after as a source of labour to any extent.

Except for isolated instances, the women on Rossel Island preserve the grass skirt and it is worn universally. Some of these are prettily coloured. The old men and boys up to puberty wear the national Rossel Island dress consisting of a pandanus leaf over the penis, in some cases leaving the testicles partly exposed. The old men have coiled about their loins twelve folds of native made rope. The young men of the villages, generally, adopt the lavalava or shorts depending on personal taste of the individual.

The Rossel Islanders appear to have confidence in the Administration even though they do not have a great deal of close contact with it. They know that if the necessity arises they are able to ask for the Government's assistance. Generally, however, they appear to be able to adjudicate in many of their own minor civil disputes. The people are, from all accounts, basically honest and have great respect for the property of others - even including European's possession. This is a fine trait.

During the course of the patrol only one (1) native appeared before the Court for Native Matters - and this on a case of adultery.

There were no apparent signs or reports on any alleged Social Movements or Cults by the Rossel Islanders. The only migrations appeared to be due to marriage and no other underlying causes.

There is no organised economic development on Rossel Island. The natives collect and make copra which they sell to Messrs. OSBORNE. They also collect Copal Gum and Trochus Shell which they dispose of in the same manner. However, this is carried on on a spasmodic basis and the people have no real interest in the arrangement - except as a means of procuring trade tobacco and an occasional tin of meat or lavalava. There is, of course, a reason why the natives are not interested in developing this trade on the present basis.



Probably the most important reason why the people do not exploit economic development is because they are not quite aware of what this involves. In addition, and most important, is the fact there is no incentive. The people have no pressing needs. There is an abundance of food and clothing - except for those that prefer the lavalava - and in consequence money, as we know it, is of no real urgent value.

The natives, generally, have a great deal of respect for Messrs. OSBORNE and in particular for Mr. H. OSBORNE (now deceased) and Mr. F. OSBORNE (also deceased) the original European settlers on Rossel Island.

Another aspect is that, up to the present, the only economic outlet that the people have had available lies through selling their copra, Copal gum and Trochus shell to Messrs. OSBORNE. Naturally, with this arrangement prices are not always those desired by the natives. Not that it is intimated that the people are being exploited by the OSBORNES. However, the fact remains the people have no alternative economic outlet.

The economic potential with regard to copra production is definitely most favourable. During the course of the patrol I saw thousands and thousands of nuts lying on the ground - and no attempt had been made to utilise them in any way either for copra production, feeding to pigs or other livestock or for human consumption. The people are quite aware that coconuts represent money - but then of what value is the money?

Some of the more (economically) alert natives asked during the patrol the likelihood of being able to ship their copra direct to the A.N.G.P.C.B. SAMARAI. This, of course, seems like a contradiction of the general attitude. However, there is an element on Rossel Island who favour an independent trade outlet. Reports have reached Rossel Island (possibly one source was per the medium of the MISIMA newspaper "WASA ANA TOPEK") that copra is now paying good dividends on the world market. This economically alert clique are in favour therefore of shipping copra to SAMARAI direct. However, it is not practicable without some form of assistance. And, under the circumstances, it would hardly be fair to expect the Messrs. OSBORNE to assist the natives to do this - and so cut their own (economic) throats.

There most certainly appears to be an ideal opportunity for a Co-operative Society on Rossel Island. To date, of course, the people have not made any requests in this regard. In fact the majority of people on Rossel Island have, in all probability, never heard of the Co-operative Societies already in existence. This is also a refreshing observation in a sense. It is realized that the Co-operative Section are not canvassing for clients, in fact on the contrary. However, Rossel Island is so geographically situated that unless the Administration introduces them to the Co-operative system of economics they may, possibly, lag twenty years (or more) behind other areas in the territory in this regard. The essential of course would be an officer (co-operative) in the area. But even more essential would be an officer of this department on the Island. This would be necessary in order to arrange shipping facilities for the first six months at least - possibly longer.

Many areas are clamouring for Co-operatives and the services of a co-operative Officer. This is not so on Rossel Island, at present. However, many areas are not yet ready for co-operatives in so far as the potential does not yet exist. On Rossel Island in addition to the areas already planted under coconuts there is also copal gum and Trochus.



The economic potential, in my opinion, is there. Rossel Island, would possibly be an ideal place to introduce a Co-operative Society which should readily prosper.

The matter of 'right price' for copra was raised a number of times during the patrol. At present the natives are receiving about £1 for a 'slack' bag of copra or about 2d. per lb. This is certainly not overpaying by any means.

Summing up the copra potential I would say that the natives have not yet been drawn in to the economic cycle and consequently there is no incentive (in the way of trade goods etc.) for them to make copra. This means that their Native Plantations are not being utilised. The reason for this is that an element consider the price paid by the Messrs. OSBORNE is insufficient and they (i.e. OSBORNE) have little to offer in the form of trade goods. So the natives are, to their own detriment it would seem, remaining out of the economic 'merry-go-round.' It is most unlikely that another European would endeavour to establish himself on Rossel Island - in view of present-day high costs. Therefore the native can either remain economically undeveloped or we must introduce him to Co-operatives. Without another trade outlet or means of shipping copra direct to SAMARAI the Rossel Islander will eventually let his Native Plantations fall in to disrepair.

Some villages on Rossel Island are already, of their own volition and initiative, growing rice. This is not actually intended as a cash crop initially. However, the village groups comprising JINJO and SAMAN have made a request for hand hullers. Each of these groups are prepared to purchase hand hullers if they can be made available. The Patrol Post at BEARA in the Gulf District obtained a huller through the Co-operative Section and it is thought that, perhaps, the groups of JINJO and SAMAN may be able to do the same please.

There is no native gold mining on Rossel Island. Apparently years ago an European tried mining without success and the idea has never appealed to the Rossel Islander.

With regard to Copal Gum. The natives collect this from time to time and sell to Messrs. OSBORNE. However, the OSBORNEs informed me that there is no stable market now for this product and consequently they do not encourage the natives to collect. During 1953 Messrs. OSBORNE shipped some copal Gum to SYDNEY and barely cleared expenses. Since then they have made no further shipments.

Whilst in PORT MORSEBY in JULY, 1953 I discussed Copal Gum with Messrs. MORRIS and MILLER, both of the Co-operative Section, and they were then interested in copal. Perhaps, they may be able to offer some advice on this.

Trochus Shell is again sold to Messrs. OSBORNE. Ruling prices being 10 (ten) shell for one shilling. This is not a particularly good price either. The remarks I have made about copra also apply to Trochus Shell and economy.

The only Trade Stores on Rossel Island are run and owned by Messrs. R. & H. OSBORNE.

Special Arms Permits do not appear to have any special significance on Rossel Island.

Only eleven (11) men are polygamously married on Rossel. All are either Village Elders or Village Leaders.



NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK : Food was abundant for present and future needs in all villages visited by the patrol.

The staple diet of the Rossel Island, without exception, is TARO. Next in importance is SAGO of which there is certainly no shortage. Principal supplementary foods are CHINESE TARO, BANANAS, TAPIOCA, YAMS, SWEET POTATO. Other supplementary foods are PUMPKIN, BREADFRUITS, COCONUT, PAWPAW, PINEAPPLE, WATER MELON, CUCUMBER, CORN, TOMATOES, BEANS, MANDARINE, LEMON, ORANGE, and a number of EDIBLE NUTS.

The Rossel Islanders do not beat their sago in the washing troughs as is the custom in the PURARI DELTA. The work of making sago on Rossel is shared by the men and women. It is not considered women's work. And another feature of their sago making is that they have evolved a simple method of preserving the sago by fire. The freshly made sago is made into convenient bundles (about the size of a pineapple). This is then placed on hot stones in the ashes of the fire. After about 5 minutes this is removed from the fire and the gelatinous skin which has been formed by the hot stones is removed. This is usually eaten by the children without any delay. Then the sago is pummelled on a bark trough for a minute or two and then replaced on the hot stones again. After another 5 minutes the gelatinous skin is again removed and eaten. This completed the process and the sago will keep for up to three months. At the end of this time if sago is not eaten can be rewashed and put through the 'fire' process again.

The foregoing information may happen to be of value to the O.I.C. BEARA Patrol Post, as the PURARI natives have no means of preserving sago that I know of.

Food is usually cooking by means of hot stones. Sometimes, however, it is boiled in the clay cooking pots. Bamboos are not utilised by the Rossel Islanders to cook food.

The stones used are not generally large - but about the size of cricket balls. Firstly the stones are heaped together and a fire lit over them. When the stones are considered to be hot enough they are scattered in a compact circle. Then the food is placed on the stones. Each piece of food is individually wrapped in leaves before placing it on the fire - with the exception of bananas and taro and sweet potato. When all the food has been placed on the hot stones New Guinea cabbage is placed on top of the food and sprinkled lightly with water then the whole fireplace is covered with leaves to keep the heat in. After about an hour the food is cooked. The women usually work in teams for cooking in preference to the private hearth arrangement. However, it must be remembered that villages comprise mainly families or the extended families and so there is no friction over this communal arrangement.

There are numbers of domestic pigs, dogs, fowls, and some ducks on the Island. In addition wild pig, possums, pigeons. The rivers and sea yield varieties of fish, crabs, prawns, crayfish, oyster, mussels, dugong, turtle, crocodile (the young ones only being eaten). Pigs are generally kept outside the main villages in special fenced in areas.



**MEDICAL AND HEALTH** : Health on ROSSEL Island appears to be of a generally high standard. At the time of the patrol a number of natives were suffering from influenza but this did not seem to have reached alarming proportions. The manner in which this was introduced, of course, was by natives returning home from SAMARAI on the "MUNIARA" about OCTOBER, 1953.

There is no outstanding demographical data for inclusion in this report. However, treatments given during the course of the patrol were as follows :-

CONDITION	M.ADLT	F.ADLT	M.CHILD	F.CHILD
MALARIA .. .. .	1	4	5	1
ABRASIONS .. .. .	-	-	2	-
TROPICAL ULCERS.. .. .	33	15	52	20
INFECTED TINEA .. .. .	1	1	1	-
SCABIES .. .. .	-	1	3	3
YAWS .. .. .	-	-	5	4
BURNS.. .. .	-	-	-	1
BOILS.. .. .	2	1	1	1
CHITS .. .. .	1	-	-	-
CRUSHED FINGERS.. .. .	1	-	-	-
CONJUNCTIVITIS .. .. .	2	-	1	1
INFECTED EAR .. .. .	-	-	-	1

N.M.O. TADUA-MUGWE of the Medical Aid Post near ABALETI assisted me in the following groups of villages :-

ABALETI, EAST POINT, RAMBWA and NJARU.

N.M.A. DEMUIO-PIBO of the Medical Aid Post near DOMINU (DALANGWA) assisted me in the following groups of villages :-

WULUNGA BAY, MORBA, IONGA BAY, DOMINU and SAMAN.

The natives of the DOMIN group of villages raised the question of payment for the Land on which the Medical Aid Post has been erected. I am not aware of the policy in this regard and no decision was accordingly made. The natives advised me that they had been promised payment by Mr. R.M.GEELAN, Acting A.D.O.

I was not very favourably impressed by the N.M.A. DEMUIO-PIBO. However, I will refrain from making any adverse criticism as Dr. TURNER visited Rossel Island whilst I was there and he no doubt has seen and reported on this particular native, if he thought fit.

The natives of DARANU village (MORBA Group) made a request for another Medical Aid Post for that area. I do not think that this is warranted. At present there is an European Sister at JINJO with a launch at her disposal and two Medical Aid Posts - one staffed by an N.M.A. and the other by an N.M.O. In view of the population, 1,479, this would not be justified I would believe. However, I promised to mention the matter in my Patrol Report.

Hygiene and sanitation in all villages appeared to be of a consistly high standard. This is pleasing.

In all I saw twelve (12) native suffering from blindness or impaired vision. The names, villages, ages, etc. are listed overleaf.



NAME	VILLAGE	AREA	AGE	SEX	DEGREE OF BLINDNESS
DABWA	CHIA	ABALETI	Aged	F	Total blindness
MUA	DHALABWAB	EAST POINT	37	M	Cataract left eye
TELEWA	<del>KWALAWA</del>	EAST POINT	Aged	M	Cataract left eye
IORDA	CHIARA	EAST POINT	31	F	Cataract left eye
KWADA	KWANAGA	EAST POINT	32	M	Total blindness - due to severe illness during period of war
PADA	KWANAGA	EAST POINT	24	M	Cataract right eye
GIDEMANA	JINJO	JINJO	14	F	Cataract right eye since birth
UMBERE	GABALEI	IONGA BAY	23	F	Impaired vision and both eyes turned inward
NOR	DALANGWA	DOMINU	34	M	Cataract left eye
BELEWA	DALANGWA	DOMINU	Aged	F	Total blindness
B'WARE	GWEDINU	SAMAN	34	F	Blind right eye Cataract left eye
MEI	MOBWEI	SAMAN	34	M	Cataract right eye

It may be possible for some of these natives particularly the younger ones to undergo operations with some success perhaps.

**EDUCATION** : Due to the fact that the Mission Villages schools were in recess during the course of the patrol no truly accurate figures could be obtained except the following :-

SCHOOL	STANDARD	STAFF	STUDENTS			
			DAY	BOARDING		
			M	F	M	F
TIAMA Is.	RC	Sub I IUDO of MAKWA	.	.	12	6
St. MARY PA	RC	I II III Sr. PANCRACIOUS Sr. XAVIER Sr. VIRGIL	.	.	43	21
JINJO	MOM	Sub I PETER NATALIBU	5	10	.	.
WULUNGA BAY	MOM	Sub I NDA of DOMINU	11	2	.	.
WULUNGA BAY	RC	Sub I ?	?	?	?	?
MOHEA	MOM	Sub I ONISIMO of LIAK	8	7	.	.
IONGA BAY	MOM	Sub I WAGA of VIORO	17	.	.	.
DOMINU	MOM	Sub I ERAMI-NABUKOLEA	17	6	.	.
BAMBWA						
SAMAN	MOM					
NZARU	MOM					



**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 year 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 BWAGAOIA 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>			
ABALEFI	MAKWA	NADARA	CHIA	PIANGWARO
EAST POINT	KWANAGA LALABWAB	IOBU IGIO	MBI'DWLABU	CHIAPA
JINJO	FENE DIAORA	CHEME PUBA	DONAGWABUNU	JINJO
WULUNGA BAY	VIEME KONEJO	TUMUBWIA IME	CHAMBA PAMA	NEVOGU MALA
MORBA	NDAWA KWAIARA WULUGNA	MOUIU BIBIWEMBA KWINEBE	GELE PWEPO	NJE DARANU
IONGA BAY	TEUIN GAB	DIANG VIOBO	IMI	KARTU
DOMINU	PWARAM EI DADA	BIAMBA DALANGA	DOMEJO BWATU	SW. IONGA
BAMBWA	BAMBWA	BAMBWE		
SAMAN	BIOMAGOMC TEGEMBEI TABULEI	BAMBWA MOHWEI	GWADINU GABAGABA	DOAIJO MANAFWUI
NJARU	NJARU IUOGWA	DOMWE IENENGA	BWAGAGOCABA GWENANDO	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...



<u>NAME OF GROUP</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>No. of HOUSES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
ABALETI	1	23	108
EAST POINT	1	25	115
JIEJO	6	43	260
WULUNGA BAY	3	41	174
MORBA	10	35	132
IONGA BAY	6	13	79
DOMING	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 NDAWA. It was obvious that the villages are maintained regularly and that they are 'lived in.' These villages are not show villages kept and maintained only by the patrolling officers.

**VILLAGE OFFICIALS :** There are eight (8) Village Constables and eighteen (18) Village Councillors on Rossel Island. 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 NOKO of MANABTOI (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, 1953 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 Rossel 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 a JINJO (St. MARY PA). A little over 18 months ago he was joined by three Sisters.

Now 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 Catchists 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 chose 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 84(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 GWEDIND (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 basis 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 :-

YELE-NU-CHIE and YLE-GON-CHIE



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

<u>YELENUCHIE</u>	<u>YELEGONCHIE</u>	<u>BOTH DIALECTS</u>
ABALETI	MORRA	WULUNGA BAY
EAST POINT	DOMINU	IONGA BAY
JINJO	BAMBWA	
NJARU	SAVAN	

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

RECRUITS FOR P.I.R. : 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 compilation of the 1953-54 census and an excellent opportunity to get to know the Rossel Islanders.

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

REG. No. 2722 CONSTABLE IBODUBA : Lacks interest in his work. Inclined to laziness and a failure as a senior Constable.

*Herbert E. Clark*

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

REG? No. 6046 CONSTABLE GIGIAUA : Lacks interest in his work.

*Herbert E. Clark*

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

REG. No. 7587 CONSTABLE WARAHA : Young, keen, energetic and the makings of a good Constable.

*Herbert E. Clark*

HERBERT E. CLARK.  
OFFICER OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

ATTACHMENTS TO THIS REPORT : Copies of Village Population Register showing census 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 quintuplicate to the Assistant District Officer, BWAGAOIA for your information, necessary action and comment please.

*Herbert E. Clark*  
HERBERT E. CLARK, PATROL OFFICER.  
1st February, 1954.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER *RUSSEL ISLAND VILLAGES*

Year 1953-1954

G.P. Papua-1047/1247

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				AT WORK		STUDENTS		Malee		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults																										
		Inside District	Outside District	ct.	Mission	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																						
		In	Out	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F															
<i>ROBLETI</i>	<i>3/12/53</i>	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	7	3	1	5	.	.	.	.	6	4	9	23	5	22	4	22	27	19	19	30	108	
<i>EAST POINT</i>	<i>3/12/53</i>	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	22	7	22	2	22	34	27	27	25	31	115
<i>UNTO</i>	<i>7/12/53</i>	10	9	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	4	7	.	.	.	.	2	8	1	3	10	3	11	.	1	.	14	11	28	83	17	51	6	51	25	56	37	60	57	260		
<i>WUMUKO BAY</i>	<i>12/12/53</i>	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	6	4	15	48	13	33	4	34	29	38	34	41	42	174		
<i>UNGA BAY</i>	<i>17/12/53</i>	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	22	4	18	3	19	23	22	10	17	23	79		
<i>ORONU</i>	<i>19/12/53</i>	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	3	8	2	2	.	1	.	4	3	33	54	13	59	5	59	29	56	45	51	76	248		
<i>ORORAN</i>	<i>14/12/53</i>	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	11	31	4	27	5	29	23	30	26	33	39	132				
<i>RAMBWA</i>	<i>2/1/54</i>	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	11	2	8	.	9	18	5	6	8	11	34			
<i>SAMAN</i>	<i>8/1/54</i>	6	6	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	2	2	.	3	.	.	1	2	16	33	13	32	.	32	31	33	35	34	39	149			
<i>USARU</i>	<i>11/1/54</i>	7	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	5	.	.	1	1	3	4	10	.	6	.	.	4	23	57	11	34	3	37	26	46	26	51	43	150				
<b>TOTAL:-</b>		44	36	1	.	.	1	5	4	3	4	2	4	16	26	.	.	16	19	17	25	44	6	37	1	2	.	39	28	161	384	89	306	32	309	274	328	265	339	391	1479			

*Humu S. Uluak, P.O.*

*11th January, 1954.*

*P/R No. 2/1953-54*





30/6/207 ✓

325/2-23

11th May, 1954.

Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT No. 2-53/54

Your DS. 30-6-207 of even date refers.

There appears to be a considerable Native economic potential in the Russel Island area arising from copra production off palms planted by the people in pre-war days at the order of their Resident Magistrate.

A Native co-operative venture would indeed give them a better return for such labours that they may be willing to undertake (the Patrol Officer mentions that the people now receive 2 d. per lb. copra; marketing through a society would assure them of at least 5 d. net). There can be no doubt that a better return would be an inducement to greater copra production and the increased cash income therefrom would result in improved standards of living.

However, any introduction of co-operative societies in the area would require to be done by an experienced Co-operative Officer, particularly as the educational standard of the people is very low.

At the moment, there are only two Officers working in the whole of the Milne Bay District, one of whom is about to be transferred to New Guinea. It is therefore unfortunately quite out of question that the Co-operative Officer, SAMARAI, be asked to investigate the potentialities of the area, let alone organise societies.

I would be grateful if you would inform the District Commissioner accordingly as, on a previous occasion, the enthusiasm of the Patrol Officer whose report is under review committed this Section to work in the Delta which we were unable to carry out properly owing to shortage of staff.

( H. H. Ackman )

Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Soci.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/207



In Reply  
Please Quote

Co. 325/2-23

Memorandum for—

Registry of Co-operative Societies,  
Port Moresby.

13th May, 1954.

Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2-53/54

Your D.S.30-6-207 of 11th May, 1954, refers.

There appears to be a considerable Native economic potential in the Rossel Island area arising from copra production off palms planted by the people in pre-war days at the order of their Resident Magistrate.

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Could the District Commissioner please be informed accordingly as, on a previous occasion, the enthusiasm of the Patrol Officer whose report is under review committed this Section to work in the Delta which we were unable to carry out properly owing to shortage of staff.

*H. E. Jackman*  
(H. E. Jackman)  
Assistant Registrar



30/6/207 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence  
to be addressed to the Director



In Reply  
Please Quote JTG/JI.  
No. 22/4/1 K. 736.

Department of Public Health,  
Port Moresby,  
15th May, 1954.

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

Subject: Patrol Report No. 2/53-54 - Misima,  
Milne Bay District, by Mr. P. O.  
Clark.  
Ref: Your D.S. 30-6-207 of 11/5/54.

|| Mr. Clark mentions that the natives of the  
Domin group of villages request payment for the land on  
which the medical aid post has been erected.

It is quite a specific policy that the native  
people are themselves to erect the aid post if they desire  
one in their district. If they press for payment we  
will feel inclined to remove the aid post from this group.  
I am not aware of any authority given to Mr. R. M. Geelan  
to make any promise of such payment. ||

(J. T. Gunther)  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.



13

1530-4-327

17th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
SARAWAK.

Co-operative extracts from Patrol Reports, MIBIA,  
Nos. 1 and 2 of 1953/1954.

Extracts from the above Reports were forwarded  
to the Registrar of Co-operatives and his comments are attached  
for your information please.

*J. A. Roberts*  
Director, MIBIA.

Copies of Co. 325/2/23 and Co. 325/2/25 attached

and sent *JAR* 12/5/54

*(P.A.)*

*note*

*Monica*

*24/5/54*



30-4-207

26th May 1954

The District Commissioner,  
**GENERAL**

Field Report No. 2/53-54. Mr. H. P. Clark,  
Wisma - Niling Bay District.

Please refer to page 217/218 of this report, the  
11th paragraph from the bottom of the page entitled 'Medical and  
Health'.

The Director of Public Health has commented as  
follows -

"Mr. Clark mentions that the natives of the Denin group  
of villages request payment for the land on which the  
medical aid post has been erected.

It is quite a specific policy that the native  
people are themselves to erect the aid post if they  
desire one in their district. If they press for payment  
we will feel inclined to remove the aid post from this  
group. I am not aware of any authority given to Mr.  
H. P. Clark to make any request of such payment."

For your information and necessary action in future,  
please,



(A. A. Roberts),  
Director, DSESH.



Milne Bay  
Misima

P/R 3 of 53/54

R.K. Greaney.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File 30/4 - 3.53/54.

Sub District Office

MISINA

Milne Bay District.

20th May 1954

MISINA PATROL REPORT No 3 - 1953/54.

Officer conducting patrol: Mr. R. M. 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 - CSB affairs etc...

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

Number of days: 41

Personnell accompanying patrol:

Mr. F. I. Davies C. P. O.

A.C. WARANA - Reg. No. 7587

A.C. AJAI - " " 2532

A.C. POPO - " " 7915

Map Reference: Army Strat series; 5 mls - 1 " LOUISIANS ARCHIPELAGO.

---000000---

Diary:

Monday 5th April 1954.

Departed BWAGAOIA at 0845 by M. Nuakata.  
Anchored at Grassy Island at 1545 hrs.

Tuesday 6th April 1954;

Proceeded Nimoa at 0615 in heavy rain - dropped mail and carried on to Griffen Pt arriving at 1115. Patrol gear offloaded, and Nuakata departed for Nimoa 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  
TARANGEA 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  
TARANGEA 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 the 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.

Departed for RAMBUSO at 0745. Arrived at the  
Rest House at 3.30 pm. VC and Cllrs 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. N. M. case.

Sunday 18th April.

Observed.

Monday 19th April.

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

Tuesday 20th April.

Depart at 0700 hrs for EAST Pt. per canoes. Excellent trip - Combination head wind, low tide, much reef and poor sailors. Arrived at EAST Pt. at 0730 hrs.

Wednesday 21st April.

Catching up on some sleep am. Afternoon conduct census check EAST Pt and WIMBA 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 canoes. 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 canoes at 0945. 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 BEWE.

Monday 26th April.

Inspection of all villages and gardens etc  
occupied most of day. VCs from PAMELA, MADAUWA and JOLANDON reported  
at 1800 hrs.

Tuesday 27th April.

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

Wednesday 28th April.

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

Thursday 29th April.

Commence and complete census check. Talk with  
villagers. Attend CSB 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 CSB  
matters.

Sunday 2nd May.

Observed as such.

Monday 3rd May.

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



Mary:

Tuesday 4th May 1954.

Proceed to MADAUWA 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 CLLrs Attend CSB matters. Extract census figures. Inspection villages etc.

Thursday 6th May.

Proceed JELEWAGA 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 JELEWAGA villages etc..

Sunday 9th May.

Observed.

Monday 10th May.

Proceed WEST Pt. via IEN 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.M. case.

Tuesday 11th May.

Proceed EMBAMBALIA per canoe. Enroute Muniara seen at NIMOA. Mail and stores received ex Muniara. Carry on to EMBAMBALIA amid heavy rain and seas. Glad to arrive, at 1400 hrs. Pat. 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 Muniara.

Friday 14th May.

Muniara arrives at 1345 hrs. Gear loaded.  
Anchor at Grassy Is overnight.

Saturday 15th May.

Proceed BWAGAOIA via PANAWINA, and finally  
tied up at wharf at 1900 hrs. Patrol completed.

---oooCooc---

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 DBS personnel in August 1952; July 1953 and in January 1954.

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

A survey for a Special Lease a/c Mr. H. 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 BWAGAOIA 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 practise 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 here.



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 Dobuan, 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, utilise the services the MADAUWA or JELEWAGA 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 Chain & 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 indolence 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 utilising 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 below:-

Copra:

There are numerous small groves along the coast, but, in most areas, these are not worked. Exceptions are the MADAUWA and JELEWAGA 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 accordance with the NROs 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 £6 per bag. In most areas of Sudest, the natives do not swim for shell, the Western portion - Madauwa, 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 £240 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 Panaman, and the locals took a dim 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 Griffen 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, so 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 wherewithall 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 roomy and well constructed. The siting of most villages could be improved - those on the coast are subject to sandfly and mosquito. 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

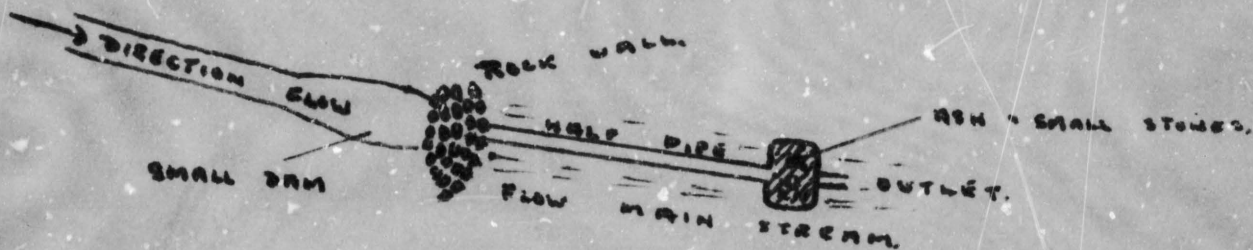
Living at the higher altitudes would be more healthy in many respects, although, I believe hill people are not so concerned with personal hygiene as coastal dwellers. The erection of permanent villages close to the gardening areas would eliminate, to a large degree the habit of living in small garden 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. Sago 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 Nimoa. The mission is in charge of Fr. Twomey - who is stationed at Nimoa - 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 Nimoa 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 Nimoa.

The main station of the M.O.M. is at RAMBUSO. 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 Rambuso, caters for boarders, and goes to Standard III. Subject to the passing of a local examination, pupils are then sent to the school at Loaga - Misima, and thence to Boluwada in the D'Entrecasteaux. The Methodist High school at Boluwada 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.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Constables.

There are 13 village policemen on Sudest. They are not overendowed with intelligence, but, are doing a satisfactory job. The majority are exercising good control over the villagers & circulate around their respective areas quite a lot. In each area visited, discussions were held with the VC and councillors, and the various aspects of their job were pointed out. Most of them seemed to know what was required of them and to successfully discharge their duties.

All uniforms were inspected and where necessary, replacements issued. The VCs have all been paid up to 30 - 6 - 53.

Village Councillors:

There are 25 village councillors. For the most part they have little knowledge of the actual status of a councillor in village affairs, and assume the responsibilities of assistant VC. Their true function was pointed out to them in general discussions.

Some of the councillors were fine old men, and, if given encouragement, could really develop. They were always willing to assist the patrol in any way possible.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is very little to comment upon under this heading. Most of the tracks, rather, those along the coast were through mangrove, and during the wet have turned into quagmires. The inland tracks were excellent and walking was very easy.

At RAMBUSO, the village policeman has erected a long bridge over a large section of mangrove. It is at least 400 yards long and must have taken some constructing. Most of the bridges were typical native versions - two logs over a stream and a rickety hand-rail.

VILLAGES.

All villages were inspected, and the general standards were satisfactory. The most favoured type house is a large dwelling with an inverted canoe hull shape roof. Sago was used in the construction of the majority of houses. Village surrounds are fairly clean, but, ~~and~~ an attempt at improving the surrounds with flowers and trees would be a good idea. Most of the villages are very small - the average number of houses would be five.



CENSUS.

The total population of Sudest is 1570. This compares with a total obtained in September 1951 of 1608 - a drop in 2½ years of approx 40. The population of Sudest has been decreasing gradually. In 1939, the population was approximately 2050 - this total was gleaned from the pre-war census books held in this office, and may be slightly in error, but for the purpose of showing trends would be reasonably accurate. An ANGAU census recorded in April 1944 gives the total at 1837. The estimated total decrease for the 15 year period would be approx 500 - which is a big drop. I believe that an outbreak of dysentery during the war was responsible for large numbers of deaths.

The trend in Sudest is towards very small families. In some areas - MADAUWA and JELEWAGA the reverse is the situation, and this is very pleasing. Further to this, there were only 21 women pregnant - which is lamentable considering the total of women of child-bearing age.

AGRICULTURE.

The Sudest gardens are the usual type with much the same planting as the remainder of the Milne Bay District. The gardens are, as previously stated, reasonably large, but, some areas have not fallen into line in regard to increasing the amount of land worked per man. The average for Sudest would be about half an acre.

The present harvest should be satisfactory, and will be completed by the end of next month. The soils of Sudest are rather poor, and there is evidence in a small degree of some soil erosion. The surface is red clay - not the best for agriculture.

LIVESTOCK.

There are numerous pigs on Sudest - each villager seems to be the proud owner of at least half a dozen. At the rear of Griffen Pt, herds of cattle are wandering loose. There are also some horses, although none were sighted by the patrol. The cattle originally belonged to Mrs Mahoney.

The cattle do a considerable amount of damage to nearby gardens, and the people have moved a long way inland in an endeavour to get away. There seems to be little that can be done to overcome this situation, as fences are no bar to ¾ of a ton of hungry cow.

The villagers report that the damage caused by wild pig is slight.



MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

See Appendix " D ".

ANTHROPOLOGY.

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

---ooo0ooo---



R. K. Greaney  
Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX " A ".

Report on R. P. & N. G. C. Personnel Accompanying Patrol.

A. C. WARAHA	Reg.No. 7587.	Conduct: Good Discipline: Good General: A good policeman and very useful on patrol. Needs more experience.
A. C. AJAI	Reg.No. 2332	Conduct: Good Discipline: Good General: Not particularly bright, but familiar with patrol work.
A. C. POPO	Reg.No. 7915.	Conduct: Good Discipline: Good General: An average A.C. Should improve with more service.

*R. K. Greaney*  
R. K. Greaney P.O.  
Officer R.P. & N. G. C.



APPENDIX " B ".

NATIVE MARRIAGES.

(a) TARAGNEA  
(b) Pop. 81  
(c) 15  
(d) 14  
(e) Four  
(f) 1 with 2; 3 with 3 wives  
(g) All elderly  
(h) Influential  
(i) No.

(a) RAMBUSO  
(b) Pop. 194  
(c) 38  
(d) 42  
(e) One  
(f) Has 2 wives  
(g) Old man  
(h) High standing  
(i) No

(a) REWE  
(b) Pop. 186  
(c) 43  
(d) 32  
(e) One  
(f) Two wives.  
(g) Elderly  
(h) Influential  
(i) No

(a) PANTAVA  
(b) Pop. 85  
(c) 18  
(d) 19  
(e) One  
(f) Three wives  
(g) Old man  
(h) High standing in village  
(i) No

(a) PAMELA  
(b) Pop. 153  
(c) 35  
(d) 26  
(e) One  
(f) Has two wives  
(g) Approx 45  
(h) Wealthy bod.  
(i) No.

(a) JELEWAGA  
(b) Pop. 192  
(c) 43  
(d) 31  
(e) Five  
(f) All with two wives  
(g) 32, 34, rest elderly  
(h) Mostly influential citizens  
(i) No.



APPENDIX " C ".

ATTENDANCE NATIVE SCHOOLS IN SUDEST AREA.

<u>LOCATION.</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>DENOM.</u>
TARANGEA	12	9	1	Methodist
RAMBUSO	23	15	1	"
EAST PT.	11	8	1	"
GUMAGUMA	10	7	1	"
BUIAUWE	3	2	1	"
PANTAVA	3	5	1	"
PAMBLA	9	9	1	"
PAMELA	4	4	1	R. C.
JELEWAGA	17	14	1	Methodist
NIMOA	21	19	?	R. C.
<hr/>				
Totals:	113	92		
<hr/> <hr/>				

*R. K. Greaney*  
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 Gaunedí will be advised of the shortages of equipment and medicine on Sipoma. 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:

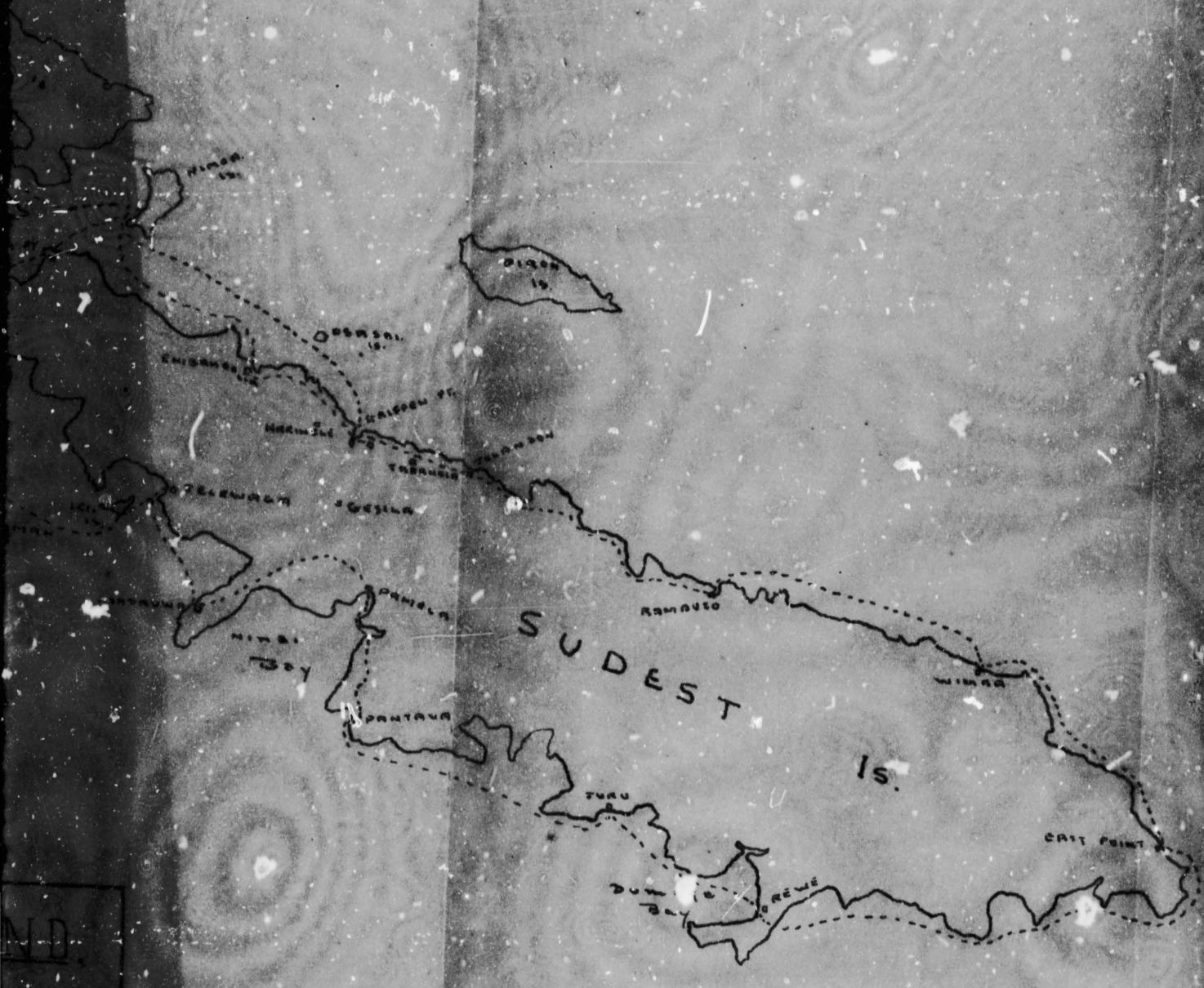
1. Aid Post at Griffen Pt. - one N.M.A. - small hospital
2. Aid Post at RAMBUSO - two N.M.As - ditto
3. Aid Post at REWE - one N.M.A. - ditto
4. Aid Post at PAMELA - one N.M.A. - ditto
6. Excellent hospital at the Catholic Mission station at NIMOA, which is presided over by the sisters.

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.

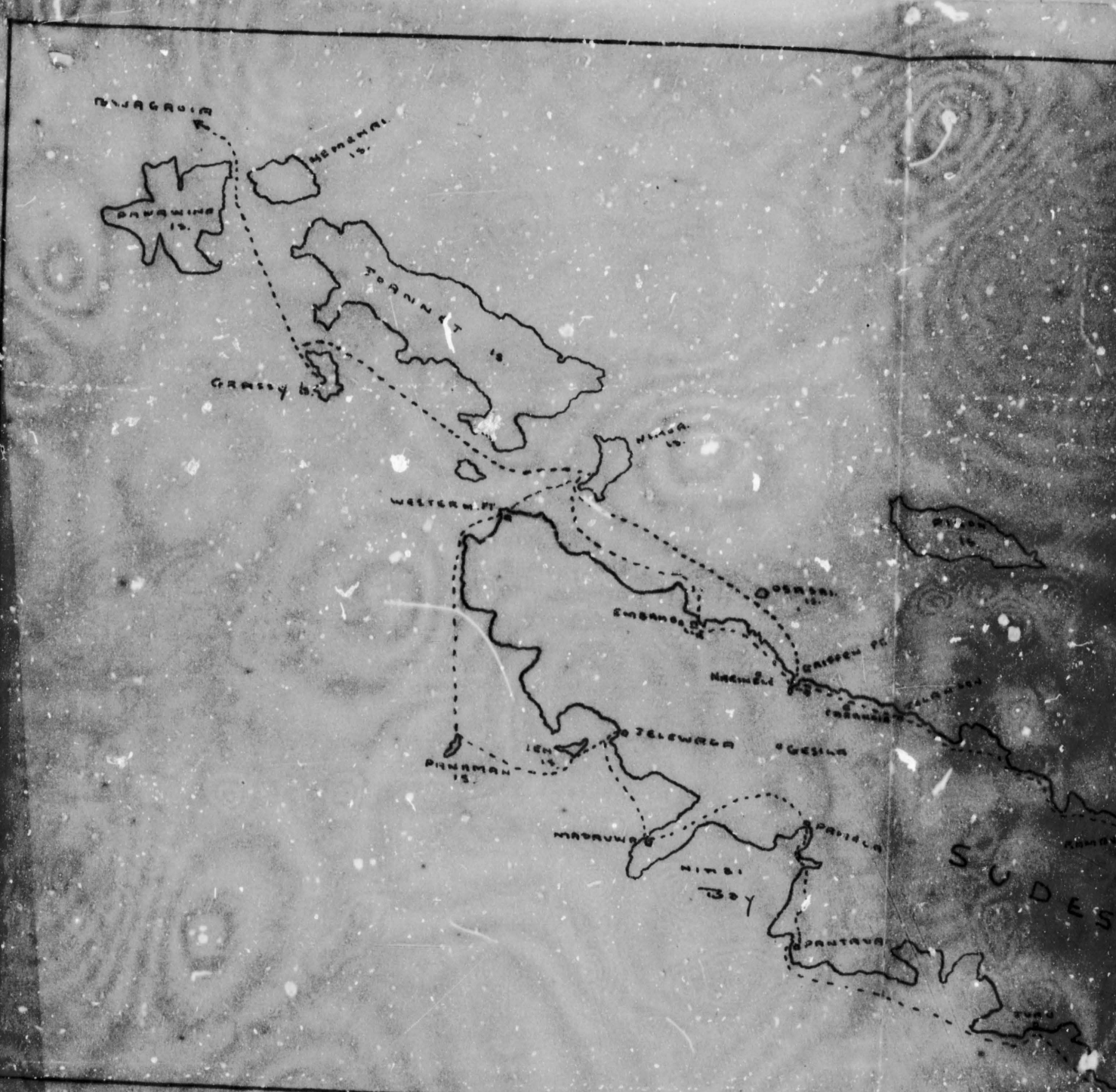
*R. K. Creaney*  
R. K. Creaney P.O.





ND.  
154





SUVEST ISLAND.

Based on Army Strat Series.  
of Louisiade Archipelago.

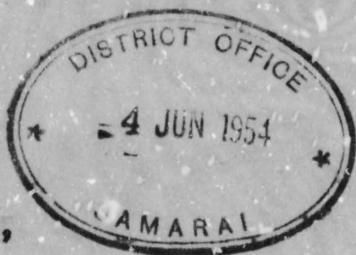
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ROUTE OF PATROL

MILWA P/R 3 - 1953/54.

*243*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA



File No. 30/4.

Sub-district Office,  
MISIMA, M.B.D.

28th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/53-54, SUDEST

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 alluvial miners in the penultimate decade of the last Century.

Even before that they were the victims of raids by the virile maritime 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 apathy noted by Mr. Greeney when the newly established Catholic Mission at NIMOA 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 trochus fishing, which is really hard, monotonous and dangerous work, is hardly an incentive to indigencus 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-division.

As soon as the M.N. NUAKATA 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 sunprints of the Map be returned to this Office, please.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/54



MEMORANDUM—

In Reply  
Please Quote

D.S. /1529 0

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DIVISION,  
SAMARAI.

7th June, 1954.

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

Patrol Report No. 3/53-54 - Misima Sub-District.

Attached please find report covering patrol by Mr. R. K. Greaney accompanied by Mr. Davies C.P.O. This patrol was undertaken simultaneously with a patrol by Mr. McLeod in practically the same area, although over different routes.

It is suggested that the A.D.O. look into the question of a suitable Interpreter for the next patrol to Sudest.

The indolence of the natives can to some extent be understood, as it has been my experience that tribes who once lived in substantial villages and broken up into small hamlets seem to lose a lot and fail to prosper. There seems to be no solution other than intense patrolling, and a revival of interest such as the introduction of new crops and improvement of housing standards, roads, gardens, etc.

The Trochus Shell market is irregular and the standards required high - hence possibly low prices in this remote part of the Territory.

The Patrol Officer is to be commended on his practical attempt to improve water supplies.

In general a good patrol - three similar patrols a year would no doubt improve the outlook of the natives of this remote area.

Could six sunprints of the enclosed map be prepared for future patrols, please.

M. J. Healy,  
District Commissioner.



30-6-215

18th June, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI.

Patrol Report MISIMA No. 3/53-54.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer R.K. GREANEY who accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer F.I. Davies, conducted a Patrol of SUDEST Island, is acknowledged.

It is evident that the Patrol was thoroughly performed and Mr. Greaney has submitted an informative and well constructed Report. A minor point in this regard is, however, that slangy expressions like 'the locals took a dim view' should not appear in official Reports or memoranda.

The considerable decline in the population over the last fifteen years on this island gives cause for concern so it is hoped that Mr. McLeod will be able to make his projected follow-up patrol with the A.M.P. Force, to replenish medical drugs and supplies and to enable the latter to do a medical inspection. The population decline should be stressed to the people and the remedy, that of married people having larger families, should be disseminated at all native centres.

Real economic progress using the several marketable products obtainable on or around the island and the consequent increase in prosperity would do much to make life more worthwhile for these people and help to arrest and possibly reverse the trend of population decline.

It is realized however that marketing difficulties and the shortage of the requisite technical staff, render an energetic programme of this nature difficult to implement.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, D.D.S.E.N.A.

*noted*  
*Mon*  
*28/6/54*

*Handwritten notes on the left margin, including the word 'Demand' written vertically.*



H.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY Report No. 4/53-54 Misima

Patrol Conducted by John S. McLeod A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Deboyne and Calvados Sub-divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One

Natives Four and several Officials

Duration—From 13/4/1954 to 15/5/1954

Number of Days 32 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

1953 Deboyne  
1951 Calvados Chain  
1954 Medical patrol to both.

Map Reference Nautical Sheet No. 8 Louisiade Archipelago.

Objects of Patrol Census Check and Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ Completed by 1952.

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

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

*General Sir Walter*  
*12/24/54*



# Village Popu

Year..... 1954

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												In		
				0-1 Month		2-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Ove. 13			Females in Child Birth	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
UTIAN	11/4/54	2	2					2							2	2	-	4
MOTORING	15/4/54	1	2					1	2						8	2	-	
BAGAMAN	17/4/54		1						1							1	-	
MARNEAN	20/4/54	1	1													1	-	4
KUNANAK	21/4/54	1													3	2	-	2
PANAWINDA	22/4/54	2	2												2	2	-	2
NIGAHAN	22/4/54	4	2												2	2	-	
SABARI	22/4/54	12	6												2	2	-	1
GRASS 'S	23/4/54	4	1												1	2	-	
DADAHAK	24/4/54	1	1												1	1	-	
SUANNAMINIA	24/4/54	2	1													5	-	1
PIRON	24/4/54		1												2		-	
NIMOR	24/4/54	4	2													1	-	4
TOTAL		37	28					2	3						23	21	-	27

1954

PANAPORATI	15/4/54	4	4							1	1		1					
PANAPORATI	16/4/54														1	1	-	
KUMITE	27/4/54	4	2	1	1	2	1			1		1	1	1			2	
TOTAL		8	7	1	1	2	1			1	2		2	2	2	2	2	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/6.

Sub-district Office,  
BWAGAOIA, MISIMA, MBD.

27th May, 1954.

30

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/55-54, MISIMA.

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, NUA KCNA  
Crew M.V. NUA KATA  
Interpreter MOIMOI

D I A R Y

Tuesday, 13/4/54: Left Bwagaoia 10.40am. Arrived Panciati 5.5pm.

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

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

Good Friday, 16/4/54: Lined and checked Census and inspected Brooker Island. Business concerning a Society Account for the village. Discussion re projected migration of part of the population to Panawarawara 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.

Easter Monday, 19/4/54: At Bagaman Island. Inspected land application, Parascos 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 Bwagaoia for old corrugated iron and 44-gall. drums for catchment purposes. Returned to Bagaman Is.

Wednesday, 21/4/54: To Taufuar Is. inspected. To Gigila 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 Nigahau, for onward transmission to Grass Is. Inspected Tandeil Hamlet.

Thursday, 22/4/54:

To Panawina Island. Lined, checked census and inspected Mananila. Around to Pipidai, lined, checked census and inspected. Litigation re copra sales to half-caste Solomon Islander Kephas Boga. To Nigahau Is. Lined checked census and inspected. To Sabari Island inspected Maho. Returned to Habenahina. Vessel NUAKATA to HEMENAHAI Island for water.

Friday, 23/4/54:

Lined and checked census of hamlets of Sabari Is. To HSSASAI, 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 KEPACI BAGI, NOREIMBA, MARERA, AND BOBOHA hamlets to NIMOA ISLAND.

Tuesday, 27/4/54:

Lined, inspected and checked census NIMOA. Investigation land matters connection with Paulisbo's lease on this island. Inspected property. To visit Catholic Mission at NIMOA

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. Clark's recent patrol. To Griffen Point p.m., visited Father Earl at Catholic Mission Station. Inspected Sudest Island generally. Advice to P.O. Greeney and C.P.O. Davies this day at MADAWA on the South side of this island.

Thursday, 29/4/54:

From Griffen Point across to Rossell Lagoon and on to DOMINI, Rossel 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 ABALETY 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 ABALETY. 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 Rossell Island by the M.V. MUNIARA as projected absence from the Station had been exceeded due to the mechanical failure reported. KIMUTA Island, a Deboyne Group, was therefore not censused, but I intend to attend to this matter en route Rossell 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 Trobriands 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 Bears 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:

Aid Posts are established at PANIATI, MOTURINA, and KIMUTA Islands whilst the Catholic Mission have an excellent hospital at NIMOA 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 NIMOA and village schools in the larger groups of the Eastern half of the Chain, except on PIRON Island where the Methodists still retain control.

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

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

Roads and Bridges:

Motor Roads	...	Nil	}	Deboyne
Patrol Route		4 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 abovementioned 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 assist on the weekly communal day's work!

Census:



Census:

Deaths per 100 births	-	92.
Masculinity	plus	6%
Indentured % of total A.M. (including I/L's at work)		5.2%
Total population Sub-division	...	1144.

30

A population decrease of 71 since just prior to World War II was noted in the Calvados 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 sheet.

Anthropological:

It is good to note that the branch of the KUIA 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 Massim in his "Argonauts of the Pacific" possibly because he did not visit the Louisiade Archipelago.

Two Mailu canoes were contacted in the Calvados Chain during this patrol, who were engaged in trochus fishing as well as in KUIA 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 NIMOA are extending Eastwards along the Chain. The Methodists still control the Eastern part 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.

*John Smith*  
020



Police:

Corporal No. 6003, SUAKONA, an efficient policeman who carried out effectively the duties he was allotted.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/6/54



In Reply  
Please Quote  
D.S. 301/5/1530  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DIVISION,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM—

7th June, 1954.

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

Patrol Report No. 4/53-54 - Misima Sub-District.

This patrol undertaken by Mr. McLeod, A.D.O. was planned in conjunction with Misima patrol No. 3 conducted by Mr. Greaney P.O.; both patrols covering the major part of the Misima Sub-District.

The trouble experienced with the 'Nuakata' is disappointing, as this vessel together with engine was completely overhauled at Samarai six months ago. From subsequent information received, it appears as if extensive repairs will be necessary before the vessel is considered fit for extended patrolling. The Officer-in-Charge Marine Section is being contacted on the matter.

Conditions generally in the Calvados Chain appear to be satisfactory and the Sub-District as a whole must be rather startled by the intensive patrol programme introduced by the Assistant District Officer over the last three months. Good administration must eventuate.

M.J. Healy,  
District Commissioner.

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



30-6-216

18th June 1954

The District Commissioner,  
SARAWAK.

Patrol Report MESIMA No. 2/ 53-54.

The Report of Mr. J.S. Moleed, Assistant District Officer of his Patrol of the Debouya and Calvados Sub-divisions, is acknowledged.

The increased tempo of patrolling in the MESIMA sub-District during recent months, is most satisfactory.

This Patrol appears to have been well received by the island people visited and although static as far as native economic progress is concerned, the native situation otherwise seems very fair at the present time in these two sub-divisions.

Mr. Moleed has supplied a concise and interesting Report of his island journey and it is hoped that in view of the fact that enter transport is essential in this sub-District the necessary repairs can be effected to the M.V. 'MESIMA' without too much delay.

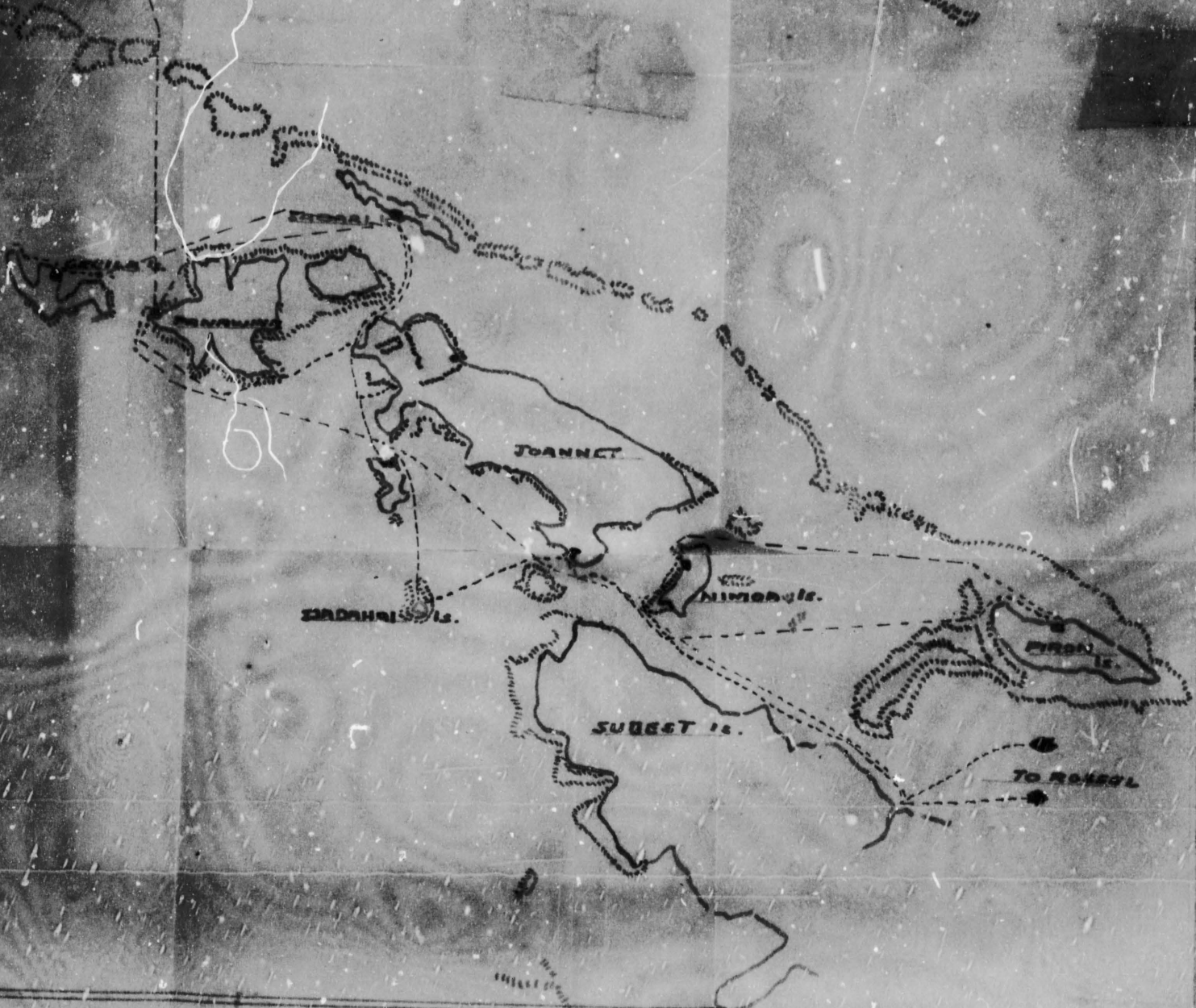
The Officer in Charge, Marine Branch, was contacted by telephone. He stated that he has received your memorandum and is considering ways and means of having the necessary repairs carried out.

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

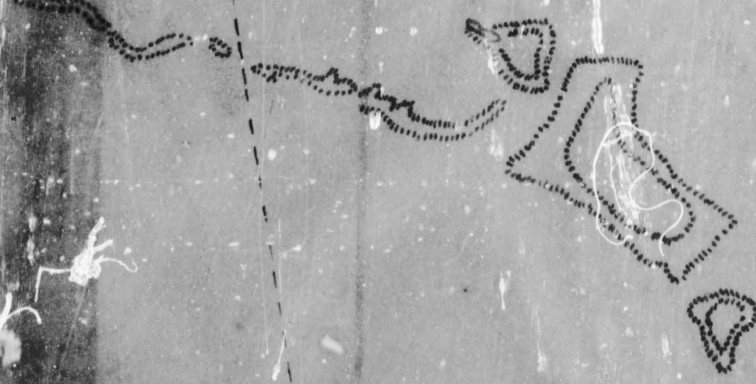
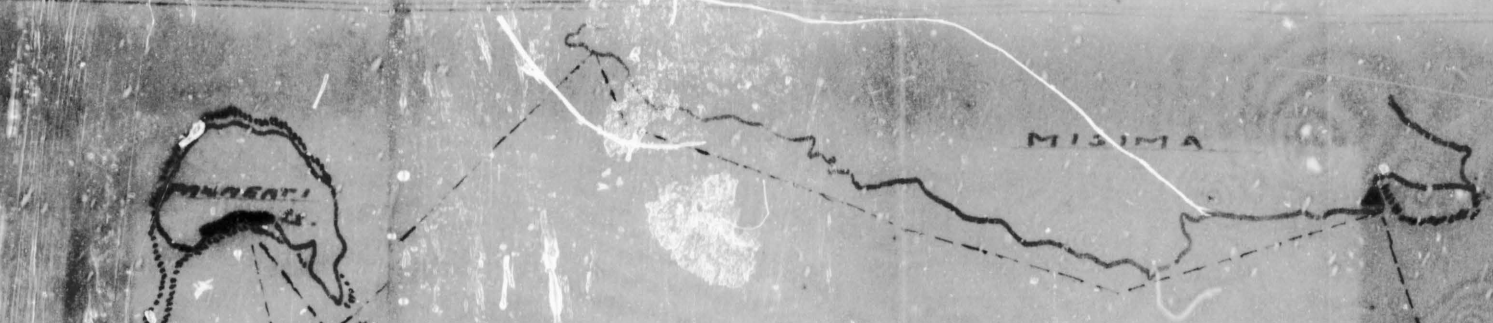
*note*

*James  
28/6/54*











# Population Register

Area Patrolled... CALVADOS CLIFF

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE			LABOUR POTENTIAL								FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
AT WORK			STUDENTS				Males				Females			Child		Adults					
Out		Inside District	Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	M	F		M	F	M + F
6	4	6	4					1	1	28	30	30	2	26	2.2	38	28	49	42	161	
	10	7	2					1	4	5	10	4	12	1	15	2.8	20	22	33	32	115
7	3	2	1					1	1				2	10	1.2	10	11	31	28	80	
2	2							1	4	1	2	1	3	3	1.8	2	4	12		30	
			1					1	3	2	6	3	4	5	2.2	5	7	17	12	46	
2		1	2					2	3	3	9	1	10	13	1.8	10	10	23	23	73	
1	2	4	6					7	9	2	20	2	20	15	1.3	9	8	25	27	91	
	5	6	3					10	15	2	30	3	40	4	2.1	50	36	71	64	249	
	2	2						5	11	2	15	1	15	3	1.5	19	10	35	32	113	
		1						2			4		4	2	2.0	2	3	5	7	19	
	1	3						2	4		10		12	8	1.6	4	10	18	18	56	
2	1	2						2	2	1	14	1	14	1	1.2	8	9	24	21	66	
5	1	2	2					3	4	2	10	2	6	1	1.0	6	6	15	13	46	
<del>25</del>	<del>31</del>	<del>36</del>	<del>21</del>					<del>39</del>	<del>59</del>	<del>29</del>	<del>160</del>	<del>26</del>	<del>170</del>	<del>14</del>	<del>167</del>	<del>1.9</del>	<del>182</del>	<del>160</del>	<del>388</del>	<del>327</del>	<del>1,144</del>

DEBOYNE

<del>3</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>7</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>13</del>	<del>12</del>	<del>40</del>	<del>140</del>	<del>25</del>	<del>120</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>130</del>	<del>2.6</del>	<del>116</del>	<del>12</del>	<del>171</del>	<del>172</del>	<del>596</del>	
<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>12</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>2.0</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>20</del>	<del>20</del>	<del>74</del>		
<del>3</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>13</del>	<del>29</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>26</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>25</del>	<del>3.1</del>	<del>35</del>	<del>29</del>	<del>40</del>	<del>31</del>	<del>148</del>						
<del>10</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>77</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>18</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>37</del>	<del>181</del>	<del>38</del>	<del>157</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>166</del>	<del>2.8</del>	<del>165</del>	<del>126</del>	<del>214</del>	<del>227</del>	<del>815</del>



STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
Flour	200	200					200
Meat	150	150					
Beans	50	50			10	14	
Staples	25	25					
Supplies	70	70					
Soap	20	20					
Medical Supplies	20	20				20	
Hygiene Soap	10	10					
Tea	40	40					
Sugar	20	20					
Other Goods	20					20	





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 Narien Trade Store.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

15/10/1954

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.	£215- 12- 10.
Amount Paid From T.F.S.	£401- 8- 6.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Bwagaia, Misima,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

20th August, 1954.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT No 1 of 54/55.

Officer conducting patrol : F.I. 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.

Personel accompanying : European. Nil.  
Native. No 2722 Const Ibeduba.  
No 6207 Const Kokorope.  
No 3020 Const Pinjari.  
No 2332 Const Ajai.  
Interpreter. W. Lalawai.

DIARY

19th July 1954.

Departed station 0800 for Bwagaia Village, arriving 0815. Checked census, general discussion, complaints, payment of T.F.S. and M.M.T.A. monies. Interviewed village officials. Inspection of village. Returned station 1530. 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 M.O.M. Loaga. Afternoon inspection of village and gardens. Returned station 1800. work on census book.



2nd August 1954.

Departed station 0730 for Hinauta Village, inspection of Bwagaia 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.

3rd August 1954.

At Kaubwaga village, people lined and census checked. General discussion, payment of T.F.S. monies, C.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 Aia 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. Walking hard on feet due to road being mainly of 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 Ebera, gardens inspected en route. Heavy walking. On arrival checked census, general matters. Afternoon inspected village and gardens. Work on census book. Night spent at Ebera rest house.

14th August 1954.

Departed for Bwaga Bwaga village by canoe. Strong S.E. wind and heavy sea outside anchorage. Returned to Ebera and decided to walk to Bwaga Bwaga. Day spent retracing route from Ebera to Bagalina via Ewena. 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 Awaibe. inspecting outlying villages and gardens en route. On arrival, census, general matters, inspection of Awaibe village. Night spent at Awaibe.

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 Narien, inspecting outlying villages and gardens en route. Arrived at Narien at lunch time. Had lunch at M.O.M. Afternoon spent investigating affairs of Narien Trade Store. Obtained lift to station in Mission jeep.

20th August 1954.

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

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INTRODUCTION.

As there are no rest houses at Bwagaia or Narien 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, and 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 are 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. Mura, Muni, and Bagaina 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 Solvaia chain.

There is a keen interest in agriculture but 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 rice gardens.

There is a keen interest in sports, and most villages have either a cricket or football club 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 1932.

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 areas are producing better than pre-cyclone.

At the moment all copra is sold to the local traders at 45 per lb, but an organization has been formed to market the copra and send it directly to Samarai.

Gold mining is carried out in all parts 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 13 per cent of purchase for it.

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

At Boino village one man has some good crops of rice and peanuts, although he had only a small area of ground under cultivation the produce was of a high standard. The copra and peanuts can be 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, most 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 coffee.

The other store is at Harien Village and was started about two months ago with £12 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 Sawaioa, and it is intended that copra will be collected from the villages and brought to Sawaioa for onward shipment to Savanai. The collecting is going to be done by Iou. Nigama. (a local half-breed 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 Asokia, a member of Sawaioa 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 opening of "Iisima'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 Dr. Allen. A. D. was not utilized for the starting of a cooperative society at Sawaioa. There appears to be potential here for a society and the people definitely appear to be interested in forming one.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND GARDENS.

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 lots 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 Iisimas appears to be yam and yams, supplemented with faster growing foods such as sweet potato and tatoes. Cassava and banana were seen in great abundance.

Figs, 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 people's diet.

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

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

NATIVE ARCHITECTURE.

The standard of housing is generally high considering the shortage of building materials caused by the cyclone of 1939. Sago leaf used on 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 rat wood).

At Sawaioa, Sawa and Sawaioa, most of the materials used in building are imported from other parts of the island mainly, Mariani and Kambanga.

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



Housing and Rest Houses Cont'd.

Swagacia, Marien, and Boiuc 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 patrols needs.

COURTS AND COMPLAINTS.

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

At Swena 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.S.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.S.O. It was ascertained in the other that the complainant (the local chief) has 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.S.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 they had sold their land 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 removed from their village. They were told that all facts would be given to the A.S.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 Danga Danga all other village roads were found in good condition. Steps were taken to have this road put in order, and work was started before the patrol left the village of Danga Danga. 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 Swena or Aia. The man at Aia died in June 1954, and the Swena V.C. was dismissed by a former officer. Two replacements were selected for these positions, and were told to report to the station for interview by the A.S.O. before final recommendations are made. At Daromatanna, Aie and Alhoga 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 Bwagala, 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 "Waka Ana Topek" which is issued monthly by the Education Department Bwagala, to all villages.

The people of Liak Village have offered to build a school in their village if the Education Dept will supply a teacher. I believe Mr. Lee. A.E.O. intends to take advantage of the offer some time 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".

MISSIONS.

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	.....	3869.

At Bwaga Bwaga 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.S.N.G.C. PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No 2722 Const Ibeduba - Maron No 2.

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

No 2632 Const Aini - Orata.

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

No 6205. Const Kekorua.

Lacks interest in his work, is also extremely lazy.

No 3020. Piniari - Auaembo.

A good all round policeman.

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



MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

From outward appearances the health of the Misima people seems very high. Very few cases of alipoma 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 Knubwana, Siagra, Liak, Bagalina, Ehora, Saus and Awaibe, 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. Demais had replaced N.M.A. Livinai, who was supposed to be at Kotorina Island. Livinai had been waiting since June for the Kotorina people to come and take him to Kotorina 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.B.D.  
September 10, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI.

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

This Report concerns Mr. Davies' 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 17/7 of 17/7/54.

Action is being taken to clarify the accounts of the NARIAN 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 Treasury and the C.S.B. since.

The case of the NARIAN Trade Store illustrates the impossibility of handling co-operatives over such a dispersed rural 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 EIM 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 425. 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, plague, 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 now imprisoned. This record is probably unique in the Territory for a population of over 10500.

*John S. McLeod*  
John S. McLeod

A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/54 224



MEMORANDUM—

In Reply

Plas. Quote

D.S. 30/10/54 440.

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DIVISION,  
SAMARAI.

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.C. 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.C. 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.C. Misima.



30-6-224

25th October, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Fiji Bay District,  
SUVA.

Patrol Report - NISIMA - No. 1 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet  
Patrol Officer P.L. Davies, concerning his Patrol of Nisima Island,  
together with covering memoranda from yourself and Mr. Malcoe, is  
acknowledged.

It is noted that this is the first Patrol that  
Mr. Davies has undertaken alone. The Report indicates that Mr. Davies  
has gained a good grasp of the elements of native administration and  
I consider his field work on this initial Patrol most promising.

The Nisima Island population would seem to be  
flourishing at the present time and they have evidently thrown off the  
disturbing effects of the cyclone.

These people are ready for instruction in the best  
methods of developing their natural resources on soundly based lines, and  
it is a pity that lack of specialist staff has so far denied them this  
assistance.

A short course for Village Constables to instruct  
them in their duties and general deportment, as was conducted at Levuka,  
would if practicable, be of considerable benefit in the Nisima sub-District  
too.

*Handwritten initials: P/A, Dr., C.*

*Handwritten signature: P.L. Davies*  
P.L. DAVIES  
Inspector





MOUNTAIN RANGE

SIAGA VILLAGE  
(AIR BASE)

SELUK VILLAGE

CAMPBARR PLANTATION  
(AIR BASE)

HIMAUTA VILLAGE

SARANTANA VILLAGE  
(NEW)

SARANTANA VILLAGE

SURAGA VILLAGE

SURAGA STATION

LAGOON

CHAGUNA ISLAND

TRAIL RES.

RUACASA HARBOUR

(AIR BASE)  
SIBU VILLAGE

RUACASA PLANTATION

MOM (HEADQUARTERS)

MAJAN VILLAGE

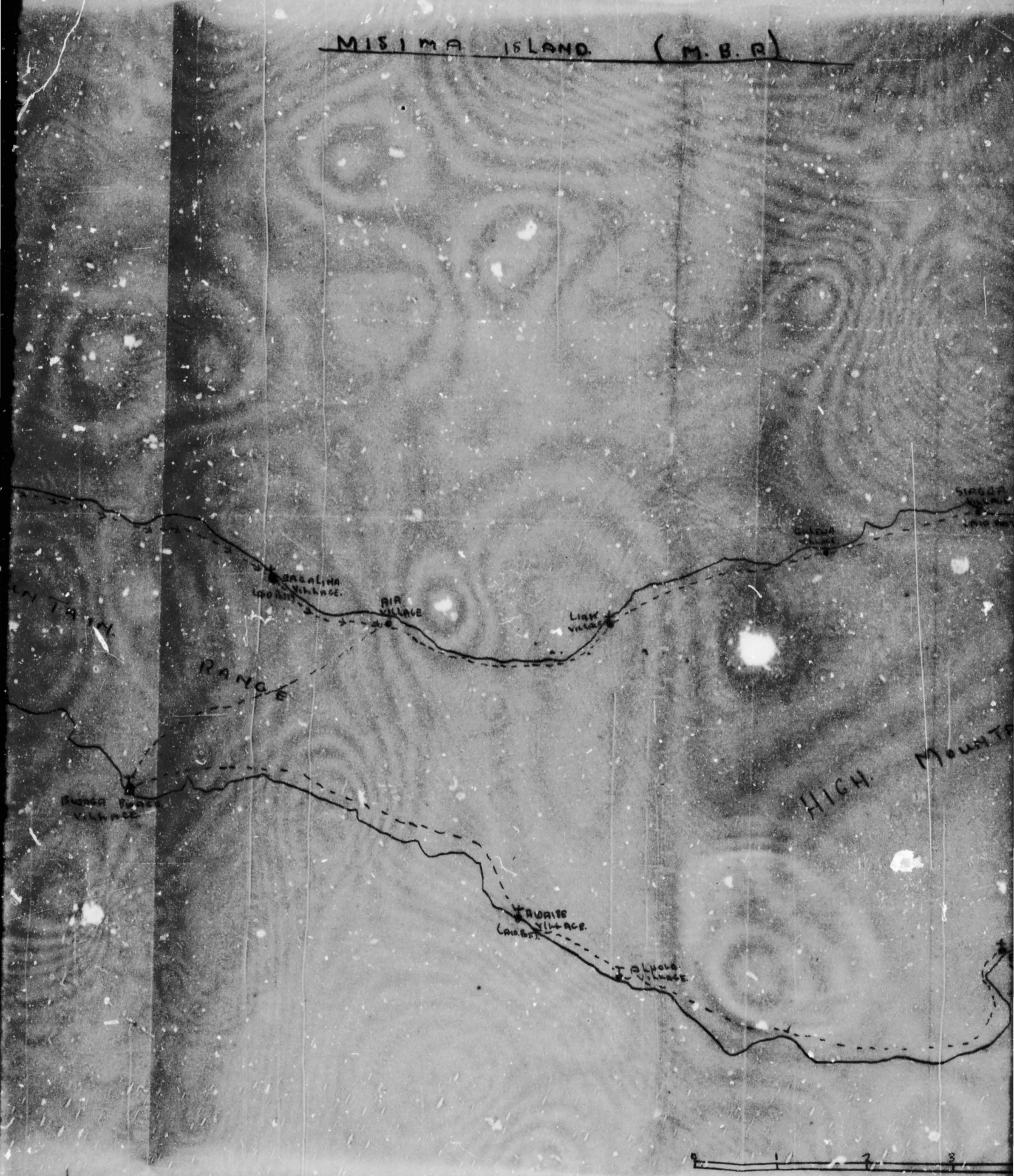
RUACASA PLANTATION

5 4 3 2 1 MILES

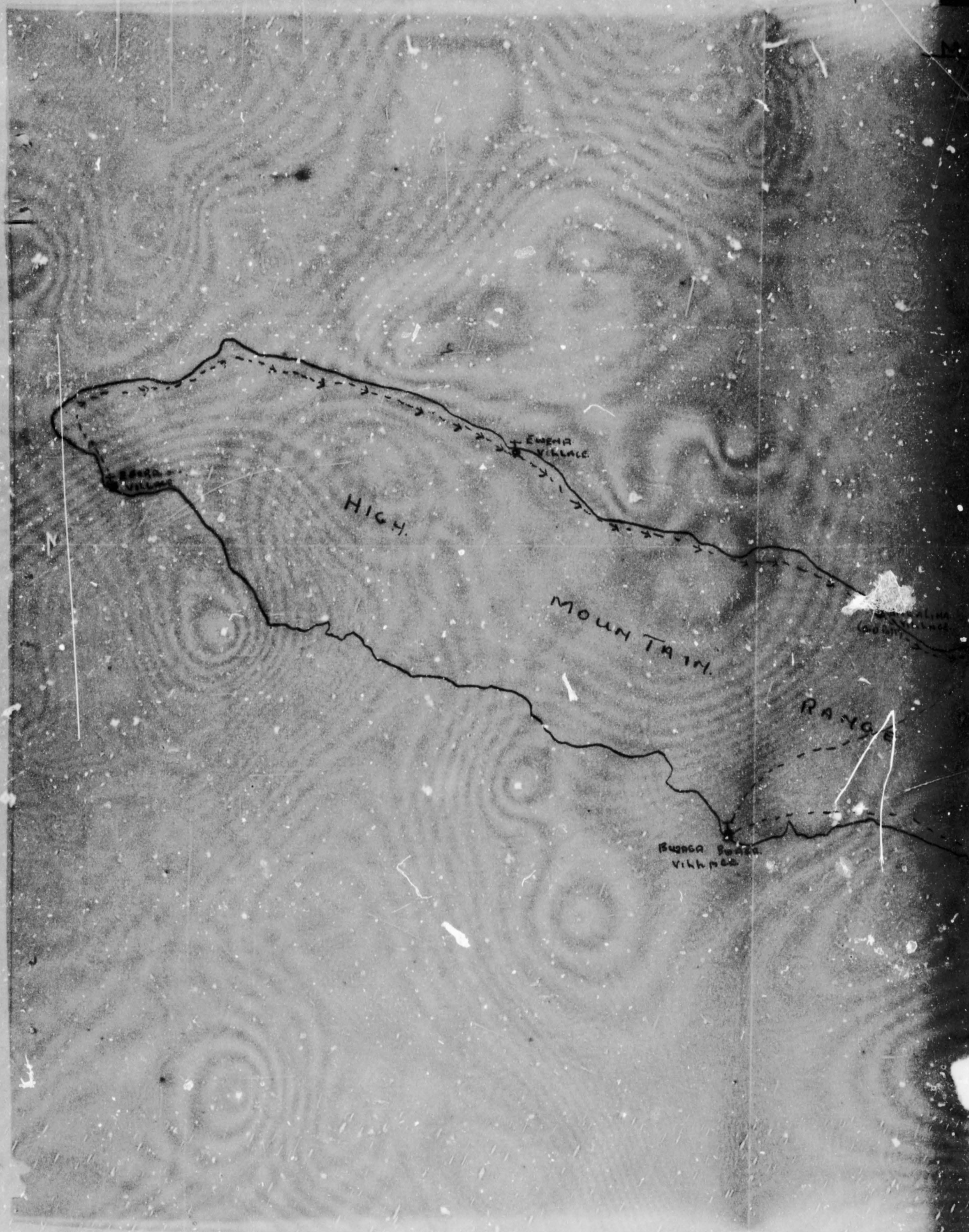
----- PATROL ROUTE  
- x - x - PATROL ROUTE REVERSED.  
⊕ VILLAGES WITH MISSION.  
⊕ SCHOOL CHURCH.



MISIMA ISLAND (M.B.R.)







VILLAGE

EMERA VILLAGE

HIGH

MOUNTAIN RANGE

RANGE

BAGGA BAGA VILLAGE



# ation Register

Area Patrolled.....**Misima Island**.....

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F
1	1	17		3		14	2	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	4.4	30	14	31	29	110
		12				1		2		6	32	10	40	4	40	3.5	43	37	51	62	208
										8	29	18	19	2	18	3.6	17	21	44	26	108
1	3	15		1				3		23	61	19	64	4	64	4	62	73	94	89	337
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										5	25	6	18		18	3	17	9	32	22	80
		20	2	6		5		7	1	26	104	24	73	11	73	4	65	60	114	108	388
1	5	12	1			2		3	4	14	45	16	41		41	3	34	30	62	62	208
2	1	8							4	11	39	9	25	2	25	4	25	24	46	37	144
5	3	7		1		3		12	5	23	53	11	53	8	53	4	47	42	73	72	262
4	4	12		2		2			1	8	27	14	28		28	3	20	40	41	43	162
		13		4				10	2	12	53	10	57	7	57	3	65	60	64	80	298
5	3	28				3		19	9	21	82	20	72	2	72	4	68	71	110	113	421
9	29	39	196	4	23	31	2	72	43	212	779	189	707	56	701	3.9	696	652	1068	1066	3860









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Albion Bay Report No. 2/1954-55

Patrol Conducted by J.P. McLeod A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Sudeo Island, Heisima sub-district

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 4

Duration—From 25/1/1955 to 19/2/1955

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20/4/1954

Medical .... 1/1/1954

Map Reference Leucade Archipelago

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

4/4/1955

District Commissioner

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

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

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

*Albion Bay*



# Village Popul

Year 1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIG		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
PANTAYA	28.1.55	-	-												2	1		
REWA	29.1.55	.	1					1	1							1		
JURU	30/1/55	.	1												1			
PAMELA	30/1/55	2	2												1	1		
MADINA	30/1/55	1	1					1							1	1		1
TELEWAGA	31/1/55	2	3			1												1 2
WEST POINT	31/1/55	-	-															
EMBAMBALIA	31/1/55	.	.												1			
NANIHELE	1/2/55	.	1												1	1		1
TARANGIA	1/2/55	3	.													1		
GESILA	1/2/55	3	1			1												
JOLANDIN	3/2/55	2	2												3	1		1
RAMBUSO	3/2/55	2	2							1	1				1	2		
WIMBA	3/2/55	.	.															
EAST POINT	3/2/55	-	-															
		15	14			1	1	1	2		1	1			11	9		2 4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

MIS: 30/2.

Sub-district Office,  
MISIMA. 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 Mimca - suspected village.
- " 27: To Mission Station. Interviewed Father Earle. 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. Pierce 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 Tambamba Plantation.
- " 30: Back to Juru, lined and inspected and census checked. To Pamela, lined, inspected and census checked. To Madeua, lined, inspected and census checked. To Delewaga.
- " 31: Public Holiday. Lined, inspected and census checked Jelwaga. On to Western Point, lined, inspected and census checked. To Embambalia, 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 Jolandir. 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 Griffin 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 Bwagacia 7.50am. Arrived Kapanda Plantation 1 pm. Interviewed Lily Burfitt re local rumours of threats against Colanan 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 Leo Paulisbo 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.  
" Maturina "  
" Brocker "  
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 Panavavavaya Island to inspect as regards living conditions. Some Brocker people have asked to return there. Since the murder of Captain Mader they have been forced to live on Brocker in pursuit of A.N.G.A.U's policy of amalgamating villages. Returned Brocker Island pm.
- " 19: To Bwagacia - 6 1/2 hours.

#### Introduction:

The patrol was undertaken only eight months after the previous one by Mr. R. Greeney, P.O., and Mr. F. Davies, o/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



3.

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 trocchus, 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.

*see note*  
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 my 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. 1-45/46.

#### 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~~ 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 *taedium 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, ~~Meliana~~ 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 -

TAWIAMB	29	m.a.
RABODI	26	" "
JONGA	22	" "
SAILEBO	30	" "

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



6.

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.C. HOM of JOLANDAN.

European local advice:

Reliable - Father Twomey, NIMOA.

Unreliable - R. Williams, TAMBAMBA.

If patrolling with District 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 sights 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 Panawina were reported by the C.M., at Nimoa, and by W. Callanan himself before he rather suddenly departed for Samafai. 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 - Rossel 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) N.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 Samafai, 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 contradistinction to the personal loyalty given by the few to individual Europeans has been well and truly exaggerated.

*now with a few  
more HDO's appointed  
this report.  
27/4/54*

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







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/237v



In Reply  
Please Quote

D. S. /1270.

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 objections of the Co-Operatives, as it is planned that Mr. I. 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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M.J. Healy".

M.J. Healy,  
District Commissioner.

Encl.



*D. 205/11/55*  
 Read with interest. The extension of Coops into  
 Misima has been discussed with you and you  
 agreed to hold discussion on Graham's report until  
 he visited Horeby. However the vessel he was to travel  
 on has to be shipped and I would therefore suggest we give  
 the OK to go ahead. No. he will suggest we give  
 the report  
 Agree. Ref. Coops to Misima Bay District.  
 J. Kerr  
 28.4.55  
 27/4/55

20-5-337

22nd April, 1955.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1954/55.  
 J. S. McLEOD, A.I.C.

1. An interesting report of an isolated people who need the sympathy and active interest that I am sure Mr. McLeod will give them.

The population shows a slight natural increase in numbers since the census was checked ten months ago. During that time, 29 births occurred as against 27 deaths - an increase of 12. The infant mortality rate for the period is, apparently, 6%, but over the years it has probably been far greater, as there are only 576 children in a total population of 1,562. This number indicates that the people are in danger of declining. The matter will be further discussed with the Department of Public Health here.

2. Unless there is some grave objection (and non-accessibility to patrols is certainly not an objection), people may live where they like. Therefore, those who wish may return to Brooker Island. Amalgamation of villages is not the policy of this Administration - freedom of the individual is.

3. Co-operative Officers are scarce, and if Mr. Sissons cannot get to Sudast Island immediately, Field Staff Officers should be used to organise production, additional planting and markets, as part of their native administrative duties. The price of copra paid by most traders, £37, is low, and a market should be organised as soon as possible. It is hoped to augment the Co-operative staff in the near future. I am sure the Assistant District Officer will do his best in the meantime.

I would like Mr. McLeod to let me have his general plan for the development of economic crops in the sub-district. The District Commissioner will do the same for the remainder of the Milne Bay District. I suggest something along the lines of market organisation for unexploited copra, and, where possible, additional plantings of coconuts and of any cow crops, such as cocoa, that might do well.

4. As regards credit being extended to native customers, I draw Mr. McLeod's attention to the "Trading with Natives Ordinance", which does not mention credit, but which is subject to the "Transactions with Natives Ordinance." He should



note that a recent amendment to the "Transactions with Natives Ordinance" states:-

"That no person other than a native who, without the consent, in writing, of a District Commissioner, gives a native goods or commodities in advance of goods of goods or commodities to be supplied by the native is liable for 60 or three months summary C.P.S. jurisdiction."

Ordinance No. 15/1953 refers.

5. The District Commissioner's comments on the patrol report are not considered full enough. There is no indication on his DS.1270 of 4th April, 1955, to show that he has dealt with, at district level, certain points raised by Mr. McLeod. For instance, the District Commissioner should have advised Mr. McLeod regarding Brecker Island and of the matter contained in paragraph 4 above.

6. In future, I want the District Commissioner to make a critical analysis of patrol reports, together with details of action he has taken at district level. The District Commissioner is more than a mere interrupting in the mail service. He should deal immediately with all matters that come within his province.

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy.)  
for Director,  
D.P.S. & N.A.



# Population Register

Area Patrolled *Sudest Island*

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45				10-16	16-45	M	F		M
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
		3								1	38	2	15	1	14	1.0	6	14	33	23	79	
5		6						2	1	6	50	4	29	1	25	1.1	28	22	75	55	186	
	1	-						2	1	1	10		10	-	10	.6	4	4	19	17	44	
	1	5						8			12	34	4	30	-	25	2.4	33	25	42	45	150
		-						3	1	4	35	4	20	1	20	1.8	15	23	30	37	125	
		1				1		1			10	47	2	40	1	30	1.6	33	27	76	62	199
						2					3	20		14		10	1.6	15	9	28	18	70
2	1										2	8		6		4	1.8	7	6	15	12	40
1	2	7						3			3	30	2	20	-	20	1.7	19	15	37	25	97
								3	1	4	15	1	18	-	14	1.3	14	9	36	32	91	
		1						7	3	2	19	4	14	1	10	2.7	19	16	26	25	87	
		2						3	1	2	25	3	28	1	20	1.7	20	15	33	41	111	
		2						5	4	4	35	4	35	1	35	1.1	33	24	79	70	198	
3	2	2									1		3		2	1.0	2	-	4	6	12	
4	2	2									6	20	5	10		10	.9	15	14	35	17	73
8	7	23				3		37	12		60	377	35	292	7	249	1.6	253	223	578	485	1562









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Seume Bay Report No. P/R. MISA 184-55  
 Patrol Conducted by John S. McLeod A-20  
 Area Patrolled Calvados & Seboyme Sub-divisions  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One

Natives Five

Duration—From 12/4/55 to 4/5/55

Number of Days 26 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/4/55

Medical 1/1/55

Map Reference Louisiade Archipelago

Objects of Patrol Census Inspection & Routine Coastal Sea  
check on strange shipping  
check S.C. Ardes after December  
selling by a trader. 5th visit.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

18/5/55

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

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

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

Removal of Natives



Year..... 1955

# Village Popul

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	in		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
<u>DEBOYNE</u>																			
PANAPOMIPUM	16/4/55	1	1													1		2	2
PANEKATI	2/5/55	10	5												4	3		2	3
KIMUTA	5/11/55							1								1			1
		11	6					1							4	5		4	6
<u>CALVADOS.</u>																			
BROOKER IS.	17/6/55	1	2			1										1		2	1
MOTORINA	18/4/55	2													1	1		1	1
BAGANIAN	19/4/55	3	1													1			
MABNEAN	19/4/55		1															1	2
KUANAK	21/4/55		1													1			
PANANIAN	21/4/55		1												1	1		1	2
ORON	26/4/55		2												2				
NIMOQ	26/4/55		1																
BWAILAHINA	26/4/55		1																1
BADAITAI	26/4/55																	1	2
GRASS IS.	27/4/55	1	4																
NIGAITAU	27/4/55	1	1			1										1			
SABAU	28/4/55	4	4												1				1
		14	17			1	1								5	6		6	10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. 30/2.

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE,  
BWAGAOIA,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT.  
12th May, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR:-

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/54-55.

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

Personnel: J. S. 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 KIMUTA Island, inspected chief village and hamlets. Investigated application for trading allotment and interviewed owners. Survey carried out.
- " 5: Returned Bwagaia 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 land matter, transfer KAUBWAGA Plantation W. Callinan to Albert & Harold Munt. A. Munt absent on trading trip.
- " 14: To PANAPOMPOM Island warned for census. To PANEIATI Island. 20 large canoes absent at Torlesse Island trocchus fishing to obtain moeny 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 PANEIATI 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 Brooker 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 Mabeian 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>be</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 on 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 Nimoa Island called on Priest in charge at R.C. Mission. General discussion on Sudest area. To Panaman Island to enquire re sightings strange shipping - no results.
- " 23: To Madana, Pameia, and Pantava on South Coast Sudest. To note condition of people after Pierce 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 Nimoa Island. Censused and inspected Nimoa. To Nimoa 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 Hesasa, 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 a.m., tomorrow.
- " 3: Censused Ebora. 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.

Lily 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. Callanan, Esq., who leases Panawina Plantation from Lily 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 state is to be maintained.



Moturina Island:

This group provides the chief administrative problem in the Sub-district. With the object of ironing out the peoples' difficulties or alleviating them, I returned all the patrol staff to Bwagaia 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 sterling 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 Rossel 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 harbours 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 Pirou 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.



Census:

	<u>Deboyne:</u>	<u>Calvados:</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.

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



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... APRIL 1957

CALVADOS

G.P. Papua-1047/12.47

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F			
BROOKER IS	1	2			1								1		2	1	3	5	4		1	1			1	1	7	3	7	3	2	27	2	27	24	48	43	160
MOTORUNA	2										1	1			1	1	4	1							1	5	6	9	3	13	-	16	2	25	26	32	29	118
BAGAMAN	3	1									1														1	1	4	12	4	12	-	12	1	17	1	30	37	88
MAGNEAN	1												1	2											1	4	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	6	8	10	11	35
KUPARIK	1																								2	5	2	5	3	5	-	5	4	9	12	15	12	46
PANAWINA	1										1	1			1	2		1							4	4	3	9	1	10	-	9	1	12	13	26	25	77
PIRON	2										2				2	2	2	1							2	3	1	12	2	13	1	12	1	10	12	20	22	65
NIMORA	1												1				1								3	2	2	10	2	6	1	8	1	8	7	18	14	48
BUA-LA-LANA	1												1				2								4	4	10	12		8	1	7	13	17	19	58		
DAQAM											1	2	1	1											2	1	4	4		3	2	4	3	8	7	22		
GRASS IS	1	4																							1	11	2	15	1	15	-	14	2	23	23	35	34	116
NIGAMU	1	1			1														5						4	5	2	20	2	20	-	15	1	15	10	27	34	91
SABARI	4	4									1				1	3	2	6							11	23	5	30	3	41	3	34	2	58	52	172	260	
	14	17			1	1					5	6			6	10	10	15	22		1	1			37	69	35	169	28	186	8	167	1	225	27	348	348	1179



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... APRIL 1955

DEBOYNE

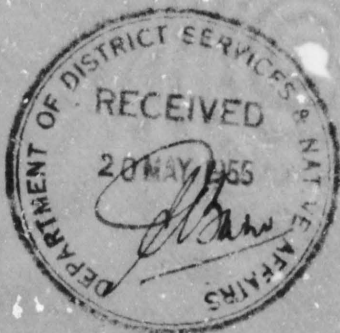
G.P., Panna-1047/12.47

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Panna Cantonment</i>	1	1												2	2			2	2			2		4	2	2	1	1	1	2.0	16	13	23	21	77
<i>PANDEYATI</i>	10	5												2	3	1	1	4		2	1	11	10	41	35	54	23	2	125	2.5	138	98	177	174	605
<i>KITTAIA</i>														1	1					8	1	3	20	5	20	2	23	2.5	33	31	49	35	148		
	11	6												4	6	2	1	6		2	2	21	11	48	167	61	154	5	159	2.3	197	142	261	230	830



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/6/55 ✓



MEMORANDUM. FOR :-

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

D. S. /T-39.

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

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 1954 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 Lily Barfitt 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 Rossel 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.



30-6-243

24th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay,  
SANARUA.

PATROL REPORT - MISIMA No. 3  
OF 1954 - 1955.

Mr. McLeod has evidently taken a keen interest in these people and is trying to help them. It is hoped that they will respond.

I notice that Mr. McLeod is going on leave. His relief should keep the good work alive.

Doubtless you will take up the matter of damages for Lily Davitt by separate memorandum.

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy.)  
Director - D.D.S. & H.S.

*PA*  
*Com*  
*AS*



# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Male		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	M	F	Child		Adults		M + F		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45					10-16		16-45	M		F	
			2		2				2		4	12	2	11	1	11	20	16	13	23	21	77
1	1	14			2		1		11	10	41	35	54	123	2	125	2.5	138	98	189	174	605
1									8	1	3	20	5	20	2	23	2.5	33	31	49	35	148
2	1	6		2	2		1		21	11	48	167	61	154	5	159	2.3	187	143	261	230	830
3	5	4			1		1		1	1	7	31	7	31	2	27	2.2	39	14	48	43	160
	4	1							1	5	6	9	3	13	-	16	2.8	25	26	32	29	113
									1	1	4	12	4	12	-	12	1.2	17	14	30	27	88
									1	4	1	2	1	4	1	4	1.6	6	8	10	11	35
									2	5	2	5	3	5	-	5	4.0	9	12	15	10	46
	1	1							4	4	3	9	1	10	-	9	1.8	12	13	26	25	77
2	2	1							2	3	1	12	2	13	1	12	1.2	10	12	20	22	65
7		1							3	2	2	10	2	6	1	8	1.0	8	7	18	14	48
		2							4	4		10		12		8	1.6	7	13	17	19	58
1	1								2	1		4		4		3	2.0	4	3	8	7	22
		1							1	11	2	15	1	15		14	2.0	23	23	35	34	116
		5							4	5	2	20	2	20		15	1.3	15	10	27	34	91
3	2	6							11	23	5	30	2	41	3	34	2.0	60	52	69	73	260
10	15	22			1		1		37	69	35	169	28	186	8	167	1.9	235	217	355	348	1179



STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Vessels	Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Management Use of Carriers		
Rice	326 lbs	86				112	112	
Tobacco	22 1/2 lbs	2			5	6	7 1/2	
Margarine	18 1/2	8				4	6	
Kerosene	8 gals						4	
Salt	20 lbs	2				2	14	
Sugar	150 lbs	10				10	10	
Peppermint	4							
Pickles	1						1	
Spiced Milk	2 gal						4	
Butter	12						12	
Butter	2						2	
Flour	4						4	
Tea	10	2				2	4	

Remainder of rice, salt, kerosene, sugar, tea remain in vessels state for emergency departure at any time.