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STATION: MISIMA

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MILNE BAY DISTRICT

MISIMA (and WOODLARK)

PATROL REPORTS of 1952/53

1 of 52/53.

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TERRITORY OF WESTERN PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/2.
Sub-District Office,
MISIMA.
11th September, 1952.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1952/53.

Officer Conducting Patrol: F.V. ESDALE C.P.O.
Area Patrolled: SUDEST Island, part Calvados Chain.
Objects of Patrol: Patrol Instructions attached.
DURATION of Patrol: 24/7/52 to 12/8/52 inclusive.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol: Const. VIREVA-IVAKI Reg. No. 6236
" PORAI " "
Interpreter - WILLIAM LALAWAI.
Map Reference: Misima District Map. Census
Sub-Divisions 3 & 4.

Introduction:

I regret that this report has not been written sooner, but circumstances have prevented me from doing so. The writer had only returned from this patrol about nine days during which time he was fully occupied at the station, and then had to leave for WOODLARK Island per M.V. Mivani to bring back the doctor to Misima. Unfortunately M.V. Mivani broke down on the way and I was marooned at the Alcester Islands until M.V. Heikaha was able to arrive and tow us to Woodlark.

The start of the patrol was delayed by mechanical trouble of the winch on the HEKARA and this left me with three days to patrol the Calvados Chain before arriving at GRIFFEN POINT, Sudest Island. It was essential that the HEKARA arrive back at BWAGAOIA by the 27th July, so that it could be despatched on the 28th to the Woodlark area to the Medical Officer at that time patrolling there.

Thus as the body of the report will no doubt show, the patrol of the Calvados Chain was rather sketchy affair, but not withstanding the main areas of the cyclone damage were inspected and a fairly clear picture observed.

On 30th July while at RABUSO village, I received the following message per kind favour of Mr. PIERCE of GRIFFEN POINT who had heard it over his private receiver, and immediately sent it to me.

ESDALE
SUDEST NIMO.

MIS 50. HEKARA REQUISITIONED BY HEALTH PROCEED
SAMARAI AND LOSUIA STOP TIME OF ABSCENCE UNKNOWN STOP WILL
NOTIFY YOU LATER RE YOUR MOVEMENTS

.....DISTROFF

This message cheered me up slightly, as I had realised by then that I had very little chance of completing the patrol of Sudest in two weeks.

However I was at PAELA village and needed about three more days to finish Sudest when the A.D.O. Mr. GEELAN arrived

at GRIFFEN POINT in M.V. NIVANI and sent a message requesting that I return immediately with him to BWAGAIOIA.

DJARY:

Wednesday 23th July.

Departed BWAGAIOIA Station 0500, arriving NIVANI 0900. (Per M.V. HEKAHA.) Discovered M.V. GILLIGLI leaving the following day from NIVANI for BWAGAIOIA so did not pick up mail. Departed NIVANI 1200 and arrived BROOKER Island about 1500. Inspected the two villages of KESIA and LILA.

Thursday 24th July.

Departed BROOKER 0600 and arrived MOTORINA Island 0830. Inspected village, Aid Post, and gardens. Departed 1130 and arrived at KEIU village - BAGAMAN Island at 1330. Inspected village, and several gardens. Did not visit larger village of GARAWASAN. Departed BAGAMAN 1500 arriving at MABNEIAN Island 1530. Inspected small village and lengthy discussion till 1800. Anchored for night.

Friday 25th July.

Departed MABNEIAN Island 0600. Visited Mr. CALLANAN at his KAPANDA plantation on PANAWINA Island. Also called at NIMOIA Mission Station for brief visit. Arrived GRIFFEN POINT 1630. Had stores transferred to Patrol Post. Instructed native skipper of M.V. HEKAHA to proceed direct back to BWAGAIOIA the following morning.

Saturday 26th July.

Visited by numerous Councillors and Village Constables trying to find out what aspect of their villages I was likely to be most interested in. Discussions with officials and visited and inspected the Aid Post at GRIFFEN POINT.

Sunday 27th July.

Visited Mr. H. PIERCE of GRIFFEN POINT and short walk to where he is doing a small amount of sluicing.

Monday 28th July.

Departed GRIFFEN POINT 0800 arriving TARANGEA village 0830. Inspected village etc. Departed 1130 arriving IOLANDEN 1400. Busy afternoon hearing several complaints and general discussions. Encountered here N.M.A. GESIMA on walkabout from PAMELA on the other side of the Island.

Tuesday 29th July.

Departed IOLANDEN 0730 by canoe. Arrived ARAIDA 0900. Departed ARAIDA by foot 1100 and arrived MAHEARA 1400. Departed 1420 and arrived RABUSO 1730. Met Rev. KENZ of the Methodist Mission and Father ABBOTT and Brother MURRAY of the Catholic Mission here.

Wednesday 30th July.

Inspected RABUSO village and surroundings. Also Aid Post and small hamlet nearby. Numerous general discussions with village officials and people. Heard some minor complaints.

Thursday 31st July.

Departed RABUSO 0730 by canoe. Very arduous trip in hot sun. Arrived EAST POINT 1900.

Friday 1st August.

Inspected village and nearby hamlet of EAST POINT. Visited gardens. General discussions.

Saturday 2nd August.

Departed EAST POINT 0730 by canoe. Arrived BUIAWE 1330. Inspected village etc. Transfer of land to Crown. Departed BUIAWE 1500 arriving at REWE proper 1730.

Sunday 3rd August.

Visited some nearby now-deserted hamlets and had a good rest.

Monday 4th August.

Inspected village etc. Made out new Census Book for group. Departed 0930. Inspected hamlet of BOMBOLLOAI. Arrived at main Copal Gum place 1030. Inspected. Departed by canoe 1130 down river. Arrived GUMAGUMA 1300. Inspected village etc and Aid Post nearby at LEHUA. Confirmed previous land measurements for future Transfer to Crown. General discussions.

Tuesday 5th August.

Departed GUMAGUMA 0800 by foot to proposed new site for small JURU hamlet. Thence by canoe to JURU village, arriving 1200. Inspected village in general. Checked Census Book. General discussions with Village Officials and people.

Wednesday 6th August.

Departed JURU proper (VAREE) 0730. By foot and inspected hamlets of BAUMJUMU and LENDELENNI. Departed BAUMJUMU 1030, and by canoe and short walk arrived at PANTAVA 1400 after inspecting small hamlet nearby. Checked Census Book and village generally. General discussions.

Thursday 7th August.

Departed PANTAVA proper (VATAVA) 0830. On foot and inspected hamlet of JIBU and another small hamlet. Rough trip by small canoe to PAMELA. Arrived PAMELA 1300. Afternoon general discussions with Village Officials in preparation for various inquiries.

Friday 8th August.

Checked Census Book, and village in general. Thorough inspection of Aid Post. About forty - repeat forty - people at Aid Post for treatment. Various lengthy inquiries re resident N.M.A. with respect to reported drinking of methylated spirit. Sent for PANTAVA Mission Teacher.

Saturday 9th August.

Further lengthy inquiries re N.M.A. Information at first very slow and finally started to snowball. Also other inquiries regarding recent death of PANTAVA Mission Teacher - GEORGE. In afternoon inquiries re TODAU (ARAIDA village) and SIGILI (PANTAVA), two foremost Sudest sorcerers.

Sunday 10th August.

Forced to do some work in order that could proceed to MADAUA the next day. Completion of inquiries with regard to Mission Teacher. Received late afternoon a message from A.D.O. from GRIFFEN POINT. (See Introduction.)

Monday 11th August.

Departed PAMELA 0500. Arrived GRIFFEN POINT 1030. Reported to Mr. GEELAN A.D.O. Afternoon C.N.M. conducted by A.D.O. resulting in three months imprisonment for N.M.A. GESINA of PAMELA Aid Post. (Section 7 Arms, Liquor and Prohibition Ordinance 1911-35.)

Tuesday 12th August.

Departed GRIFFEN POINT 0600 per M.V. NIVANI with A.D.O. Arrived BWAGAOLA Station 1500. Returned surplus issue to Govt. Store.

NATIVE SITUATION:

(a) Calvados Chain.

The main interest in this group is no doubt the answers to such questions as - Are these people getting sufficient supplies of food? What is the present standard of housing and gardens and what are they doing to improve same?

I had actually two days in which to try and get a clear and true picture of these aspects.

The picture as regards housing was at first glance disappointing especially after seeing the rehabilitation efforts of some Misima villages. However when we consider the truly large difficulties they have to face such as lack of Lari, timber, and the distance of transportation of these items in their canoes, we can say that they have made fair progress since the cyclone. I feel much happier about MOTORINA and BROOKER Islands where morale was a ~~of~~ a much higher standard than that of BAGAMAN Island. Details of this aspect will be seen under HOUSING.

The picture with respect to the food position was much better than I had expected. I had brought with me 30 bags of rice just in case and as my Patrol Instructions read "these to be distributed if and as ~~think~~ you think fit." No food was distributed as it seems clear that the people are getting sufficient food.

Their gardens are naturally very poor but the impression that struck me most was that these gardens had been ~~of~~ very small and of a very low standard before the cyclone. The BROOKER people may have some excuse in that their soil seems very poor, but from what I saw and have heard MOTORINA has some quite rich soil. It seems customary in the past for these people to have only small gardens and to rely on trading to obtain a fair proportion of their food. Both these aspects will be discussed in more detail under GARDENS.

In general the Calvados Chain position may only be regarded as fair with regard to the above aspects and rehabilitation in general. Due to their way of life and geographical position etc, they do however have difficulties which prevent a quick return to pre-cyclone status. With regular D.D.S. and HEALTH patrols the situation will be kept well in hand.

(b) Sudest Island.

This is the first time that I have visited Sudest but from previous reports I have read the Native Situation has changed very little and there is great scope for improvement in most aspects of the villages, their way of living, and general outlook on life.

An improvement was clearly seen in the housing of some villages due to the influence no doubt of Mr. C.P.O. MATTHEWS during his long patrol of Sudest in the latter half of 1951.

One of the most striking characteristics of these people has been previously noted in Patrol Report No. 4 of 50/51, viz: the susceptibility of these people to rumours and their ability to unconsciously distort the truth. All over Sudest I came across cases like this. When conditions like this exist it serves in my opinion an ideal breeding place for widespread sorcery.

Sorcery seems as rampant as ever but I think that about 5 percent of it is caused by the sorcerers which then snowballs as words get distorted in being carried all over Sudest.

The people of Sudest (probably like many other Papuan people) seem to lack of responsibility to do things themselves in order to improve their lot, and any Govt. order

'any Govt. order'

no matter how beneficial, is never carried out until a few days prior to the next patrol.

I found out early in the patrol that if I expressed dissatisfaction with some aspect of the village life - say E.G. burying of the dead, then it was almost impossible to obtain any further information on that aspect during the remainder of the patrol. This led me to a policy of getting all the information but not to strongly disapprove.

The people of Sudest while adopting a cautious attitude to the Administration exhibited a very friendly attitude to the patrol. The majority of them wear calicos, quite a few have been educated at the Catholic and Methodist Missions, but notwithstanding this education and fair amount of European goods, they are I think a very backward people and need a large dose of D.D.S. and HEALTH supervision.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The gardens of BROOKER and M. TORINA in particular are in very poor shape but in both places they had since the cyclone planted a small amount of quick-growing crops such as potatoes and tapioca.

If they were dependant on their own gardens now, their position would be very bad. At the present they are getting food from a variety of sources. The PANAEATE people are supplying them with food, and they are also obtaining food by trade with Northern Sudest and some of the islands to the east of Sudest.

The BROOKER people are also obtaining food from a now-deserted island - quite a large one - PANAVARAVARA. It seems that some of the Chain people at one time either lived there or at least made gardens there. Every island was at least making a small amount of copra - some quite a large amount. The food which they could possibly buy with any money so obtained would not exceed the natural value of the coconuts as food.

I have made it clear to these people that we expect in the future to see some really decent gardens on these islands in the near future, and the District Commissioner has been requested to obtain if possible about five tons of seed yams from the Trobriands for October-November planting in these islands.

Sudest: Here there is ample food at the moment. Harvesting was still in swing. There have been reports in previous reports that these people do not plan for a sufficient variety of food, but I could find no evidence of this. However the proper time to observe such conditions if they exist would I imagine be about February-March.

It is true that there is a very noticeable lack of fruits such as bananas and pawpaws but this is definitely mainly due to the abundance of parrots and cockatoos on Sudest which are a real menace to the gardens. Very few natives have shotguns.

Yams, Taitu, Sweet Potatoes, Taro etc were in abundance at the time of the patrol, and a favourite dish of these people is to make a mixture and cook them all together. The favourite Sudest method of cooking is by hot stones. Then various layers of food separated by leaves. Sago puddings and Sago cakes are very popular.

The pigs on Sudest seem as big and numerous as ever. They also have quite a large number of poultry. The majority of dogs seen were healthier and better fed than others I have seen in the Sub-District.

Large shell fish oysters etc are in the main abundant.

There have been many stories about the wild horses and cows on Sudest. Mr. PIERCE tells me that the closest he has ever been to these wild horses was through a pair of binoculars. The natives experiences are of a similar nature.

According to the Sudest people there is one wild bullock and two cows remaining. Both these groups are said to exist on the western tip of the island.

HOUSING.

Calvados Chain.

Of the villager visited there are some good houses with biri roofs etc and with time the position will gradually improve. Timber is also a difficulty. Inspection of the BROOKER houses shows that most of the houses have been built entirely of fallen coconuts-bearers, top plates etc.

Most of the houses have black palm floorboards - some of betel nut.

At MARNEIAN all the houses (four I think) have been rebuilt. They are not mansions, and are 100 percent coconut leaf, but indicated quite a fair effort.

The hardest thing in assessing rehabilitation effort is that every village or area has to be gauged differently depending on the extent of damage, availability of building materials etc., and the amount of other work to be done. A knowledge of the area (Calvados Chain) before the cyclone (which I did not have unfortunately) would also have been a help.

Everyone has a roof over their heads and floorboards under which to sleep.

Sudest.

The standard of the houses ranges from very good to very bad. One of the most striking characteristics to my mind was a lack of sago bark walls. Practically the only houses with such walls were those belonging to Missionary Teachers. Instead they use mainly a kind of leaf similar to biri but not nearly as lasting. Their name for it is UNGAUNGA but I do not know any general or European name for it. The tree itself grows along the creeks, has a leaf like sago but the stalks branch off from almost ground level.

Many of the houses are now Misima type fashion, the main objection remaining being that the studs on many of the houses are only about two feet high.

The position as regards housing has been well-covered in Report No. 4 of 51/52.

It is true that some of the villages are almost ghost villages. I came across quite a few houses literally rotting to pieces. In each case the owner was supposed to have died in the last year or so. These were ordered to be cleaned up and burnt.

Mr. C.P.O. MATTHEWS housing campaign of last year seems to have had good effect in some of the villages.

At REWE behind the coast on the river there exists a house which is the best native one I have yet see. It has been built on European lines.

Instructions in the past to Sudest people have been to encourage them to build Misima type houses. I followed this pattern (which has had some good effect) but allowed them slightly more room in design but stipulating such things as minimum height of studs, height of ridge pole from floor etc.

Practically all the floorboards are made of pandanus.

In some villages there are several small houses where the people place most of their European goods as well as native goods - baskets etc as well as in many cases bundles of sago and other food. One Councillor when asked for what purpose one of these small houses existed quite calmly and naturally said that it was a 'cargo' house. I am quite sure that there are no sinister implications behind this, but that the name has come into common usage from the natives experience of hearing the word used during several patrols and investigations into 'Valhalla' madness on Sudest.

There are very few kitchens in the houses although most have a small fireplace in the centre of the house. Practically all the cooking is done on the ground under a shelter, one cooking place being shared by about five women.

SORCERY.

It does not need a long stay at Sudset to realise that sorcery exists in a big way; to realise that it has many of the people terrified.

The three men who are regarded as the biggest sorcerers are TODAU of ARAIDA, SIGILI of PANEVA, and KAPAI(MATAWADI) of JORU.

The main category ~~seems~~ as was hinted earlier seems to be where a man is commonly supposed by others to practise sorcery, but a longer stay on the Island would I am sure prove that there are quite a few men who openly pretend or threaten to practise it.

The two main stumbling blocks to the attack of this sorcery seem to be

(a) Fear by the people which prevents them from parting with any concrete evidence of sorcery.

(b) The extreme cunning (naturally) of such recognised sorcerers in the actual wording of what they say - wording for which there is a natural definite meaning for the Sudest mind, but which literally and in English is rather inconclusive.

My investigations into the extent and nature of Sorcery on Sudest were centred at the village of PAMELA where I spent quite an amount of time and patience.

It was revealed that TODAU had sent his messenger over to SIGILI with the message 'Why don't the PAMELA people give me (TODAU) payment of some native food, one tomahawk stone, one bagel, and one pig.' SIGILI had then gone to PAMELA and said to about 20 of the people -

'Word from TODAU that he wants payment of Why are people dying here? It is better to give these things back to TODAU. You know that TODAU is a big pourri-pourri man. You must give these things back quickly. People are dying here. We will see what happens then. TODAU is not like myself for I am good to the people.'

After a lot of questioning it appeared that the goods were owed to TODAU by his nephew a native of PAMELA for whom TODAU had given a feast, but it seems to be the fashion on Sudest that such goods are not repayable under such circumstances.

As far as the PAMELA people and the rest of the people on the island were concerned such talk plainly meant - if the PAMELA people don't give these goods quickly to TODAU then a lot of PAMELA people are going to die in the very near future.

As far as the Sudest people are concerned every death is caused by some two sorcerers working in conjunction to bring about such a death.

The PAMELA people have frequently asked TODAU if he has caused the death of a village member, but the answer is always - "No, I did not do it. The death was caused by a man living amongst you." They question TODAU as to who this man may be but he will not tell them.

page eight.

I believe that our future policy in Sudest as regards Scroery, should be simultaneously one of maximum penal punishment combined with a strong propoganda campaign to shatter a lot of false beliefs.

The extinction of Scroery even then would seem to be a long-term^m job.

A common practise on Sudest is that of BWAUDOBU. This is the practise of having a certain oil preparation put on your lips. It is most effective when a Govt. patrol comes as no matter what a Patrol Officer may ask you, or what you might like to tell him (if you weren't so frightened) you are unable to give anybody anything but 'sweet talk.'

COMPLAINTS.

Several complaints were heard but all of a very minor nature. Most of them were obviously an attempt by some officials to prove that they bring forth all their troubles into the open ~~area~~ when a patrol comes. In all cases they had ~~no~~ decision and remarks worked out before the complaint was heard.

There are two more important complaints received which it was impossible to check or take action at the time. The A.D.O. is verbally au fait with both matters and they will be put into memo form before he starts his forthcoming patrol of Sudest and Rossel.

The first of these complaints was received at JOLANDEN by SABARI officials who were visiting there and concerns CHIPAS BONGA whose father is a SOLOMON ISLANDER. His mother is also said to be pure native.

The complaints were to the effect that CHIPAS has employed three SABARI natives to make copra for him in January, February, and March of this year promising them various amounts of money for each native per month. E.G. The smoke boy was to get £4 per month. According to the complainant none of the natives have yet received any pay.

The same conditions applied to ~~three~~ NIGAHAO natives who worked for CHIPAS for four months in the latter part of 1951.

None of these natives received any rations, and lived during the period of work on native food not belonging or given to them by CHIPAS.

Another complaint against CHIPAS was received from Councillor KAUBAGI LOI of LABNEIAN Island who says that copra he gave to CHIPAS in February has not yet been paid for although CHIPAS had despatched the copra to Samarai many months ago and although CHIPAS had promised him so much money per bag.

I can find no evidence of CHIPAS having a License to Trade with natives. CHIPAS lives on PANAWINA Island and my informant says that he is working a native village plantation there.

Altogether CHIPAS appears to be a rather unsavoury character and some of the natives near where he lives are very antagonistic with him at the moment. It is important that the next patrol visit him and enquire into such shady activities as have been reported.

Another matter to be attended to alleged pourri-pourri at MOTORINA Island. Recently (about two weeks before this patrol) a Motorina ~~motor~~ canoe was lost and all lives lost. It is alleged that while search canoes were out one MOTORINA woman said to four Misima visitors - "Why waste their time looking for the canoe and survivors? I know they are all dead because I made 'pourri-pourri' against them."

This matter was not known until the patrol was at Sudest, when these Misima people en route to Sudest, told my

interpreter (whose parents incidentally were occupants of the lost canoe.)

MISSIONS.

Mission activity is rather vigorous on Sudest at the moment and the people are well served as regards to Churches and Mission Teachers at the moment.

The Methodist Mission is numerically the stronger. The headquarters of the Catholic Mission are relatively close to Sudest and close contact is maintained by the European members at NIMOA.

The Methodist Mission headquarters at MISIMA are relatively very far away, but the Mission is very fortunate in having the services of the Tongan ISIKFLI stationed at RAMBUSO and who capably looks after the Mission affairs at Sudest.

Catholic Mission Stations in charge of a native Mission Teacher are at ARAIDA, WIMBA, LOMUGUMU, MADAUA, WESTERN POINT. The last-named two were not seen by me.

Similar churches operated by the Methodist Mission are at TARANGEA, ~~TOLANREN~~, RAMBUSO, EAST POINT, BUIANE, GUMAGUNA, PANTAVA, PAMELA, JELEWAGA, NANHIL.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The selection of Village Constables on Sudest appears to have been thoughtfully done and from my two weeks experience of these officials the selection would seem hard to fault.

Their capabilities appear good and most of them in their own right are important men in their villages. Judging mainly by the villages etc however it is obvious that they are at the present moment of very little use to the Administration.

Quite a few of them are 'trading agents'. This aspect will be dealt with more fully under 'LOCAL INDUSTRIES!'

Quite a few of them were given a strong pep talk, and such V.C.'s promised 'to pull up their socks' and attend to their Govt. duties and responsibilities more conscientiously in the future.

Probably as with many other aspects of Sudest life, no great improvement will result without more prolonged contact and supervision.

The greatest fault to be found with Sudest officials was their aversion to supply voluntarily any facts relating to dubious activities etc unless I had information of my own to start inquiries.

All V.C.'s were informed of their duties, and were told that it was part of their job to automatically ~~to~~ inform a patrolling officer of recent happenings in village life, particularly any of a dubious nature.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Very little if any Trochus Shell is now being collected.

Mr. PIERCE of GRIFFEN POINT has a little collected.

Mr. CALLANAN at PANAWINA has a fair quantity of Trochus c collected and at the moment is cleaning and bagging same. The idea seems to keep it and wait until the price improves.

It is interesting to note that all the natives of the Calvados Chain are making some copra.

BAGAMAN Island have sold at least 12 bags of copra since the cyclone. MABNEIAN had sold about 22 bags and had about 12 bags worth when I was there.

Most of the copra on Sudest is being produced by the plantations owned by the Catholic Mission. They have a plantation at Sudest and one (which I did not see) at MADAUA.

KAMBURO

Mr. PIERCE also collects copra.

Keenest interest is shown by the natives in the copal gum industry and large amounts of collected gum were seen in each village.

The system of Mr. PIERCE in obtaining copal gum has been well-covered in Patrol Report No. 4 of 51/52 page 12.

Mr. PIERCE in each village has one native 'agent' to whom he entrusts a large packet of trade goods and tells this agent how many bags of gum he wants for the goods so given.

When the people want some tobacco, ramis, or other goods which may be available they produce same and hand it to their agent who ~~thereby~~ pays them in trade goods. In due course Mr. PIERCE comes and collects the gum.

This is an excellent method for Mr. PIERCE as in each village he has only to deal with one man who is trustworthy as far as he himself is concerned and involves no monetary arrangements etc.

On collection of the gum it seems customary for Mr. PIERCE to give his agent a present. The agent at GUMAGUMA had received a £7 present for collecting 29 bags of gum. This was purely a present and over and above payment for any gum that the agent may have produced himself. Other agents have received varying presents.

Any dishonesty in this trading is carried on in the level - Agent : Other village people. While the price for a bag of gum (if there is a cash transaction) seems to be about 35/-, yet some agents are giving village people 20 sticks of tobacco for a full copra sack which at a wery maximum cash equality is only 10/-.

An interesting aspect is that the agent for BRAIDA is TODAU reputedly No. 1 sorcerer of Sudest. Such an occupation does not of course diminish his prestige.

Other well-known agents are V.C. BILIWAS of EAST POINT and V.C. LUTA of REWE, as well as one or two Councillors. EAST POINT is about the most delapidated village on the island and parts of REWE run a close second.

I suspect but have no proof that some of these agents sell some of these goods such as tobacco and kerosene for cash.

No action was taken against the two V.C.'s except to warn them that the people could make as much copra and gum as they wished with the provision that first their gardens and houses be in good order.

In the limited time at my disposal, in order to collect a good picture of the gum trade, I felt it more practicable to adopt a rather non-committal attitude, in order to obtain a maximum of information.

I would appreciate any comments that the A.D.O., District Commissioner, or Director would like to make on the situation.

ROADS.

Most of the roads used by the patrol were in a fair to good condition. A few instructions were issued where repair work was needed. Most of the patrol travelling was carried out by canoe.

CARRIERS.

Due to canoe travel no trouble was experienced. Some villages are very wide apart and difficulty would be experienced if carrying were done to any great extent on foot. The villages are on the average small, and naturally manpower is not abundant.

C.S.B.

A one pound deposit was received.

Patrol Report No. 4 of 51/52 pp. 12, 13 explains the position perfectly.

LAND MATTERS.

Two transfers of land were enacted both on the application of the Methodist Mission.

The first was a small block of land at EAST POINT of 5.8 sq. chains and the other another small block at BULAME of 1.7 sq. chs

Full payment of the land and economic trees thereon was made.

All papers in relation to these transfers are in course of preparation and when finalized will be forwarded to District Headquarters.

COURTS.

A Court of Petty Sessions was held at GRIFFEN POINT on 11.8.52 before Mr. R. M. GEELAN J.P. a/A.D.O. The defendant was charged with drinking intoxicating liquor laid under Section 7 "Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance". He (GESIMA KANGIAN) was found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

The defendant was at the time a NATIVE Medical Assistant, and more will be written about him under HEALTH.

R.P.C. REPORT.

Appendix 'A'

HEALTH.

Appendix 'B'.

GENERAL.

There has been discussion for several years on the wisdom and practicability of opening the Patrol Post at Sudest and posting a Patrol Officer there for at least six months of the year.

Many reasonable arguments for and against such a move have been put forward.

Even if there were two trawlers stationed in a Sub-District such as this, the value of many patrols by a trawler and then say a patrol of about two to three weeks, is, in my opinion, infinitesimal compared with that which could be engendered by a patrol officer stationed at Sudest for six months.

If such a posting were to occur, it would be unwise to expect the officer to patrol ROSSEL Island and part of the Calvados Chain also. There is ample scope and work on Sudest Island to keep an officer 'flat out'.

Though there are only approximately 1600 natives on Sudest, I think that it is the need of an area for an Administration Officer rather than the population of an area which should in the main determine the opening of a Patrol Post.

W. E. Dale
.....
FWV.ESDALE C.P.O.

Bwagocia Station 14.9.52.

REPORT ON R.P.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING MISIMA PATROL No. 4 of 52/53.

Sudest Island - part of Alvados Chain.

Duration 23.7.52 to 12.8.52

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6236	Constable	VIREMA-IVAKI	Conduct excellent. Have had him on several patrols now and have always found him very reliable. Uses his authority discriminately and to good effect.
7984	"	PORAI-ORE'AI	No complaints. Conduct good. Main job was looking after the patrol's effects. Seems a likely type.

W. Eschsch 11/10

APPENDIX 'B'

HEALTH.

The only Aid Post visited in the Calvados Chain was that at MOTORINA. This Aid Post was built very quickly after the cyclone and is quite a satisfactory building.

I am not in a position to report on the health of these people except to say that all the people I saw seemed quite healthy. Nothing of note was reported by the N.M.A.'s.

There are four Aid Posts on Sudest at GRIFFEN POINT, PAMBUSO, LENUA (GUMAGUMA), and PAMELA. One N.M.A. at GRIFFEN POINT and PAMELA, two N.M.A.'s at PAMBUSO and an N.M.A. and N.M.O. at GUMAGUMA.

These AID POSTS have only been established one year and it is too much to expect them to be running perfectly.

All the medical boys come from Misima except one who is a ROSSELL Islander.

Most of them have only come from LEUABADA about a year ago and they do not appear to have many clues. It seems essential that when Aid Posts are opened up in new areas, that medical boys with a few years experience be posted there. This will save a lot of future work and heartburning.

Admittedly the Sudest people give the Aid Posts very little support. Many cases of sickness, some of them serious such as advanced yaws reported at the hospital for the first time the day the patrol arrived.

A great deal of time was spent in seeing that the people, V. Officials and N.M.A.'s realised fully their responsibilities regarding sickness and the Aid Posts.

A medical patrol of Sudest is soon forthcoming and it should prove worthwhile. My main impression of Sudest Health was the sickly appearance of most of the children. To my non-professional ~~all~~ they all seem to have grossly enlarged spleens but besides this their limbs have a look of malnutrition about them.

The Sudest women could do with some child welfare propaganda. One of the commonest practices is for the women to chew potato and give it to children (babies) who are only one week old.

The N.M.A. at PAMELA - GESIMA KANGLAN - was tried at GRIFFEN POINT in a C.P.S. before Mr. P. M. GEELAN J.P. on a charge of drinking intoxicating liquor, and subsequently sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Besides drinking methylated spirit this N.M.A. in my opinion is a disgrace to the Health Dept., inefficient, a trouble maker, and should never be re-employed as a medical assistant.

I first met this N.M.A. at IOLANDEN - about 25 miles from PAMELA, when he proceeded to give me a whole pack of lies as to why he was away from his Aid Post etc.

His dress (shorts and rami) were in a filthy condition, and later he told me that he had given away his rami issue. He had not been patrolling his area and has been allowing the out-patients to dress their own wounds etc.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30/10-18/52.

Sub-district office,
BWAGACIA MISIMA.

19th July 1952.

Mr. F.V. Esdale,
CPO, BWAGACIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL NO.1 OF 22/53.

please be prepared to leave the Station, per MV "Hekaha" on or about Tuesday 22nd July, for Griffen Point, Sudest Island, via the Calvados Chain.

As previously discussed, Const. VIREVA and one of the new Constables will accompany you. The choice of a second Constable is yours. I suggest that Native Clerk William LALAWAI also join your party.

In addition to your own rations, and rations for the native staff accompanying you, please arrange to load the Hekaha with two weeks' rations - these to be distributed among the natives of BROOKER, MOTURINA and BAGAMAN Islands if and as you think fit. Issues will be made on the basis of the scale determined by the District Commissioner and the Director of Public Health.

It is not desired to place a time-limit on your movements; however, I would suggest that you cover the Calvados Chain villages in about four days, arriving at Griffen Point on the fifth. Sudest Island will be your main job, and by leaving the Hekaha there on the fifth day she may then return to Woodlark Island, where the Medical Officer and Mr. O'Sullivan have need of her.

You will perform usual village inspections, etc. in the Calvados Chain and Sudest villages, paying particular attention to gardens and housing in the former area. Take notice of all complaints not statute-barred (i.e., those which have arisen within the last six months prior to your visit) and return all parties, if necessary, to this Station per Hekaha. Pay particular attention to complaints of sorcery on Sudest - these natives are prone to activities of this kind. Remember that we explain some things by our scientific reasoning - the native has his own "scientific" equivalent which is just as valid in his society as ours is to us.

SUDEST: There are several outstanding land matters which you will need to attend to. Take a copy of DDS & NA Circular Instruction No. (34-1-10) of 18/2/49 with you and read it carefully. You will require a chain and compass, and I think you had better take a knife and axe as well. Mark boundaries carefully, if this has not already been done and make sure that ALL the native owners of the land accompany you around the boundaries, and that they understand each step in your acquisition of the land. Native Clerk William has had experience of this work. A cash patrol advance will be necessary - please estimate the amount you require and vouchers will be prepared accordingly.

CSB matters will also require attention. You hold the relevant files.

I will send the Hekaha to Griffen Point about a fortnight after the date of your arrival there, to pick you up. On no account are you to attempt movement across open sea by native canoe. If the need arises, you are authorized to charter, if possible, the small launches belonging to the Catholic Mission, NIMO.

I suggest that you see Mr. EMA Corbett with regard to PWD matters which he can suggest in the area.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/1952

FAC:SMM

In Reply
Please Quote
D.30-1-5

MEMORANDUM FOR—

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT
SAMARAI.



10th October, 1952.

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

MISIMA PATROL REPORT NO.1.1952/53.

The abovementioned is forwarded in triplicate.

It is regretted that no patrol map was forwarded with the report, the Assistant District Officer will again be reminded that a map must accompany each patrol report.

Unfortunately, owing to the shipping position the cyclone area of the Calvados Chain had to be hurriedly gone through.

They have no vessel whatever at present, and until a relief vessel is available the only patrolling that can be undertaken will be on Misima Island.

I agree with Mr. Esdale, the rehabilitation of the "Chain" must necessarily be slow owing to their geographical position and lack of materials. However it is pleasing to hear that their food position is better.

The remark regarding Sudest people and distortion of the truth, does not only apply to them. Its the same through many parts of Papua.

HOUSING. Everyone appears to have a roof over his head and a floor to sleep on, that is the main thing.

TRADING. The trading activities of Village Constables is to be deprecated but one must bear in mind the pittance received as wages by these officials.

(F.A.Champion)
a/District Commissioner.

Mr. Esdale
15/10

2 OF 52/53.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
MISIMA.
15th December, 1952.

PATROL REPORT No. 2-52/53.

Officer conducting Patrol: F.V.ESDALE C.P.O.
Area Patrolled: MISIMA ISLAND.
Duration of Patrol: 17/11/52 to 28/11/52; 12 days.
Personnel Accompanying: Dr. C.TURNER, Medical Officer.
Reg. No. 7400 Const. DANEGI
Regn No. 7987 Const. MOKO
Interpreter. WILLIAM LALAWAI.
One N.M.A. and F.M.N.O.
Purposes of Patrol: Attached.
Map Reference: MISIMA ISLAND. 1 inch = 1 mile.

INTRODUCTION:

This report will not be a lengthy one.

Misima Island is well-patrolled, and as the the furthest village from Bwagaia station is only a matter of twenty-five miles, the only complaints on patrol should be those ferreted out by a patrol officer, or those involving non-obeyance of a previous patrol's instructions.

DIARY: Departed BWAGAIA station 0930 with Dr. Turner, after delay by rain. Arrived BWAGAIA village 0945. Census and Medical inspection. Village inspection. Departed 1300, arriving HINAOTA village 1345. Census, medical inspection, of HINAOTA and BARAMATANA villages. Departed 1530, arriving KAUBWAGA village 1700.

Tuesday, 18/11/52: Census, medical inspection punctuated by heavy rain. Inspected widely scattered villages and some gardens. General discussions.

Wednesday, 19/11/52: Departed KAUBWAGA village 0800, arriving BOIOU village 0900. Census, M.I., and transfer of land to Crown. Departed ~~1145~~ 1145 arriving at SIAGARA Village 1300. Heavy rain. C, M.I., minor complaints.

THURSDAY, 20/11/52: Departed SIAGARA village 0830- more rain- arriving GULEWA village 1145. C, M.I., general inspection. Minor complaints and general discussions.

Friday, 21/11/52: Departed GULEWA village 0800, arriving LIAK village 0915. Heavy rain. Census, M.I., minor discussions. Also Census and M.I. of AIA village. Departed LIAK village 1400, inspecting outer villages, and arriving FAGALINA village 1630 in continuous heavy rain.

Saturday, 22/11/52: Census, medical inspection. Village inspection, and visited gardens. Afternoon work on Census books.

Sunday, 23/11/52. Rested.

Monday, 24/11/52: Departed BAGALINA 0730, arriving EWENA 1015. Census and medical inspection. Departed 1400, inspecting gardens on way, and arrived at ECORA village 1730 after very strenuous walk.

Tuesday, 25/11/52: Census and medical inspection general talks etc, with intermittent heavy rain. Further rain during day.

Wednesday, 26/11/52: Departed EBORA village 0700 in Mr. Ryens boat, and arrived BWAGABWAGA village 1100 after sheltering several times from heavy rain squalls. Census and medical inspection. Departed 1500 arriving AWAIBI village 1530.

Thursday, 27/11/52: Census and medical inspection of AWAIBI. Departed 1000 arriving ALHOGA village 1130. Long census due to all previous records being lost in cyclone. Medical inspection. Departed 1600 arriving EAUS village. 1730.

Friday, 28/11/52: At EAUS census and medical inspection, etc. Departed 0930, arriving NARIAN village 1015 where met by Mr. Geelan a/A.D.O. in station truck. Visited Methodist Overseas Mission, LOAGA. Medical inspection of mission children. Census and medical inspection of NARIAN village. Departed 1615 arriving BWAGAOIA station 1630. Returned patrol issues to Store.

NATIVE SITUATION:

At the time of the patrol the garden making period was in full swing and all energy was being devoted thereto.

All the gardens at today's date are practically finished.

The overall native position now is that rehabilitation on Misima Island for all practical purposes is almost complete, and further good work in rebuilding etc has been carried out by most of the villages since the last patrol.

There is every reason however that this should be so. After all eight months have passed since the cyclone, and if they do not possess the energy, will, and concentration to rebuild their villages, and plant intermediate gardens as well as that time, then it would seem that they are not ready for such things as Co-Operative Societies etc.

The following paragraphs will try to show the position in connection with gardens, housing, tracks etc.

ROADS:

I can unreservedly say that the inter-village tracks are in a better condition than before the cyclone. All were well-cleared and the grass cut. In places where the cliff-climbing requires ladders, these were found to be in good condition, and many new ones have been built.

The Village Constables were instructed as to what improvements were needed.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

Food supplies are not plentiful. Even in good seasons there is never an abundance at this time of the year.

I believe that there is no ~~reasonable~~ reason to think that the Misima people will not have sufficient food until their new gardens are ready - February at the earliest.

Admittedly the variety is not the best, but

" is not the best, but"

there seems to be a good crop of tapioca and sweet potatoes in all gardens. This harvest together with fish a small amount of taro, and other native foods will tide them over the next month.

Any food shortage can be blamed on to the natives themselves. After the cyclone, at the station, and on patrols, the natives were told to plant quick growing crops such as tapioca, sweet potatoes immediately in order that they would have food now and until their larger new gardens were ready. Most of the villages took this advice. One or two villages however, despite availability of seeds planted very little.

The villages with sago have been making some lately. They state that they have only been able to get five or six bundles from each tree. I do not believe this altogether, as I have seen some of the trees on which they have been working, and it was obvious that they had been able to secure about two-thirds of the sago from the tree.

What is annoying however is the fact that within about two months after the cyclone these people could have made enough sago out of the damaged trees to keep them in food for about two years.

The health of the island seems to support the fact that the Misima people are getting ample food and will comfortably have enough until their new gardens are ready.

Pigs seem to be as numerous as ever.

Several well fed cats were seen ~~in~~ on the patrol. These are eaten by the Misima people as well as dogs after they have fattened them up.

HOUSING: There is a great improvement on the southern coast in this respect since my last visit. This is particularly the case at WAAIBI village where V.C. KIMATI has engineered a great deal of work in the village housing and village generally.

I doubt if many of the now-permanent houses can be bettered.

Without exaggeration, some of the houses have walls higher than nine feet. Many houses have numerous neatly made solo window shutters, while some houses have pitsawn steps.

The housing standard is at present good on the whole, and by February or March should be of a very high standard.

REST HOUSES:

Rest Houses are under construction at BWAGABWAGA, ALHOGA, and AWAIBI. All other villages have built suitable Rest Houses with the exception of EWENA village. This Rest House is to be pulled down and a suitable one built.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Good co-operation ^{was} met with by all village officials in respect to census etc, excepting the EWENA V.C. who afforded no real co-operation at all. Recommendations for his dismissal have been forwarded to the District Commissioner.

V.C.'s KIMATI of WAAIBI village and V.C. ILAISA of GULEWA village, who were appointed last year have done good work in the village and have justified their appointment.

One councillor died during the year. No new councillor was appointed to take his place. The village EWENA has enough councillors.

LOCAL INDUSTRY:

No copra is being made for the reason that there are no nuts left.

Several natives are working gold at KAUBWAGA village.

A fair amount of pitsawing is being done at NARIAN village, and being sold to the Mission there. They are being paid at the rate of ninepence per superficial foot.

HEALTH:

Dr. TURNER accompanied the patrol and examined the people.

The medical officer was quite pleased with the general health on the island.

A combined D.D.S. & Medical patrol is a good thing particularly when there is census to be done as well.

Dr. TURNER was able to get the complete number of births, deaths and their ages straight from the Census.

COMPLAINTS & COURTS:

There were very few complaints to be settled.

The BAGALINA officials brought along five boys in order to get my opinion as to whether they were old enough to leave school.

Also at BAGALINA a divorced pair came along to discuss who was going to look after the forthcoming child. The woman has had poliomyelitis. I decided in favour of the woman, who was extremely hostile to her former husband and refused vehemently his offer of assistance in feeding the child.

An argument as to the proper present holder of a 'bagi' at SIAGARA was settled peacefully.

Advice was given in several villages, re wild pigs getting into gardens.

Five able-bodied men from a hamlet of HINAGTA were sent to Mr. GEELAN at BWAGAOIA, for not building a latrine. They were subsequently sent back to the village with an R.P.C. escort to see that it was built immediately.

One male native was sent into BWAGAOIA for not appearing for the census after being ordered to by the Village Constable. The native PAIMEUTU TANEBALA was subsequently sentenced to three weeks I.L.L. by Mr. GEELAN M.N.M. (Section 101 a N.R.O.)

A male native of BWAGABWAGA was sent to BWAGAOIA station for not having built for himself wife and three children a suitable house in which to live. The native POPOAL was subsequently sent back to his village with an R.P.C. escort to build a suitable house immediately.

Upon receiving a letter from the A.D.O. while on patrol, two male natives were brought to the station in connection with an alleged coconut stealing from QUARTZ MOUNTAIN plantation on or about the 23rd November.

These two natives STANLEY SEKO and LENADI SEKO were subsequently sentenced to two weeks imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. GEELAN JP.

CENSUS:

CENSUS:

Three Village Population Register Sheets are forwarded with this report.

The figures seem to denote a thriving and healthy people on Misima.

Census 1950	...	3655
" 1951	...	3731
" 1952	...	3796

At one village LIAK there were 22 births and only two deaths during the year of a total population of 345 people.

Four females died in childbirth.

REPORT ON R.F.C.:

Appendix 'A'.

F.V. ESDALE
.....
F.V.ESDALE C.P.O.

Bwagacia Station,
20th December, 1952.

Appendix 'A'.

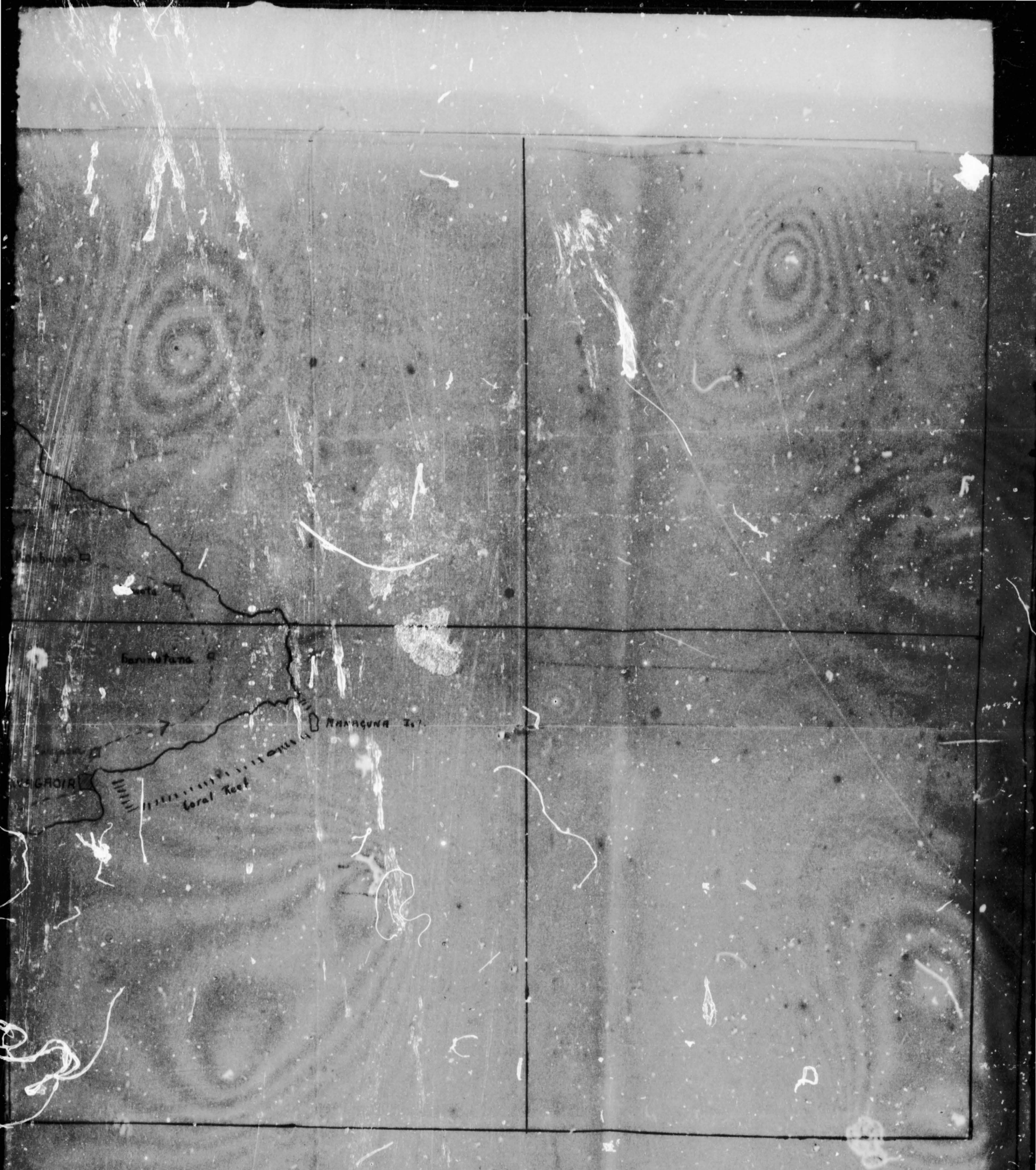
REPORT ON R.F.C. ACCOMPANYING MISIMA PATROL No. 2 of 52/53.

Around MISIMA ISLAND.
Period: 17/12/51 to 28/12/52.

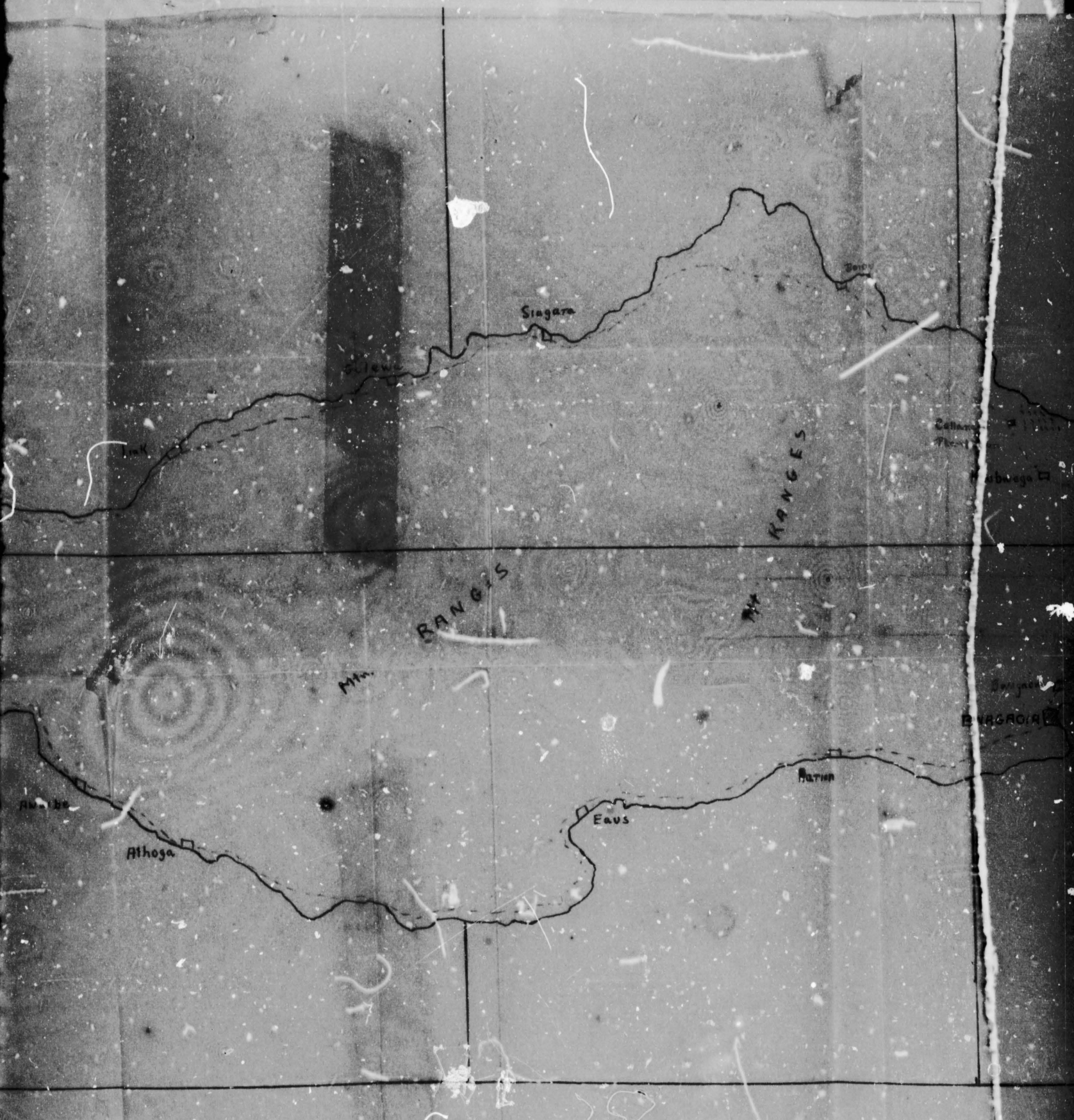
<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
7400	Const.	DANEKI EGI	Is intelligent. Inclined to be a bit eager and assert his authority unnecessarily but a good patrol policeman if this tendency checked. Conduct good.
7987	Const.	MOKO IKIAPE	Seemed out of his depth the first few days. However later in the patrol showed good initiative when it was required. Conduct good.

F.V. ESDALE
.....
F.V.ESDALE C.P.O.

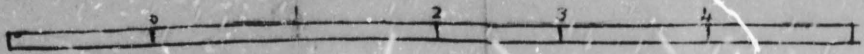
Bwagaia Station,
20th December, 1952.

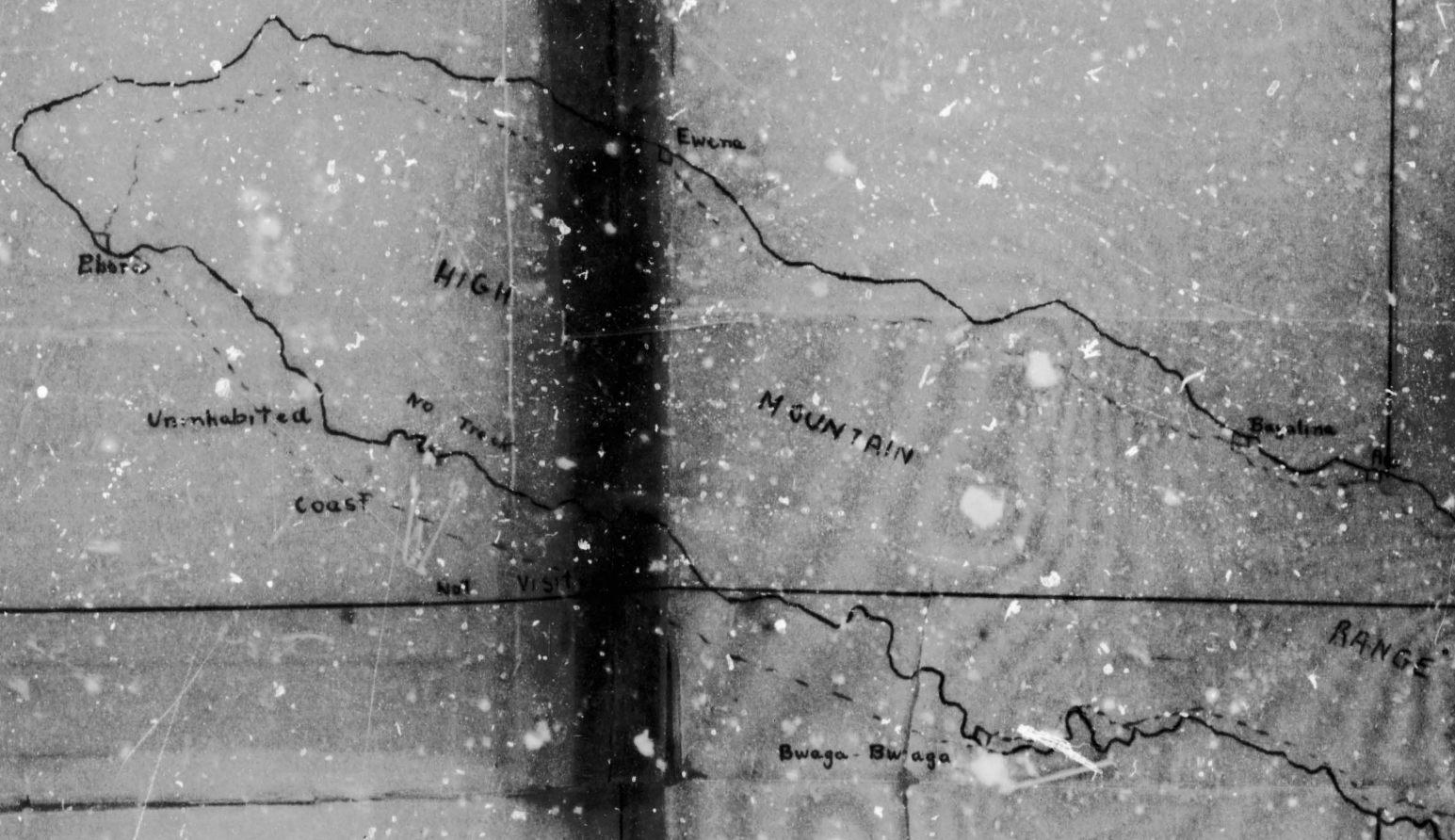


MISIMA ISLAND



Scale 1" = 1 mile





LEGEND
Track of trail
Main villages (villages)



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

1952

Enter Village
Only

G.P. Papua-1047/12.47

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission			Males	Females	Child	Adults															
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F															
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	M		F		M		F		M		F		M			F		M			F		M		F														
BWAGROIA	17/11/52	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	15	-	3	-	14	1	-	-	26	57	15	42	2	49	45	32	54	66	230										
HINADTA	"	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	24	5	19	2	20	28	29	14	29	105												
BARAMATANA	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	19	3	11	3	11	12	13	16	16	66												
KABWAGA	18/11/52	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	11	45	12	41	1	45	42	38	50	58	202												
BOIOU	19/11/52	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	29	7	19	1	19	21	21	29	25	101												
SIAGAMA	"	4	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	4	9	-	2	-	3	1	24	73	23	60	4	70	60	68	85	85	317												
GULEWA	20/11/52	3	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	5	1	15	70	21	54	4	61	37	44	70	72	239												
LIAK	21/11/52	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	6	5	22	90	18	76	8	78	67	68	82	91	345												
AIH	"	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	7	21	3	15	2	18	16	11	22	24	81												
BAGALINA	22/11/52	9	3	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	4	14	22	120	20	75	-	77	67	65	97	100	377														
EWENA	24/11/52	4	5	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	14	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	11	57	17	46	6	50	36	43	52	53	208													
EBORA	25/11/52	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	14	38	9	25	2	28	31	23	42	30	136													
BWAGARWAHA	26/11/52	4	5	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	15	1	4	4	-	2	4	5	21	93	16	78	2	80	68	54	81	90	324														
AWAIBI	27/11/52	4	3	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	2	7	-	2	1	3	2	22	71	15	52	5	58	62	42	66	69	254													
ALHUSA	"	1	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	14	38	14	29	4	31	32	40	44	38	162														
EAS	28/11/52	9	5	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	1	4	3	-	3	3	-	26	-	5	-	-	-	8	3	20	135	23	88	6	92	70	60	121	113	406														
NARIAN	"	5	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	-	3	3	3	10	1	2	-	4	-	5	4	14	60	14	40	4	42	47	37	73	60	243														
TOTAL																																																		
																																																		3776

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

File 30/10.

Sub-District Office,
BWAGAIA MISIA.

11th November 1952.

Mr. GPO. Esdale,
BWAGAIA.

PATROL OF MISIA ISLAND.

Please be prepared to leave for a circuit of Misia on Monday next, 17th November. Choice of police is left to you. William Lalwai will be available as interpreter and clerical assistant.

I understand that the Medical Officer, Dr. Turner, will accompany you. You should discuss the itinerary and other matters of common interest with him. You will assist Dr. Turner all possible co-operation. NRO 1908-1940 contains details of the obligation of natives in health etc. matters. You had better take a copy with you.

Duties devolving upon you will be:

- (i) Census in all villages on Misia;
- (ii) Inspection of villages, gardens, roads etc.;
- (iii) Investigation of any complaints received - if necessary, parties to be sent to BWAGAIA;
- (iv) Purchase for the Crown of an area of land at BOIGU, for lease to the Methodist Mission. See relevant land file; and
- (v) Any other matter arising.

Report.

You are reminded that maps are required with each patrol


a/150.

road.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10/197



MEMORANDUM—

In Reply
Please Quote
D.S. 30-1-5/194

HEADQUARTERS
District
MILNE BAY DIVISION,
SAMARAI.

8th August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT MISIMA NO. 2 of 52/53.

Mr. Esdale's report is submitted herewith. The report is disappointing and the Officer has been careless in its presentation. There is no excuse for poor spelling.

There are discrepancies in the report. Page 2 Native situation, paragraph 2, says "gardens are practically finished." Paragraph 1 of Agriculture and Livestock (page 2) says "Food supplies are not plentiful." Paragraph 3 says "any food shortage can be blamed on the natives themselves", and yet Mr. Esdale says in paragraph 5 of page 3 "the Misima people are getting ample food and will comfortably have enough until their new gardens are ready."

The paragraph about sago (page 3) is too vague to have any value.

The 9' walls in the new houses (Housing page 3 paragraph 3) seems excessive considering MISIMA is a cyclone area.

Mr. Geelan is being informed that it is not the duty of members of the R.P.C. to act as supervisors of native activity, vide Complaints and Courts page 4 paragraphs 6 and 8.

c.c.A.D.O. Misima
Mr. Esdale.

D. E. M. Rutledge
(D. E. M. Rutledge)
District Commissioner.

DS.50-6-137

20th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SARAI.

Subject: Patrol Report No.2/52-53.

The Officer should be referred to Circular
Instruction No.43/43-47; however there is no objection to R.F.E.G.C.
acting as supervisors to ensure that people comply with laws enacted for
their benefit.

There is not much point in extracting sections
of a Report for the information of other Departments when they are
received nine months after they were written.

This Headquarters certainly agrees with your covering
comment; the fact has been mentioned concerning other Reports from the
Milne Bay District in relation to carelessly compiled work.

(A.A. Roberts),
Actg. Director, D.D.S. & S.A.

*Noted on
forward file*

PIA

*PIA
12/10*

3 OF 52/53.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30/3.

23rd February 1953,
Sub-District Office,
BWAGAOIA MISIMA.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAWARAI.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO WOODLARK
AND LAUGHLAN ISLANDS.

Officer conducting Patrol: R.M. Geelan s/ADC.

Personnel accompanying: (a). European: Dr. Turner;
M r. E.O. Lee;
(b). native: Interpreter Meimoi;
L/Cpl. IETU and
Const. TIREVA, RPC.

Duration of Patrol: Tuesday 10th February to Sunday 22nd February,
1952.

Area visited: As per accompanying map.

Purposes of Patrol: Normal administrative duties.
Various native labour matters.

Last patrol to area: Mr. O'Sullivan has patrolled Woodlark Island
since June 1952. Last patrol to Laughlan
Group July 1952 - R.M. Geelan s/ADC.

Medical patrols have been carried out by Dr.
Turner during the same period.

DIARY.

Tuesday Feb. 10th: Left Bwagaia per MV Managuna at 5 p.m.

Wednesday Feb. 11th: Sighted Alcester Group at 7 a.m. Entered
West Passage at 12 noon and anchored KWAIPAN
Bay at 3.25 p.m.

Thursday 12th Feb: At Kulumadau. Met some local village officials,
and people. Native labour matters attended to (Mr. R.C. Neate).

Friday 13th Feb: At Kulumadau until 12.30 p.m. when patrol left
for KUDUYA, MUNIWEIO and MADAU, in two of Mr. Neate's launches.
Arrived KUDUYA at 6 p.m. in heavy rain and high sea.

Saturday 14th Feb: Start delayed by heavy rain - 8.30 a.m. departed
for MUNIWEIO, arriving at 9.45 a.m. Inspected series of MUNIWEIO
hamlets, proceeding through them to MADAU another group of hamlets
further down BOGIS peninsula. Arrived MADAU 2.30 p.m., and proceeded
on to Mr. Neate's plantation TAGUMA, arriving at 3.15 p.m. after
crossing a bush track which is considerably shorter than the main
road.

Sunday 15th Feb: Left TAGUMA by launch and returned to KULUMADAU, arriving at 2 p.m.

Monday 16th Feb: At Kulumadau - general native affairs.

Tuesday 17th Feb: Left KULUMADAU per Managuna at 10 a.m. arriving at GUASOPA at 4.30 p.m. Anchored. Inspected villages of DIAVAT, BOMASTA and GUASOPA. Met village officials.

Wednesday 18th Feb: Left GUASOPA at 7 a.m. for BUDIBUDI (Laughlan Is.) Rough passage; arrived BUDIBUDI at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday 19th Feb: At BUDIBUDI, with village officials and people. Left 4 pm.

Friday 20th Feb: Sighted Suloga point at 2 a.m. Altered course and made landfall at GUASOPA 5.30 a.m. Proceeded via Suloga point passage and anchored KWAIPAN Bay at 12 noon. Spent afternoon at KULUMADAU on minor native matters.

Saturday 21st Feb: Left KWAIPAN Bay at 11.45 a.m. by West Passage and laid course for Misima.

Sunday 22nd Feb: Sighted Misima at 2 a.m. Made landfall at Cape Heary at 6 a.m. and berthed in Bwagaia harbour at 10 a.m. Messrs. POs O'Sullivan and Esdale reported all well at the Station.

.....

General. Mr. O'Sullivan's term of service at KULUMADAU, with the fairly frequent patrols he was able to make around the mainland of Woodlark Island, have had two results: (i) a considerable improvement in the general standard of gardening and food-production by the Muruans and (ii) a corresponding livening and resurgence of interest in terms of their social mechanisms. (i) is important because the increased sense of security arising from better gardens should (all other things being equal) result in an increased birth-rate - a result devoutly to be hoped for; and (ii) is just as important if the Muruans are to become a self-reliant and (more or less) self-sufficient community.

Native Affairs: In general the people appear to be contented and peaceful. Many of them (particularly Councillors whoseemed afraid that their power might wane with no European to support it) asked whether the absence of an Administration officer from Kulumadau was temporary or permanent. I replied that for all practical purposes, they were to regard Misima as the Government Station which administered

Woodlark Island, and that whenever possible, one of the "wisima Government" would come and stay for a while at Kulumadau, and would visit their villages. Some of the older men, as well as Village Constables and Councillors, mentioned the fact that they had observed a tendency (since Mr. Rogerson's time, prewar) towards slackness and lack of interest in village improvement, commercial advancement, and in normal native co-operative methods, which coincided with the absence of an officer at Kulumadau. They were told that because an officer was not stationed at Kulumadau, this was not to say that the Government was not interested in them - the examples of Rossel and Gudest Islands were quoted - and that those people who used the excuse of "No Government" to get out of village communal duties and obligations were actually doing themselves a disservice. The officials were assured that, depending upon the availability of a ship at Bwagacia, visits would be made to Woodlark Island as regularly as possible. During the ~~fifteen~~^{twelve} months spent in this sub-district, about four of them have been passed in contact with the Woodlark Island natives, and I am sure that they have a feeling of isolation from government activity; this isolation is not regarded as a good thing. Their relations with the prewar officer at Kulumadau, extending over a period of about twelve years, were the diametric opposite of the sporadic administrative contacts of recent years. Admittedly, officers to staff such places as Kulumadau are scarce; but the wurua knows nothing of staff shortages, and is disturbed by the absence of the once-omnipresent "government".

Village Housing: wurua villages are composed of series of small hamlets, each possessing a distinctive name, but going together under another, collective name. During Mr. PO O'Sullivan's patrols (June 1952 - January 1953) he began a scheme of housing improvement - this consisted not of collecting previous hamlet-groups together in new villages, but of rebuilding the hamlets. Many people themselves sought new sites on the occasion of this patrol, but it was considered inadvisable to make any alterations to Mr. O'Sullivan's orders. The villagers were told that they could live where they liked as long as their houses were decently built, and as long as there was nothing patently unhealthy in the site.

Of those villages visited, the MUNIWEIO-MADAJ group on the northern peninsula of the island had commenced cutting timber for their new houses, but no sign of building activity had appeared when I saw them. Existing buildings are very poor indeed - the pandanus thatch used by these people instead of sago leaf does not appear to stand up as well as the latter, and most roofs seen were in pretty poor shape. Apparently the new houses, when built, will conform to the traditional Woodlark style, i.e., a "hump-backed" dwelling, with a pronounced bow in the roof and ridge-pole - rather like a miniature Oroko "marea" without the exaggerated, gaping "mouth". These types of houses are in my opinion quite suitable, when one considers that the low wall carried under the down-swept eaves of the roof usually consists of plaited mats which are, in fine weather, rolled up so as to admit the maximum light and air.

The villages in the GUASOPA area have made more progress with their houses: in all cases frames for all required new buildings are erected and should be thatched in another month or so. GUASOPA village itself, under the able leadership of the ancient councillor TOKRAIAN, has thatched some of their houses. TOKRAIAN is confident that his village will finish their buildings well ahead of anyone else.

The village of BUDIBUDI (Laughlan Is.) has quite fair houses - Mr. O'Sullivan was unable to visit this place, due to the lack of shipping. The BUDIBUDI people have not been included in the rebuilding programme, and there seems no necessity for it, as their houses are in fair condition. Besides, one makes allowances for them in respect of the great distance (40-odd miles over open sea) over which they must carry thatching material.

Native Agriculture: Gardens are larger than those seen in 1952. Mr. O'Sullivan spent much time in encouraging and inspecting gardens in all parts of Woodlark Is., and the people now seem to have begun taking a deeper interest in their work. Previously, a condition of apathy existed with regard to this and other aspects of economic life; interest waned even in the "Kula"; but last season's good crops seem to have encouraged the gardeners, and this year's gardens are even better.

The crops grown are the usual taro, sweet potato, corn, manioc, pumpkin, banana, papaw and sago; the last-named is not cultivated in the same sense as the others - there are defined sago-patches which are re-propagated from time to time. "Luxury-foods", such as oranges, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbages etc. are grown for the European market by individuals who have been supplied with seed from outside sources. Children eat tomatoes, treating them in the nature of a sweet, but they are considered to be but "children's food" and beneath the dignity of adults.

The Loughlan Islanders make tiny gardens, enclosed in huge palisades of coconut logs - one such garden - a large one - measured 12' by 15' approximately, and contained 21 taro plants, one small "mound" of sweet potato, one small banana tree and six manioc plants. The family who own this garden number five in all. The islanders' diet consists now almost entirely of rice, flour, tinned meat and dried peas, supplemented by fish which they catch, and coconuts of which there are plenty. The rice etc. is received by them in payment for the excellent sun-dried copra which they sell to Messrs. Neate and Cox of Kulumadau. This avenue of supply has been open to the Loughlans since about August last, when the motor vessel "Murua" was launched at Kulumadau. Previously, the natives had to cross a treacherous 40 miles of sea to Guasopa, where their copra was unloaded from canoes and picked up in one of Mr. Neate's launches. They also bartered fish, copra and shells for food from the Guasopa natives, and some of them (the Loughlan Islanders) had gardens on Guasopa land. This native-to-native trade still obtains, but in a very subordinate manner. The nutritional advantage to the Loughlan people is noticeable: they are much sturdier and healthier, particularly the children, than when I saw them last. Other Woodlark natives buy rice, flour etc., but these purchases do not form the bulk of their diet as is the case with the Loughlan Islanders.

Roads and Bridges: There is a road from Kwaipan Bay wharf to Kulumadau: for about ~~nine~~^{six}-tenths of its length it accommodates a 1918 "T" Ford truck owned by Mr. Neate; the rest is rather steep, partly-formed footpath, up the last 400 feet of Kulumadau Hill, and a short section composed of coral ballast through the swamp immediately behind the wharf.

This road is maintained by Mr. Neate, and is in quite good condition. During the occupation of Woodlark by American forces (1943-44) an extension of this road was built which would, if re-opened, enable the truck to reach the top of Kulumadau Hill, where the Government station and Mr. Neate's house and store stand. At the same time it would give access to the "Kulumadau" gold mining lease area, which is at present cleared and in readiness to be re-opened. It is understood that this work will be put in hand in the near future.

From the Government station a footpath runs roughly eastwards across the island through DIKOIAS village to KAURAI village on the east coast. Another road runs from Kulumadau to BONIVAT, another old mining area, a third reaches BUSAI, where a considerable quantity of mining machinery still remains and a fourth goes to GUASOPA on the south coast. With the exception of the Busai road, all are footpaths. The terrain is such that little difficulty would be experienced in converting any of them to motor roads. Bridges would be necessary on the Guasopa and Bonivat roads. The Busai road will be re-opened if and when gold-mining operations recommence at Kulumadau; there is quite a lot of heavy mining machinery, suction-gas engines, diesel plant etc. to remove to the Kulumadau site, besides another two trucks.

The only roads to be native-maintained are those from Kulumadau to Kaurai, Kulumadau to Bonivat and Kulumadau to Guasopa. The first-named carries most foot traffic; the other two places BONIVAT and GUASOPA are more usually reached by launch or canoe.

There are no roads in the north of the island - all travel is done by water.

Local Industry: (a) Native.

All villages on Woodlark make copra which is sold to Mr. Neate. The price is at present £2:7:6 per 112-lb bag. The copra sacks are supplied by Mr. Neate to the native producers, who smoke the copra (except Laughlans where it is sun-dried) bag it and store it until it is picked up by one of Mr. Neate's launches, or by MV Kurua. Average production is around 700 bags every six weeks, but this included the produce of Mr. Neate's two small plantations, Lauani and Tagana, worked by labourers under agreement.

One old Goodenough Islander, "Billy" domiciled for many years at Kulumadau, washes a small quantity of alluvial gold near the station. He sells it to Mr. Neate.

Some of the KROPAN (Kwaipan Bay) villagers swim for shell (trochus and a small quantity of green snail) but this activity is not of much significance.

(b) European.

As mentioned above, Mr. Neate buys native copra, and also operates two small plantations. Mr. Dawkins and George Watkins (half-caste) together work a third plantation, Kwatarata, and a fourth (smallish and run down) at Bonivat produces a few bags.

There is a trade store at Kulumadau and trading activities go on from one or all of Mr. Neate's vessels, at many points around the island.

A slipway formerly operated by Mr. Cox at KAULOVEAKA, Kwaipan Bay will shortly be converted to a copra store. The MV MURUA was built on this slip (capacity about 40 feet and 35-40 tons) and the actual slip, cradles etc. will probably be retained for maintenance purposes. Another smaller slip accommodating launches up to 30 ft. is situated up a small creek at a point alongside the motor-road. The shallowness of the creek limits access to launches of not more than about 2 ft. draught.

The "Kulumadau" Gold Mining Lease held by Mr. Neate, is shortly to be re-opened and worked on the open-cut principle. From diamond prospects seen during this visit, some moderately good alluvial gold exists, well scattered over the whole or part of the ore body but whether the quartz contains gold cannot be said unless samples are "dollied" or crushed, and then reduced and treated by cyanidization. Assay reports on specimens from this lode are good.

Negotiations are continuing for the exploitation of a considerable body of very rich iron ore on Suloga point, south coast of Woodlark Is. A local syndicate has taken up five square miles of prospecting area, and assay reports shown to me at Woodlark state that the ore possesses the high yield of 94% iron. (Yampi Sound, NT., assays at 45% iron content, and at that it is considered economical to bring the ore from Yampi to South Australia for smelting.) The ore occurs in huge surface outcrops all over the Suloga peninsula,

and seems capable of being handled by blasting and bull-dozing or scooping. The country would not be difficult to open up by a road, and good deep-water (6 fathom) anchorage is found in Suloge Harbour about a mile from the nearest ore outcrop.

Courts, Complaints etc: Minor matters were settled out of court during the course of the patrol. Two hearings in CPS under the "Native Labour Ordinance 1950-52" were held. One native under agreement was fined £5 under section 90 of the Ordinance and another also under agreement was charged with neglecting to perform his duties etc., (as section 32 (1) (b)), and was fined £3 under S.98 (b). Both Agreements were endorsed to this effect - fines to be deducted from final payments.

On the whole the Muruans appear to be a fairly law-abiding lot.

Summary: The area is in fairly good shape, thanks to Mr. O'Sullivan's patrols. It is hoped that with a vessel stationed in this sub-district, continuous contact may be maintained with the Woodlark area. In a completely maritime area, such as this, efficient administrative contact depends upon a combination of adequate staff and adequate transport; any deficiency in the one factor throws a strain on the other.


a/ADO.

patrol report no. 3-52/53.

Appendix A.

R.P.C. Detachment, Woodlark Island patrol post.


A Lance-Corporal and a Constable have been stationed at Kulumadau to act as caretakers and keepers of the peace as far as lies within their capacity. They have been rationed for two months, at the end of which time it is intended to relieve them. I do not favour the practice of leaving native members of RPC without proper European supervision; but in the case of the Woodlark patrol post, it appears to be a necessary evil.

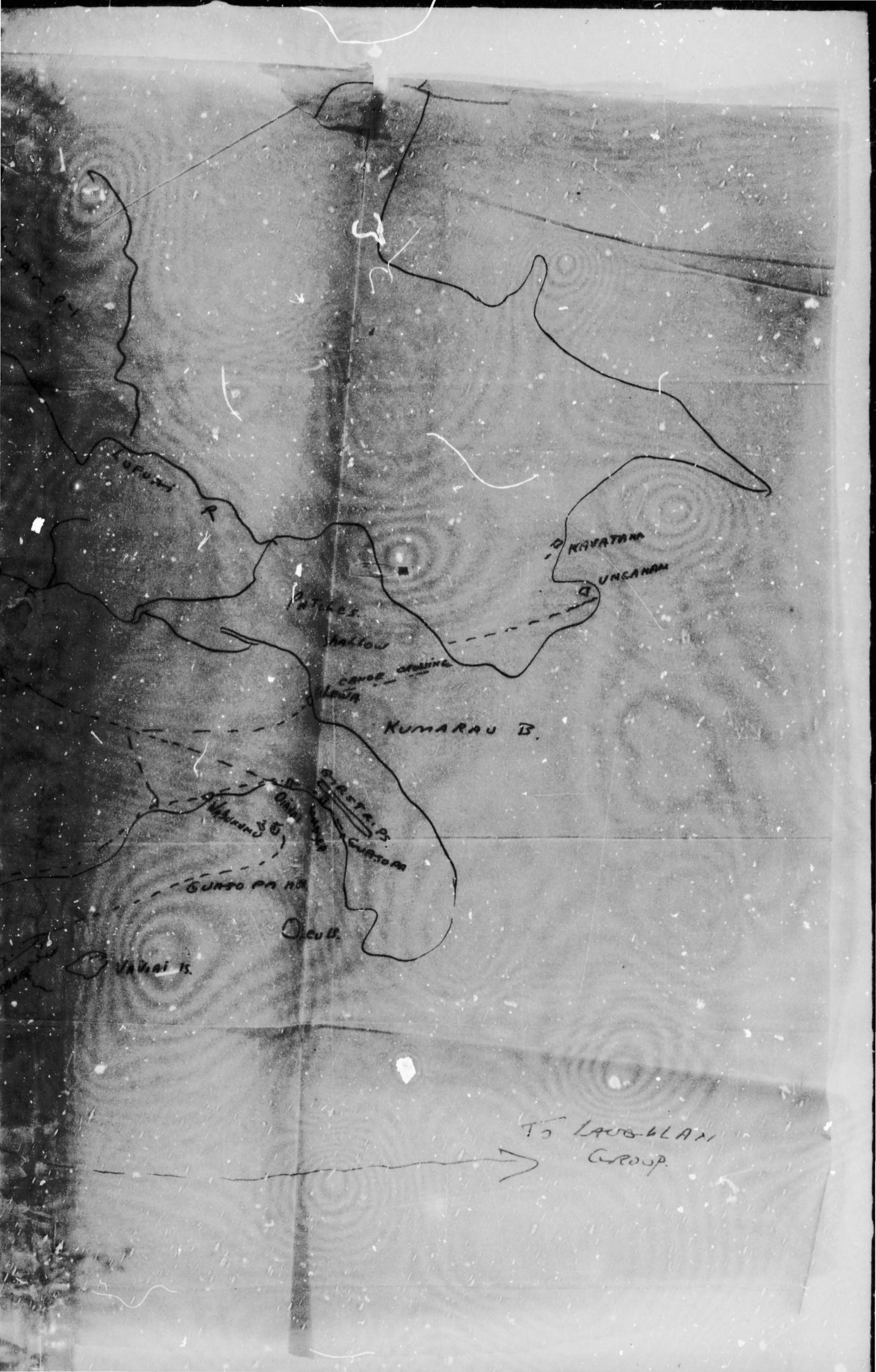
The two members at Woodlark Island are:

Reg. No. 1671 L/Cpl. IETU, and

Reg. No. 6236 Const. VIREVA.

L/Cpl. IETU is an Orokaiva and Const. Vireva is a Waria - both are reliable and conscientious and no friction with other parties is expected.


a/ADO.



LUFUWA

R

KAVATANA

UNCANAN

P. TILES

SHALLOW

CAUSEWAY

CAUSEWAY

KUMARAU IS.

SHALLOW

SHALLOW

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CUSTOM

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To LAOBLAN Group

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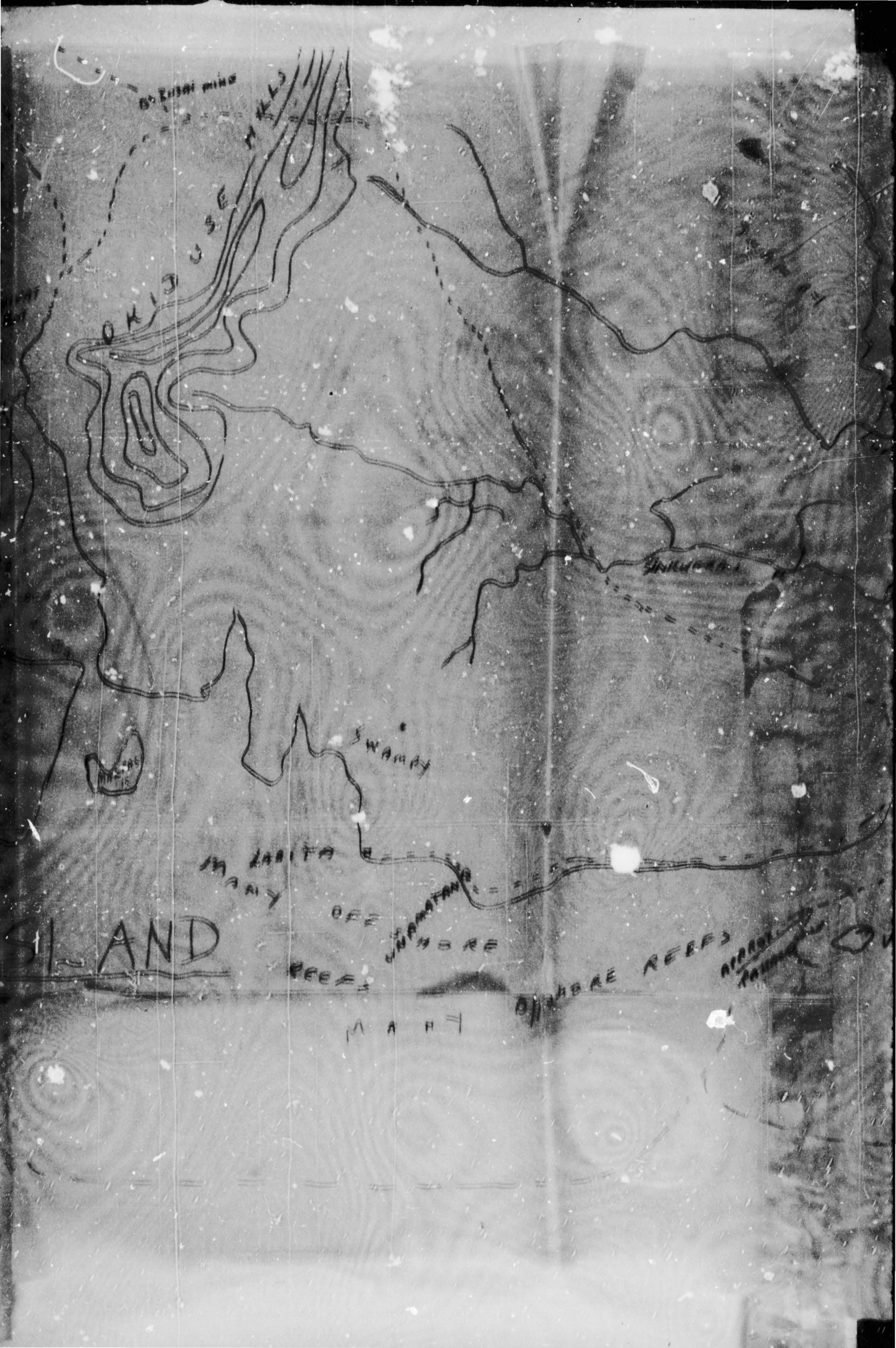
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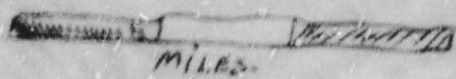


WOODLARK ISLAND

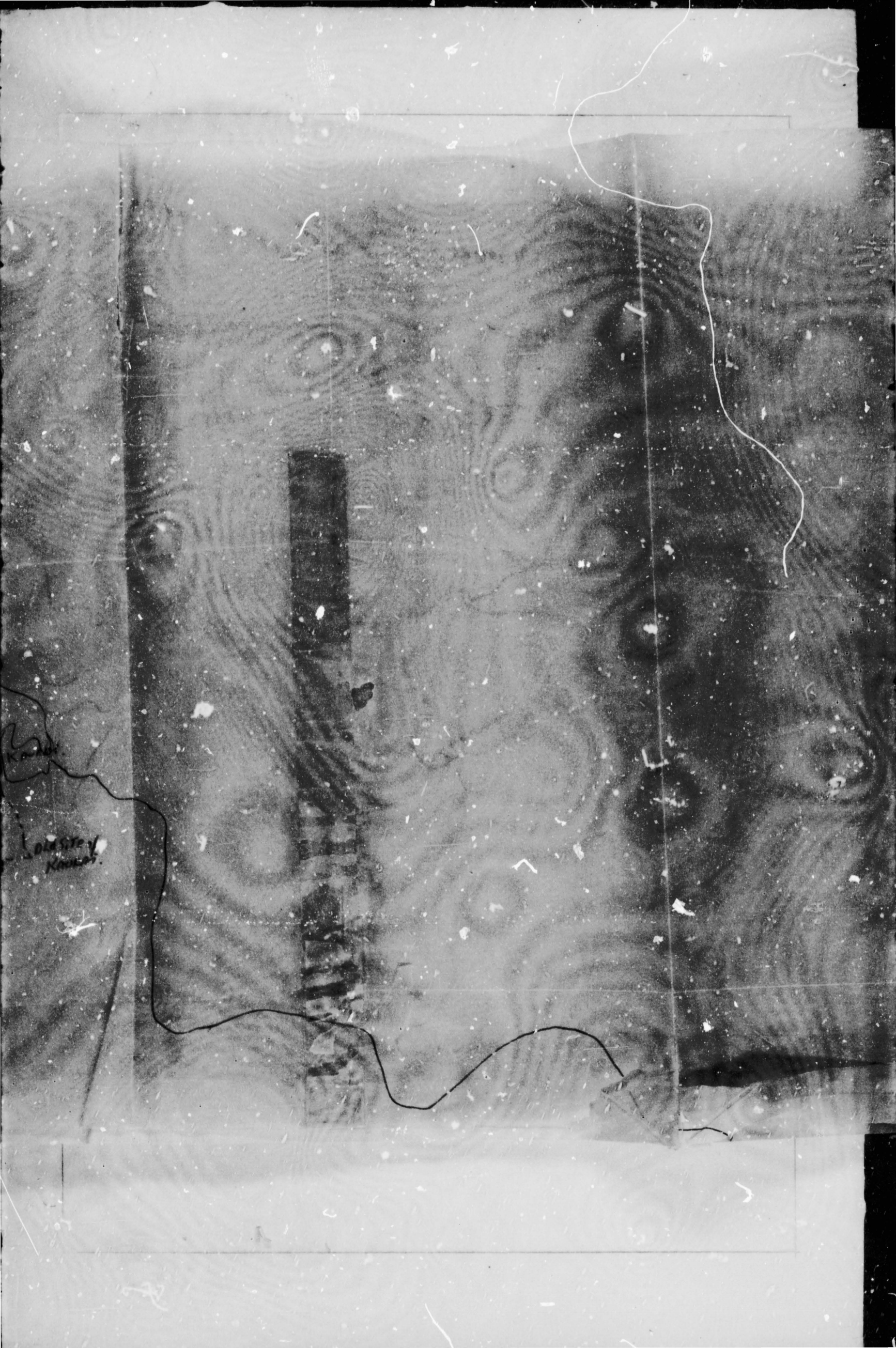
PATROL No. 3-60/57

SCALE

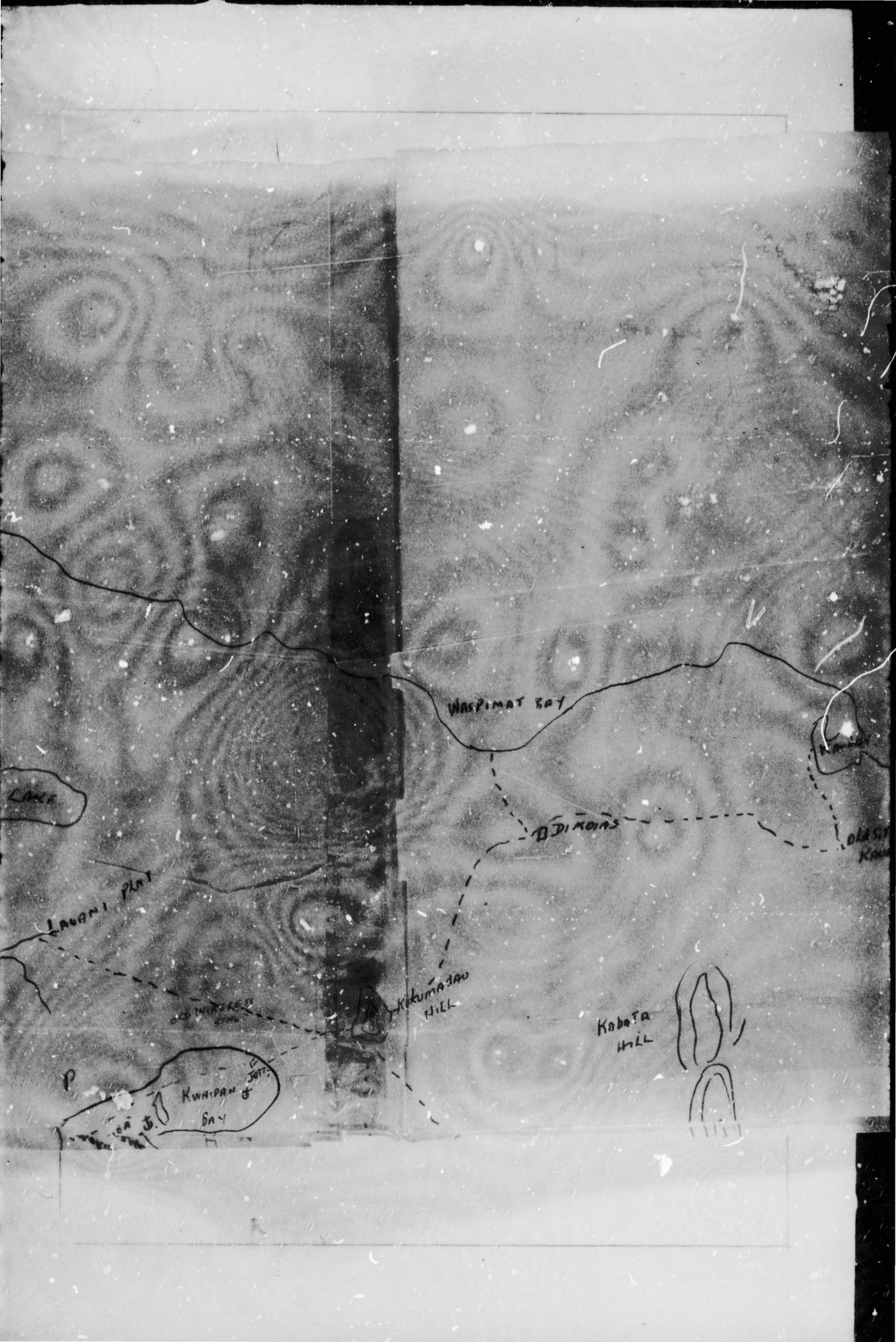
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WEST ENTRANCE



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WASPIMAT BAY

D. DIMOIAS

LAUGHAN PLANT

KUMASAO HILL

KOBATA HILL

KWAIPAN & SAU

OLD ST
KAW

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S

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PLAT

KAGANI PLAT

A

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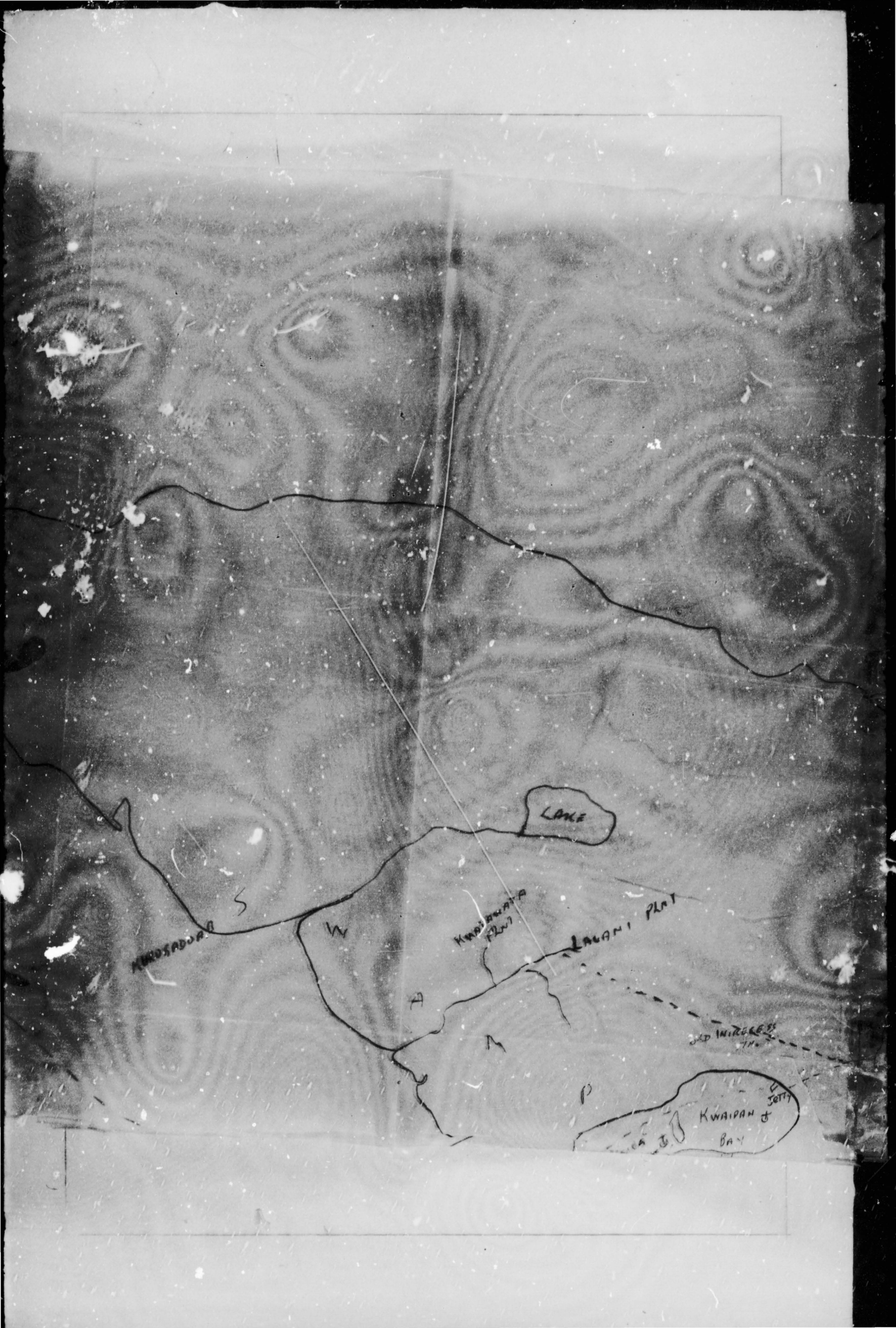
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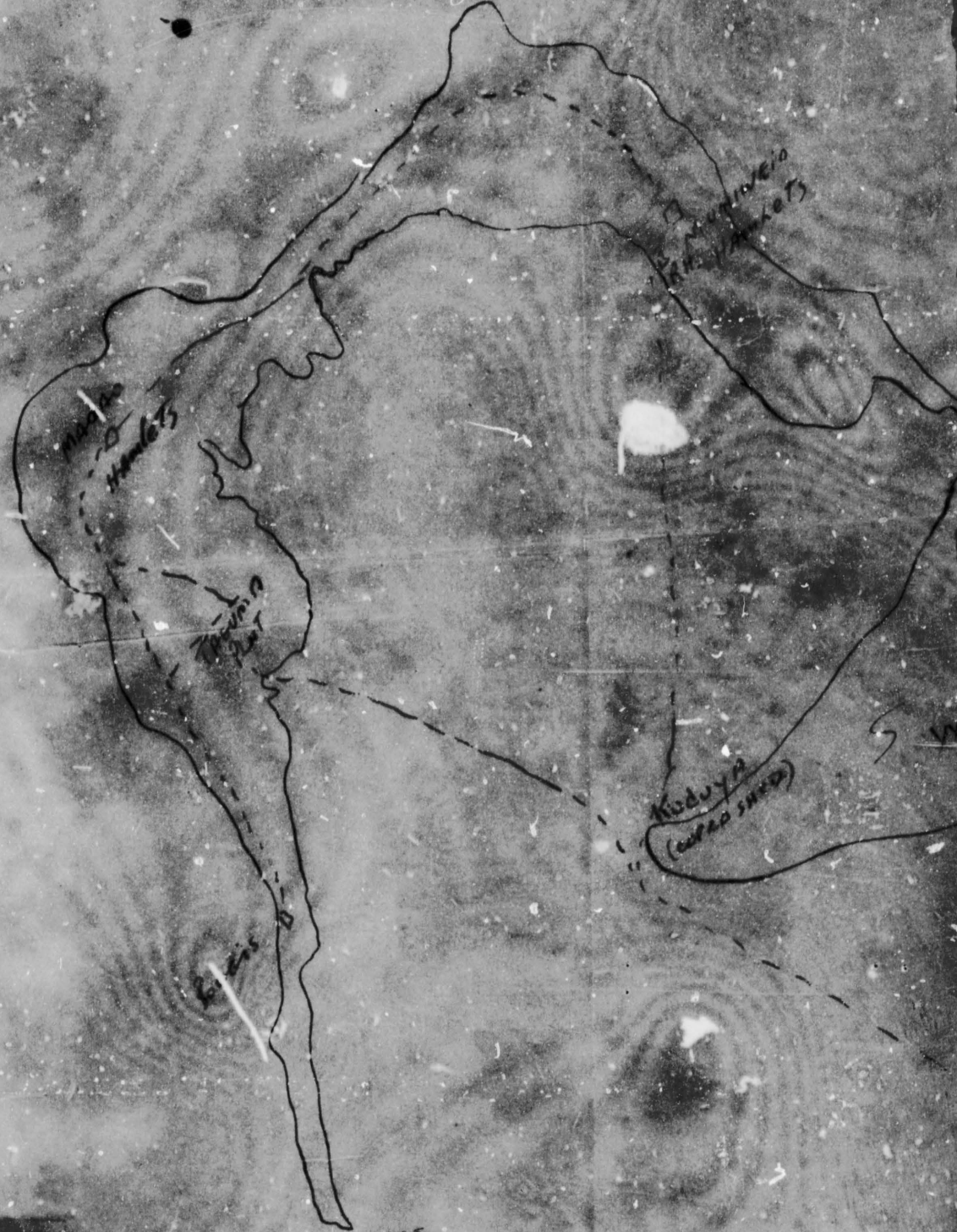
OLD WIRRETS
TRAIL

LAKE

KWAIDAN &
BAY

5077





Mudra Hamlets

Mudra Hamlets

Kuduya
(Luppa Sudd)

BUTAIS PASSAGE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/198

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 30-1-5/195

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
SAMARAI.



MEMORANDUM—

8th August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT MISIMA No. 3 of 52/53.

Mr. R. M. Geelan's report is submitted herewith.

The patrol seems to have been mostly an inspection trip and Mr. Geelan comments well on the work done by Mr. O'Sullivan.

The comments under "Native Affairs" are sound and Woodlark would be an ideal place for a reliable C.P.O. but a trap for a C.P.O. without initiative. I personally would like to see an Officer posted there.

[Signature]
(D.F.M. Rutledge)
a/District Commissioner.

c.c.A.D.O. Misima

*17/8/53
D.F.M.*

DS 50-C-198

24th August 1953

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAMIARAI.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 3/SE-53, MISIMA

This Headquarters agrees that it would be desirable to have an Officer stationed at Woodlark but staff shortages have left many more important areas unadministered.

It is obvious from the narrative that these people would be amenable to experiment.

It was the policy previously to post an Officer for three or four months to this archipelago periodically. That seems to be as much as you can attempt at this stage.

Mr. Keelan appears to be doing an excellent job in his Sub-District.

Your comments on Mr. O'Sullivan's work have been appended to his personal file.

Incidentally, Yampi Sound is in Western Australia, not the Northern Territory.

(A.A. [Signature])
Sg. Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

PA

P/P/10

Reasonable file noted

4 OF 52/53.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district office,
MISIMA.
14th June, 1953.

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

REPORT OF A PATROL TO DEBOYNE GROUP.

Misima Report No. 4 of 52/53.

Officer conducting patrol:	F.V.ESDALE C.P.O.
Area patrolled:	Panaeate, Panapompom Isls.
Objects of patrol:	As per attached instructions.
Duration of patrol:	14th May to 29th May.
Native personnel accompanying:	L/Cpl D.DAE Reg. No. Interpreter W.LALAWAI 1 personal servant.
Map Reference.	Misima Census Map, sub- division No. 2.

DIARY:

Thursday 14th May.

Departed BWAGAOIA 0530 per MV CHINAMPA.
Arrived NIVANI Island 1015.

Friday 15th May:

Departed NIVANI 0800 for PANAPOMPOM Island with Mr H & A MUNT. Discussed and inspected proposed area for new plantation. Arrived back NIVANI 1500.

Saturday 16th May.

Departed NIVANI 0800 for PANAPOMPOM Isl by canoe, arriving IALAGELA village 0815. Inspected village, then walked across island to main village HUGAGUMA arriving there 1100. Roll call. V.C. ANKOK not present, and census book away with him. Sent radio to NIVANI for Mr. GEELAN a/A.D.O. Misima, requesting that he instruct ANKOK to return immediately to PANAPOMPOM. Visited in evening by half-caste TOM SIGAMATA. **vix**

Sunday 17th May.

Visited gardens. Walked to POIA plantation, and then on to PAULISBO plantation.

Monday 18th May.

Departed PANAPOMPOM 0800 by canoe. Arrived Rest House PANAEATE Island 0945. postponed census till early afternoon as some people absent at burial. Census of some 600 odd people

Tuesday 19th May.

Inspected all hamlets which extend for about a mile along coast. Thirteen hamlets in all.

DIARY: (cont)Wednesday, 20th May.

Departed from Rest House 0800 for inspection of gardens, clay deposits, water springs. Arrived back Rest House 1500. Dance at night.

Thursday, 21st May.

Visited western low end of island in order to see the large stands of "MALAUI" timber. General discussion at night.

Friday 22nd May, 1953.

Heard several complaints, answered questions on various matters. Compiled new Census Books for Panaeate.

Saturday, 23rd May.

Unable to depart from PANAEATE Isl as weather unfavourable. Attended to some minor matters.

Sunday, 24th May.

Rested. Weather still unfavourable.

Monday, 25th May.

Left PANAEATE Isl 1230 after waiting for seas to lower. Arrived PANAPOMPOM Isl 1530. Found that V.C. ANKOK had returned from Misima. Instructed him to have the people ready for census the following morning. Received a message from Mr Munt of NIVANI Isl to the effect that the M.V. LOCHIEL was ETD SAMARAI for MISIMA Tuesday 26th May.

Tuesday, 26th May. Census taken. Departed 0930 and walked across island to hamlet LALAGELA. Waited here hour before able to undertake short trip to NIVANI Isl. Afternoon returned to PANAPOMPOM Isl. Settled a native land question. Several other minor matters. Returned to NIVANI.

Wednesday, 27th May.

Heard over shipping news M.V. LOCHIEL now due to leave SAMARAI 28th May. Arranged conversation with Mr. GEELAN a/ADO for later in the afternoon. Departed NIVANI Isl 1030 for PANAPOMPOM Isl in company with Mr. H. & A. MUNT. Discovered an additional two owners of land required by Mr. MUNT. These owners could come to no decision with regard to selling land. Returned to LALAGELA hamlet. Settled a complaint by deserted wife by maintenance instruction. Both mutually agreeable. Met here LEO PAULISBO in his small launch NOHEAD. Talked with him with regard to his trading activities and various matters such as being registered as an Employer etc which he had not fulfilled. Returned back to NIVANI Isl late afternoon. Conversation with Mr. GEELAN a/ADO.

Thursday, 28th May.

Made a tentative arrangement to charter M.V. NOHEAD to BWAGAOIA but seas too rough. Late afternoon arrival of MV DAMONI at NIVANI Isl.

Friday, 29th May.

Requested LEO PAULISBO to report to Sub-District office, BWAGAOIA as soon as weather favourable for his boat. Departed NIVANI Isl 1000 per M.V. DAMONI arriving BWAGAOIA 1530. Returned stores etc to Govt. storeman, dismissed patrol personnell and reported to Mr. GEELAN a/A.D.O.

NATIVE SITUATION:

My impression of the PANAEATE people after a stay of seven days there, was that on the whole they seemed a better type than any other that I have seen in this Sub-District. The fact that the patrol was able to stay there such a comparatively long time may have produced a prejudiced viewpoint in contrast with other patrols made in the Sub-District, where at a maximum I may have stayed in one village for two days.

While a law abiding group of people, they are also quite virile, have more interests than many other groups in the Sub-District, and seem to be eager to develop still more interests.

perhaps the most important addition to the PANAEATE Group villages since the last patrol has been the erection of a native tradestore owned by LEO PAULISBO. (later under TRADE STORES.) The store which has been operating for three months does not appear to be particularly popular in respect to volume of business being done. The reasons why I believe the trade store is not as popular as it should be, and why there is not a bigger turnover are:

(1) The knowledge of the people that LEO PAULISBO is not well-favoured by the Administration

and the main reason

(2) Their simultaneous dislike and fear of LEO PAULISBO.

Another interest of economic background has been stepped up lately on the Island. This is the production of pitsawn timber.

CARRIERS:

Motor vessel transport was used from BWAGAOIA to NIVANI Island and back.

Canoes were used between NIVANI Island and PANAPOMPOM Island and PANAEATE Island. The distance between NIVANI and PANAPOMPOM Islands is only about 600 yards but between PANAPOMPOM AND PANAEATE Islands it is about four miles.

No carriers were required on PANAEATE and only about twelve for the trips across PANAPOMPOM Island.

HOUSES:

The position is satisfactory on both islands.

Very little sago exists on PANAEATE Island and only a small quantity is present at PANAPOMPOM. The people get most of their sago from trading clay pots to SUDEST Island and Misima Island.

There is a small hamlet named HUGAGUMA on ~~TRAE~~ PANAPOMPOM Island where the houses are in a disgraceful condition and inhabited by two young men an old man, their wives and several children. The hamlet was so disgusting that I ordered them to clean up their village and to build sufficient new houses to comfortably house all the permanent residents there.

I gave them three months (ample time) to do this.

Since returning from patrol I have heard that the work is about half done already.

REST HOUSES:

They are one each at PANAEATE and PANAPOMPOM.

REST HOUSES: (cont)

The one at PANAEATE is very satisfactory. The people of PANAPOMPOM were asked to make some minor alterations and additions to the one there.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There are nine Councillors at PANAEATE each representing a separate hamlet.

They all seem to be fairly well-representative of the people.

I was not impressed by the two Councillors at PANAPOMPOM.

The one Village Constable at PANAPOMPOM is VC ANKOK. He is if anything below average.

The two constables at PANAEATE are of excellent quality. WESELEI has now been a V.C. for forty-eight years.

The other V.C. - ROBERT is dimmed somewhat in comparison with WESELEI. However he has intelligence of well above the ordinary.

All three V.C.'s had their wages paid up to date.

CLAY DEPOSITS:

As mentioned in early reports these people carry on extensive trading, and their main exports are clay pots which they exchange mainly for sago.

The deposits where they have worked them are very unimpressive and consist of fifteen or so holes dug to a depth of three feet. There is a large percentage of iron in the clay which is quite suited however to their purpose. The clay has fair plasticity but is not very clean in respect to grit etc. The deposits they are working are situated half way up the only hill on PANAEATE on the western side. The surface of the peak of the hill is covered by a small form of ironstone rock.

CANOE TRADING:

The panaeate people are fortunate in having large stands of "MALAU" timber - a hardwood very suitable for the making of canoes.

They are visited by people from the ENGINEER Group, occasionally by WOODLARK people while they in turn travel to Milne Bay and over the greater part of the MISIMA Sub-District.

The great majority of the canoes in the Sub-District have been bought from PANAEATE.

While in older days they may have relied on this trading for a great proportion of their food it seems fairly obvious that today that about 70 percent of their sailabout is simply for pleasure and the rest perhaps for actual trading.

WATER:

There are now two wells near the seashore. The water of the recently-dug well tastes better than that of the deep 20 foot well. The water of each however seems quite good.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

I think that the highlight of this patrol was my visit to the PANAEATE gardens. I was walking through and passing near gardens for the better part of a day, and even then a large portion of the gardens were not seen.

From what information gathered it appears that such large gardens have been common at PANAEATE Isl for only the last six or so years, at which time they were advised to greatly enlarge their gardens.

It would seem a very good idea for each patrol officer to visit their gardens and show an interest in them. It is a day well-spent as the people are obviously proud of their gardens and eager to conduct a patrol officer around them.

They have commonly growing at PANAEATE an extremely large Taro, much bigger than any others I have seen in the sub-District. I was told that they were not grown on MISIMA.

In general each hamlet plants their gardens in a separate area of their own. ~~Each hamlet~~ The people in each hamlet join together to make a very large, or perhaps two, yam, sweet potato, and taro garden. Besides this of course, each man or several men together have three or four gardens of their own.

Such large gardens are naturally good in other ways besides the food angle only. A man who has plenty of food will be encouraged to get several men to make a sailing canoe for him. Feeding them while they are doing the work and then providing a feast when the work is completed. So encouragement of gardens would seem to ensure the making of canoes in the future.

The gardens at PANAPOMPOM Isl were very disappointing and practically non-existent. This state of affairs is not due to lack of land, poor soil, wild pigs or wild cattle, but solely due to the peoples' ^{ability} ~~able~~ to cadge off others, and ~~their~~ laziness.

There is one family who cadge quite an amount of food off Mr. MUNT of NIVANI Isl. Other people in the main village cadge a fair amount of food off JOSEPH PAULISBO who has a very large garden made for his labour etc. The people were strongly advised to vastly improve their gardens and I have hopes that the next patrol there may find an improvement in this direction.

In MISIMA patrol Report No 1 of 51/52, the wild cattle on PANAPOMPOM Island have been discussed. I do not believe that they can be caught, and am unreservedly of the opinion that the provisions of the TRESSPASS and BRANDS Ordinance should be invoked in this instance.

~~The~~ the present state of village gardens I don't believe they are a nuisance, as the gardens are unfenced and I don't think that the cattle can get to these gardens. While they are at liberty however they would constitute a threat to enlargement of the garden area, and possibly serve as an excuse for the natives to leave their gardens in the present poor state.

Some belong to JOSEPH PAULISBO and some to the MUNT Brothers. Several have been shot by Mr. MUNT but attempts to capture them have been a miserable failure.

SMALL ARMS PERMITS:

There are eight men on PANAEATE Island who have Small Arms permits.

They are EBANISA, ENESI, JOE, STANLI, MATAIO, SIGA, ILAISA, WILLIE.

At PANAPOMPOM Island V.C. ANKOK and TUITUI HAVE PERMITS. All permits were found to be in order.

MISSION & EDUCATION:

The methodist overseas mission is the only one, and they are established on both islands.

A native mission teacher with school and church is at PANAPOMPOM and two native teachers with school and church are at PANAEATE.

	boys enrolled	girls enrolled
<u>PANAEATE school:</u>	82	46
<u>PANAPOMPOM school:</u>	10	6

Both schools teach Grade 1A, 1B, 2. After this they have to go to the mission at LOAGA for further schooling, and for the fairly large population at PANAEATE there seemed to be very few absent at school at LOAGA.

The school hours are very limited at PANAPOMPOM. The native teacher there, and people told me that school was held on wondays, Wednesday and Friday 0700 to 0900.

At PANAEATE on the other hand the school hours are Monday to Friday inclusive, 0700 to 1300.

COURT FOR NATIVE MATTERS:

Not being a WNM no courts were held, and no occasion arose for which it was necessary to bring people to BWAGAOIA for a court.

COMPLAINTS:

No complaints of a serious nature were heard, although quite a number of minor disputes, queries etc on various matters were heard. I believe that they were all satisfied as far as possible.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES:(a) EUROPEAN

MR MUNT snr. left NIVANI Isl on the day that the patrol arrived there. He hopes to go to CANADA and ENGLAND. His two sons, only recently arrived back in the Territory, have taken over his plantation and trading interests.

They should be an acquisition to this sub-district and have already started replanting some 700 odd coconuts that were cut out some years ago. They also intend to try and acquire some more land on PANAPOMPOM Island for the start of a new plantation. The one plantation that they have now on PANAPOMPOM is the best-bearing one that I have seen in this sub-district.

Besides this they have a half share with JOSEPH PAULISBO in several trading ventures, which include a trade store at NIVANI Island and BWAGAOIA. They also buy copra and trochus from the natives in the area extending from the TOLLESSE Islands-PANAEATE-PANAPOMPOM through the CALVADOS CHAIN Islands to the northern part of Sudest Island.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES(cont):

The partnership also includes a plantation at MOTORINA which has not been worked for some time. It is their intention that MR.H.MUNT will go there shortly to start work on this plantation and will also start a trade store there.

JOSEPH PAULISBO for the past month has, in his boat the M.V.GILIGILI, been fishing for shell on the southern side of SUDEST Island.

(b) NATIVE

Of the commercial industries copra is the most important. Most of the copra is obtained not from PANAEATE but from the TORLESSE Islands, where a large amount is made during a year and sold at 4d a lb to the MUNT Brothers.

The PANAPOMPOM people also make a little copra. This copra is obtained mainly from POIA plantation on PANAPOMPOM Island which is Crown land. This copra is also sold to the MUNT Brothers and NIVANI.

The clay pot and canoe industry on PANAEATE have already been mentioned.

TRADE STORE:

A well-built trade store has been operating at PANAEATE Island for several months. It is owned by a pure-bred native LEO PAULISBO who has been featured quite regularly in MISIMA patrol Reports over the last few years.

The store has a log-cabin appearance the walls being made from black palm, while the roof is of biri. The inside of the store is well-appointed with a long L shaped counter of well-sawn 'malau' timber. Numerous shelves complete the picture.

Several irregularities concerning the store were found.

1/ The owner who employs labour amounting to between ten and twenty on his boat and pitsaw teams etc was not registered as an employer of native labour.

2/ No trading licence for the store existed.

3/ Some of the prices for goods in the store were above the maximum allowable.

4/ No price list was displayed in the store.

Other irregularities in connection with

LEO PAULISBO were

5/ He was not keeping a CASUAL LABOUR WORKERS ENGAGEMENT REGISTER in accordance with the Native Labour Ordinance.

6/ He had been fishing for trochus shell from his boat M.V. NOHEAD without a licence to do so.

Later on in the patrol I met LEO PAULISBO and requested that he ~~return~~ come to the Sub-District Office, to discuss the above matters with the ADO.

LEO PAULISBO has ^{now} been registered as an employer and all his obligations as an employer of native labour have been explained to him. He has also been instructed on the other matters set out above.

LAND MATTERS:

As mentioned in patrol instructions one purpose of the patrol was to investigate the land that the MUNT brothers of NIVANI were desirous of buying. Unfortunately there was little that I could do in this respect.

In truth Mr. MUNT had not made out an actual application for land but had written for information as to the correct procedure and for the necessary information.

After arriving at NIVANI the whole procedure with regard to native owners, economic trees, marking out the boundaries and filling out the application forms etc, were explained and it was thought that the MUNT Brothers would have been able to complete their part of the work while I was away at PANAPOMPOM and PANAEATE.

To put it briefly however, on returning from PANAEATE I found two additional owners of the land in question and these were found to be unwilling to sell at the present time.

It was discovered that the native who had promised to sell the land to the MUNT Brothers owned only a small portion of the land.

<u>HEALTH</u> :	Appendix 'A'.
<u>REPORT ON RPC</u> :	Appendix 'B'.
* <u>CENSUS</u> :	Appendix 'C'.

F.V. ESDALE

.....
F.V.ESDALE Cadet patrol officer.

BWAGAOIA. 18th June, 1953.

* missed in body of report.

Appendix 'A'

HEALTH:

If appearances and Census figures amount to much than it seems obvious that quite a good standard of health exists on PANAEATE Island. On PANAPOMPOM Island also the health would seem to be fair or better.

Since the last census in July, 1951 there have been thirty-four births (eighteen males, sixteen females) compared with thirteen deaths.

The Native Medical Orderly at PANAEATE seems conscientious, and visits PANAPOMPOM Island about once per month on a routine check.

F.V. ESDALE

.....

F.V.ESDALE Cadet patrol officer

18th June, 1953.

Copy: Medical Officer, BWAGAOIA.

APPENDIX 'B'

REPORT ON R.P.C.: PATROL OF PANAPOMPOM & PANAEATE Isls. 10 days.
only one member of the R.P.C. accompanied the patrol.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
DADAE	L/Cpl	1275	conduct good. did all that was required of him well.

F.V. ESDALE
.....
F.V.ESDALE Cadet patrol officer
18th June, 1953.

APPENDIX 'C'

CENSUS-

No 2
Misima Census sub-division consists of PANAEATE, PANAPOMPOM, and KIMUTA Islands, but unfortunately I was unable to visit KIMUTA and thus complete the census for the sub-division.

There does not seem to be need for any comment on the PANAPOMPOM - PANAEATE figures. The populations seem to be rising steadily, and the birth-death figures indicate a reasonably healthy people.

Two children deaths were found who were born in the period between this and the last census. Due to the lapse of time between the last census and this one (twenty-one months) there may have been several more.

The census figures in this area and other areas tend to indicate that there is a declining number of children passing from village schools to the Methodist mission school at LOAGA. It is hoped that this is due to inaccuracy in figures and not actual fact.

The figures under MIGRATIONS are inter-village only.

F.V. ESDALE
.....
F.V.ESDALE Cadet patrol officer
18th June, 1953.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File:30/10/-

Sub-District office,
BWAGAOIA MISIMA.

11th May 1953.

Mr. F.V. Esdale, C.P.O.
BWAGAOIA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - DEBOYNE LAGOON.

Please be prepared to leave the station for Deboyne Lagoon by W "Chinampa", when she arrives here. I expect her either late this afternoon or early tomorrow morning.

Travel warrants for yourself and your native staff will be necessary.


The choice of interpreter and police is up to you. More than one constable or NCO should not be necessary.

Besides normal inspection etc. duties, the following points are for your attention:

(a). Census of the PANAEATI-PANAPOMPOM villages. It is thought that some persons will be absent either at the TORLESSE Group, or in the CALVADOS Chain islands. If possible, they should be advised to return for the census.

(b). Messrs. A and H Munt of NIVANI have notified their wish to acquire more land on PANAPOMPOM Island, for planting purposes. Please investigate their application thoroughly and submit your recommendations. Remember that PANAPOMPOM is only about 9 - 10 square miles in area and a moderately large area of land has already been alienated there; pay particular attention to the gardening habits, food consumption, expenditure etc. of the people living there. The PANAPOMPOM people may have other external commitments in re food-stuffs sold to other (Misima, Calvados chain, etc.) people, by way of their trading activities. They will probably not mention this matter, but it is advised that you enquire into it.

I cannot at present afford you return transport. I suggest that when your job is finished you (a) try to charter the small NIVANI launch to bring you back to BWAGAOIA, or (b) time your departure to coincide with the arrival of any other vessel proceeding to Misima. Only if the weather is absolutely calm must you try to cross from the Lagoon to Misima by canoe.


a/ADO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/199

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 30-1-5/196

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY **District**
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM—



8th August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT MISIMA NO. 4 52/53.

Mr. Escala's report is submitted herewith. This report is better prepared than his previous report but even so there are unnecessary mistakes such as the term "Small Arms Permits" (page 6).

The A.D.O. Misima is being asked to look into the many irregularities mentioned under Trade Store (page &).

Otherwise there is little on which to comment.

(D.F.M. Rutledge)
a/District Commissioner.

c.c.A.D.O. Misima
Mr. Escala.

1187
1514
2701
1514
120
1320
1150
1500

DS.30-3-199.

20th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SARARAI.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 4/52-53, MISIMA.

A third possible reason for the lack of patronage of Leo Paulisbo's store is that an exorbitant charge is probably levied for most commodities. Although there may be a dislike of Mr. Paulisbo there doesn't seem to be any real reason why the natives should fear him if the Administration Officers in the Misima Sub-district are doing their job.

Mr. Edsall seems to have hit on the reason why resident planters traders and missionaries know more about natives generally, than peripatetic Patrol Officers who are subject to the exigencies of the Service and their jobs particularly.

All agriculturalists are proud of their gardens and their produce however infound they may be according to our own standards. It is an excellent idea to show an interest in their works whilst on patrol in the same way that we as casual visitors to another household evince particular interest in its children or gardens.

Mr. Edsall has supplied an excellent survey of activities around the Deboyne Islands.

*Natives
Patrol*

P/A

P/A

Edsall
(A. J. Edsall),
Actg. District Officer, D.D.S. & B.A.

1187
1574
2701

1514 140
-1500
14

60
122
20
240
1/20
1500

10
30
120
1500

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

PANGATE. 16/1/50 567.
3/7/51. 573.

Year.....

G.P., Papua—1047/12.37

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
			0-1 M'h.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work		Students			Males		Females			Child		Adults					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				
PANGATE. 18/1/53.	18	16	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	3	3	5	4	10	-	2	-	2	-	10	8	44	43	130	127	6	135	3.5	124	88	173	174	541.
PANA Pangapa. 26/5/53.	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	4	15	14	1	15	3.4	14	20	14	22	74.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY = MISIMA Report No. 5 of 1952/53.

Patrol Conducted by R.M. Geelan a/ADG.

Area Patrolled ROSSEL and SUDEST Islands.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. E.W.A. Corbett

Natives clerk/interpreter and Corporal of RPC.
One personal servt.

Duration - From 11 / 6 / 1953 to 24 / 6 / 1953

Number of Days Fourteen inclusive.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services August 1952 - Sudest Is.

May 1952 - Rossel Island.

Medical ... May / 1952 - Rossel Island.

Map Reference Misima census sub-divisions 3 (part), 4 and 5 attached.

Objects of Patrol (a) Acquisition of land from native owners for lease to Catholic mission; (b) general administrative duties.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/8 1953.

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 £.....

Noted on personal file

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30/4-5.

Sub-district office,
BWAGAOIA MISIMA.

29th June 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO SUDEST, NIMOA
AND ROSSEL ISLANDS -
R.M. GEELAN a/ADO.

patrol left Station on Thursday 11th June 1953.

patrol returned to station on 24th June 1953.

personnel accompanying patrol: European: Mr. EMA Corbett.
Native: Clerk and Interpreter,
Corporal, RPU.,
Personal gervt.

Purposes of Patrol: (a) to purchase land at Nimoa Island
occupied by the Catholic Mission;
(b) general inspection of villages etc.

Last patrol to area: (a) BDS & NA: To Sudest/Nimoa: Mr. CPO
Esdale, August 1952.
To Rossel Island: Mr. a/ADO
Geelan, May 1952.
(b) PHD: Rossel Is.: (1) Mr. EMA Matthews,
May 1952, and Dr. Turner, Novem-
ber 1952.

.....

DIARY:

11th June 1953: MV "Morning Star" departed Misima at 4.00 a.m.
Arrived at NIMOA Island at 1.45 p.m. Word sent out this afternoon
that the owners of the land SOFUA would be interviewed the next
day.

12th June 1953: At Nimoa. Land acquired from the owners.

13th June 1953: At Nimoa. Land acquisition finalized.

14th June 1953: Departed/Rossel Island per "Morning Star".

Anchored at RAMBUSO (Eastern Sudest Is.) at 5.00 p.m. Went ashore
and talked with Samoan (Methodist) missionary and village people.
Mr. EMA Corbett attended a woman in childbirth.

15th June 1953: Departed RAMBUSO at 6.00 a.m. and crossed to Rossel
Passage on North side of the island. Proceeded inside the reef
to DYMAYO (GINJO) anchorage, the site of the Catholic Mission
station. Met by Mrs. Osborne senr., and Mr. R. Osborne as well
as the mission staff.

Diary Continued:

16th June 1953: Fr. Murphy, priest in charge of GINJO requested that I acquire the site of their station on behalf of the Crown. This was done - an area of approximately 20 acres being disposed of by eight Ginjo natives. Various minor (native) matters disposed of during the evening. At 9/30 p.m., Fr. Abbott and myself left by launch "Bamba" for Messrs Osborne's plantation and slipway at ABALETI (EVELATI) on the south coast. This trip, made at night on account of the need for high water, is rough and not very pleasant - it must be done in small launches because larger vessels draw far too much water. An outside passage would require a great amount of time.

17th June 1953: Arrived at ABALETI wharf at 2.45 a.m. Later in the morning, discussed various matters with Messrs. H. and R. Osborne, including the availability of marine (slipway) leases etc. at ABALETI, and other land matters. At about 12 midnight Mr. R. Osborne and self left ABALETI in the launch "panipani", to complete the circuit of the island.

18th June 1953: After calling at BAMBA and SAMAN Bay, party arrived at DOMINU village on the north coast at about 10 a.m. Later on (midday) went ashore and met the Village Constable, Councillors and people. At about 2 p.m., departed for MBUA village by launch to rendezvous with the "Morning Star" which was returning to Sudest Island from GINJO. At 4.30p. met "Morning Star" at MBUA and boarded her. Mr. EMA Corbett and Fr. Abbott were aboard.

19th June 1953: Left MBUA and proceeded to Griffen Point, on Sudest Island. Arriving at about 2.00 p.m., we were met by most of the Sudest Village Constables and Councillors. A general meeting was held in the new Mission house at Griffen Point this afternoon. At about 5.00 p.m. we left Griffen pt. for Nimoa, arriving at 8.00 p.m. Mr. EMA Corbett remained at Griffen point, preparing to patrol Sudest Island.

20th June 1953: At Nimoa. Many complaints received this day concerning activities of Leo Paulisbo of PEROKELA, Nimoa Is.

21st June 1953: Left NIMOA by "Morning Star" and proceeded to PANTAVA Village, on the southern coast of Sudest Island. Met village people and officials and discussed various matters with them. One SIGILI of PANTAVA is reputed to have caused the

high winds and storms which did such damage in April last year. His wind-making "equipment" was inspected.

22nd June 1953: Left PANTAVA and returned to MADAUA where a complaint was laid against one KIPAS BOGA, reputedly a Solomon Islands native long domiciled in this area; the usual non-payment of wages he had promised to an "employee".

23rd. June 1953: Left MADAUA and returned to NIMOA. Another series of complaints laid concerning overdue wages and overdue trochus and copra payments against one JOHN CHRISTOPHER KADIETA, a NIGAHAU (Calvados chain) "business-man".

24th June 1953.: Left NIMOA at 4.00 a.m. arriving at BWAGACIA at 11.45 a.m. Mr. Esdale reported everything in order.

.....

S U M M A R Y :

Purposes of patrol: The land occupied by the Catholic Mission Nimoa was acquired as though it had been native land ab initio. The Lands Department had advised that this course be followed, after a discrepancy in the areas formerly acquired had been discovered by Mr. PO Bunting in 1950. Advice has been sought (Misima Radiogram MIS. 382) concerning the appropriate person to pay for the economic trees on the land. A site occupied by the Catholic Mission on Rossel Island was also acquired from the native owners. (It was decided that as the "Morning Star" was proceeding to Rossel Island anyway, the opportunity of a short administrative visit should be taken.) Village inspections were carried out wherever the "Morning Star's" itinerary and timetable permitted.

Native situation: Normally stable on both Sudest and Rossel Islands.

A rumour that has been current in many Sudest villages is that shortly there will be a collection taken up from all Sudest natives - the amount of contribution is said to be £5 - and the money will be used to start a large "company" (presumably a co-operative is envisaged.) The numerous Village Constables and Councillors who met the patrol at Griffen point on our return from Rossel Island were curious to know whether this was a fact.

Native Situation continued: I enquired as to the origin of the rumour and was told in the usual vague sudest manner that it was thought to have come from "those Moturina people". (The Moturinas were once active (now passive) enemies of the Sudest Islanders, and the two groups blame each other for sorcery and most other misfortunes). The officials were told briefly what was involved in the initiation of a co-operative society; that to start properly was a matter for a Co-operatives Officer's help and guidance; and that even he would be unable to do much to help the present generation of Sudest Islanders because unfortunately they were 99% illiterate. The importance of the skills of reading and writing was emphasised and, mainly to alleviate the expressions of disappointment and distress that this statement evinced, the suggestion was made that perhaps some of them might like to try and learn to read and write - as most of the RPC detachment have been doing at Misima for the last 12 months or more. I was sure that the mission teachers and the European missionaries would do all they could to assist in an adult education drive, and I promised to mention the matter to both MSC and Methodist missionaries. The meeting was enthusiastic over this notion. Many of those present said they would like to "try-him". I noticed that, later on in the evening, Interpreter Kenneth Kaiw and Corporal Irukabu were both besieged by enquirers who wished to know principally how the Misima RPC adult education scheme was working in practice, and whether any real results had become apparent. I was unable to follow up this suggestion by further polls of village-opinion but I mentioned the matter to Rev. Fr. Twomey at Nimoa, Rev. Fr. Earl at Griffen point and to Rev. F. Kemp (Methodist Mission) on my return to Misima. All three gentlemen expressed interest in the scheme and they will follow it up with whatever village support becomes manifest.

It is very difficult to say whether this initial enthusiasm will persist. If it does, the urge to become literate may itself lead to a recognition of other "wants", the satisfaction of which could lead to the beginnings of self-development. But,

Native Situation continued: after a careful observation of Sudest society, economic stimuli etc., I feel that the incentive for any move along these lines will have to come from outside. The Sudest natives love to be ordered about, to be TOLD to do things. I have no doubt that if the Administration were to make a law, enforceable by a penal sanction, that all Sudest natives must learn to read and write, they would do so with the greatest goodwill. Left to their own volition, however, and with only occasional Administrative contact to keep interest alive, I fear that the enthusiasm will fade out.

Native Commerce, Trade etc.: Sudest Island native economic pattern is a most complicated one. There are some aspects of it which are rather unsavoury, and which would repay a more detailed investigation that has been possible up to date.

Most of the Sudest Islanders fish their own reefs for trochus, and make small quantities of copra on village plantations. These activities extend to the inhabitants of the smaller islands in the near vicinity - SABARA, JOANNET, GRASSY ISLAND, EBENAHINA, etc. About one third (or a little more) of the produce is sold to either one of two European traders (Mr. Pierce of Sudest Is., or Mr. Callanan of PANAWINA Is.) both of whom have a good name in the sub-district. The rest of the produce is marketed by the agency of two or three "foreign" native individuals, against all of whom complaints were laid during the course of the patrol by numbers of Sudest, Sabara, Mamanila and Joannet natives. The complaints all relate to non-payment of wages which were promised by one or other of these individuals to various natives in return for their services in swimming for shell or making copra; and for non-payment of monies due for copra and shell which the natives had brought in themselves for sale. In most cases, the wages promised were far and away in excess of what the employer would be capable of paying (e.g., twenty natives were "engaged" for £5 each per month - a total monthly wages bill of £100 - by an "employer" who is himself in debt to another of the three individuals to the tune of some £140.) This frenzy of employment has been conducted without benefit of registration under the NLO, none of the prescribed returns have been furnished and the trading and shelling

Native Commerce Continued: **HAVE IN ALL CASES BEEN CARRIED ON** without permits. This would not be of such importance, perhaps, in cases where the total volume of trade was small; but one of the natives so engaged has shipped over £400 worth of trochus shell to Samarai in the last month, besides having instituted trading activities at three separate places in the sub-district,; against the will of the natives, in one instance. I do not know what these three people are using as capital, but I suspect that contributions from the gullible Sudest Islanders and from other people in the Calvados Chain have been solicited - there have been no returns, dividends, etc.

I would say that two of the three people concerned are in the category "more fool than knave". I have not much sympathy for the people who have ~~been~~ allowed themselves to be fooled by glib promises. But many of them have laid complaints - justifiable ones - although at an earlier stage in the proceedings they have expressed themselves unwilling to do so. I think that this unwillingness was brought about by their almost complete dependance upon one or other of the three native traders to whom they had entrusted their money and their marketable goods - this sort of economic dependence (for money and consumer-goods, if not for actual food) appears as the motive in almost all of the cases brought to my notice during the patrol. That ignorant natives should be dependent to this extent upon three people whose motives are doubtful, to say the least, is definitely no good thing. I do not think that there is much chance ~~that~~ most of the claims for payment for services rendered or goods sold will be satisfied - ~~exists~~ no record/of any agreement as to prices to be paid etc. - and the least that can be done seems to be to try and place this hitherto uncontrolled trading on some sort of legal basis, for a start. Then when things are organized along those lines, attention can be paid to matters of agreements, properly registered, for the sale and purchase of native commodities, satisfactory prices, prompt settlement of accounts and so on. If the present position were allowed to continue unchecked, an unimaginable chaos would surely result. At present, the complete ramifications of the

trading activities of the three principals are unknown to me. It is a matter for deep regret that an earlier investigation into these happenings has been impossible - the secret of efficient administration in this Sub-district remains inevitably connected with a reliable means of sea transport - but at least a start can now be made towards regularizing the position as far as possible. As regards the monies owed to various natives by these three people: some of it has already been repaid, and efforts will be made to secure payment of the balance as soon as possible.

Law and Order: No serious offences were reported to me on Rossel Island - an alleged adultery charge was withdrawn by the husband. Three cases of adultery were brought to the Court for Native matters sitting at Nimoa Island. In one case the complainant preferred charges against his wife as well as against the male adulterer.

Complaints concerning non-payment of monies due have been mentioned above.

Villages: The patrol did not have the opportunity to visit all Rossel or Sudest Island villages but those seen seemed to be in quite fair condition as regards the standards of housing, healthiness of situation and so on.

Gardens: Rossel Island gardens are of the usual type - a man and his wife will clear and plant about an acre and a half at a time. Sweet potato, taro and manioc are the staples. Bananas are grown. Most of the hamlets on the southern coast have sago plantations; a few villages on the north side have sago. There is apparently not a great deal of wild game on the island. Fish seem to be plentiful and a feature of Rossel diet is the giant clam, of which myriads are found on the reefs offshore. Some few months ago the Rossel habit of dumping their emptied clam-shells in huge mounds in one, or one and a half fathoms of water off the mouths of small creeks formed a serious menace to the navigation of small launches around the Rossel coast - Messrs. Osborne's launch and that of the Catholic Mission were both damaged as a result of collisions with such piles of shell. The reason for so disposing of them is not known.

gardens continued: Sudest Islanders live mainly on sago, although the elder married men make gardens of somewhat inferior size to the usual Misima sub-district size. Some village elders as well as the Tongan missionary Isipeli Hau'ofa at RAMBUSO asked me to punish those younger men who habitually neglect to make gardens for themselves or their wives. I did what I could to point out to the culprits the folly of this sort of thing - I hope they take notice of what was said.

No evidence of shortages ^{or of malnutrition} was seen in either place.

MR. EMA Corbett will be able to discuss this with greater authority upon the completion of his patrol.

Village Officials: Village Constables seem to be of an average fair standard. Many Councillors did not fully realize the significance of their positions as representatives of the village people - nor did the people seem to understand that it was their privilege and their duty to elect their councillors. Native clerk Kenneth Kaiw spoke to the natives in several villages on this subject, and, if they still have but an imperfect understanding of the matter, then at least they have been given something to think about and to discuss;

Health and Sanitation: Appears to be normally good. Villages - with the notable exception of one on Grassy Island near Nimoa - are in fairly healthy surroundings - the Grassy Island village is infested with mosquitoes and there seems to be a fairly high incidence of filaria, but there is no acceptable alternative site unless the natives are moved off the island altogether. This they are most unwilling to do - Mr. Allen in 1951 tried to interest them in another island nearby but they refused point blank to have anything to do with the scheme. Mr. Corbett's report will supply the necessary information.

Census: Not every village book was checked - the patrol had to conform to the "morning start" timetable - but individual village births and deaths were recorded. It is interesting to note that in the early '20s, the population of Sudest Island was about 2,100. Now it is barely 1,600. This information was gained from the Catholic Mission, Nimca. The Mission has no figures

Census continued: for Rossel Island, but Fr. Murphy's opinion is that a similar decline is in process there.

Conclusion: The patrol was of all too short duration. Many extremely interesting facets of native policy and - in particular - local economy had perforce to be neglected. The fact that their existence is now recognized may be some small assistance. Future visits at as frequent intervals as possible, for about twelve months, should do much towards restoring the "balance of power", particularly on Sudest Island.

[Handwritten Signature]
a/ADO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

patrol report No. /52-53.

REPORT ON MEMBER OF R.P. & N.G.P.F. ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

Reg. No. 1003 Cpl. IRUKABU: An old hand, who joined the Constabulary in 1934. Is a reasonably good disciplinarian and uses a quiet and firm manner with village people, with whom he is a favourite, having much of their confidence.

Confidence

[Signature]
a/ADO.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

35/6/200

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 30-1-5/200

MEMORANDUM-

HEADQUARTERS
District
MILNE BAY DIVISION
SAMARAI.



8th August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT MISIMA NO.5 - 52/53.

Mr. Geelan's report is submitted herewith.

Diary 16.6.53. The area purchased was 20 acres and the purchase was under Sec. 36, which limits Mission leases to 5 acres. Father Copas will be contacted and it is thought possibly he will change the original application to 5 acres and submit a new application for an agricultural lease to cover the 15 acres.

Native Situation pages 3 & 4. The rumours about the £5 for the formation of a co-operative could only have come from Milne Bay. The rumour is still persistent in the Esa'ala Sub-District.

Native Commerce pages 5, 6 & 7. The A.D.C. seems to have the situation in hand.

In general, an interesting report. When both the "Huon" and "Managuna" are in good order one of them will be sent to MISIMA for patrol use.

D.F.M. Rutledge
(D.F.M. Rutledge)
a/District Commissioner.

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

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the number 1187 and various illegible scribbles.

19th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

Subject: Patrol Report MISIMA. N. 5-52/53.

The report makes it clear that Mr. Geelan is showing a fine interest in some real administration.

The Rossel, Sudest and Galvades Chain peoples have not had much administration pressure for decades except for an intensive phase, under N.M.G.A.U, which should have convinced them that they were better off without it.

From the Report, it would appear that the Christian Missions may be able to sustain interest in adult education classes that the Officers initiative on Misima has engendered.

If the business men persist, after due warning, in their efforts to get rich quickly at the expense of their less enlightened brethren, they could be discouraged to an extent by the application of Part III of the Native Regulations. In addition, they are liable as "employers" under the Native Labour Ordinance and as "Traders" under the Trading with Natives Ordinance.

The people in the area patrolled seem to be able to get along happily without having to worry much about pressurised acculturation.

(S. R. Jones)
Director, D.O.S. & N.A.

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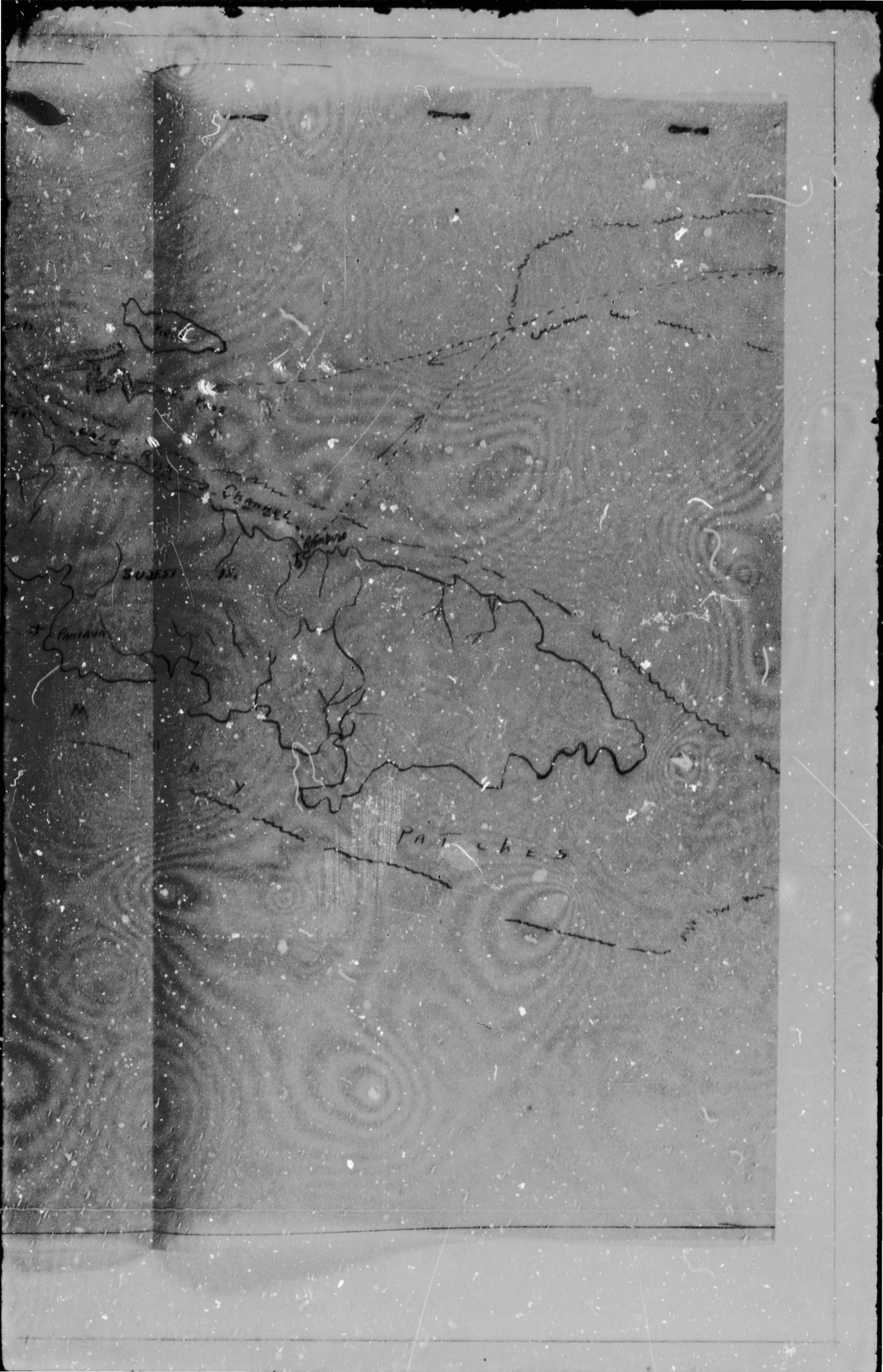
PATROL No 5 of 1952/53

NIMOA, ROSSET & SUVA IS.

ROUTE:

SCALE: 4 MILES: 1 INCH

[Signature]
1/2/53



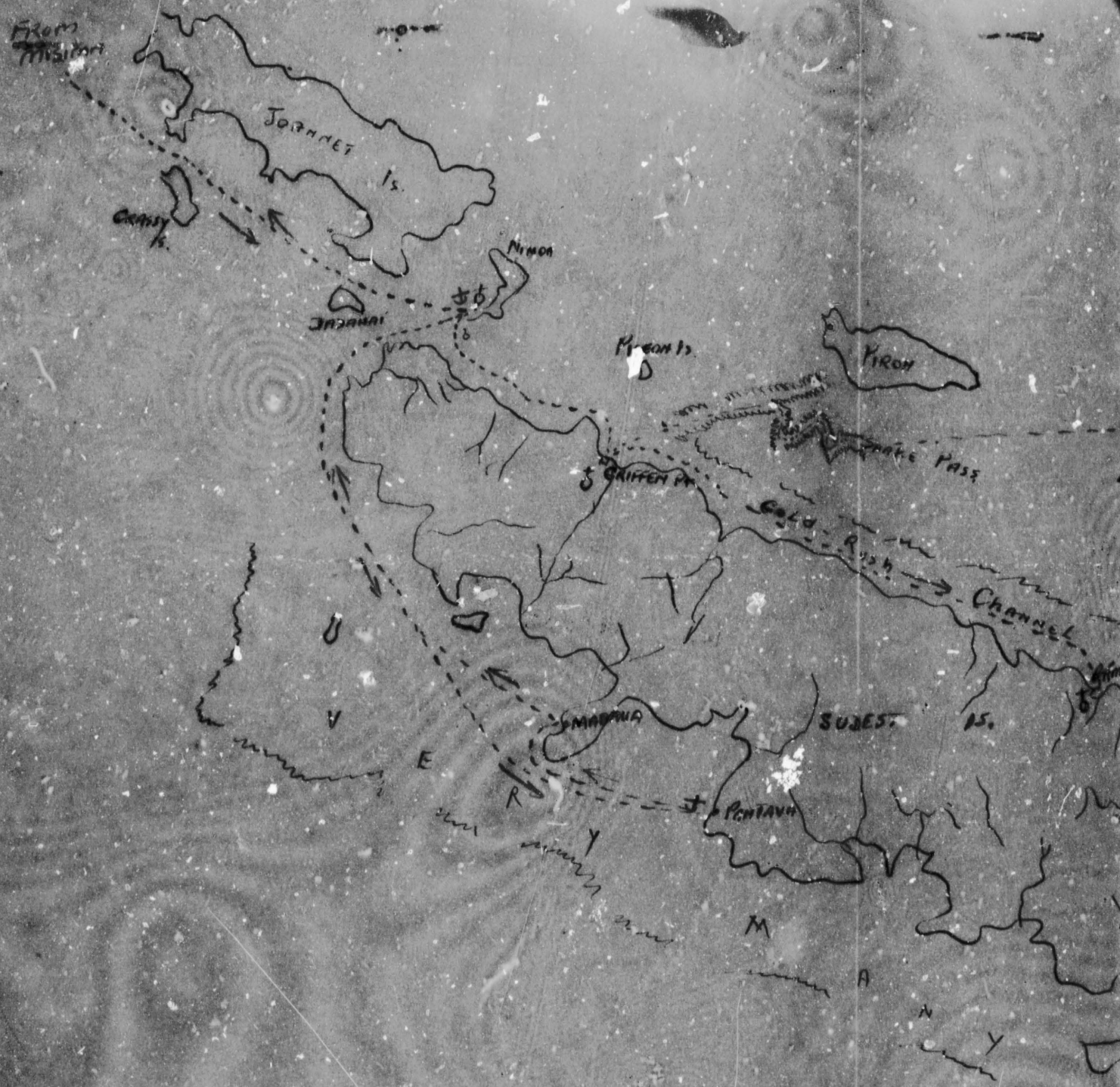
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1 OF 52/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KULOMADAU PATROL POST,
WOODLARK Is.,
MISIMA Sub-district,
MILNE BAY DIVISION.
1st. August, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay Division,
SAMARAI.

HEADING: PATROL REPORT No. I of 52/53.

Report of patrol to: IWA ISLAND.

Officer conducting patrol: D. P. O'Sullivan P.O.

Area patrolled: IWA ISLAND.

Objects of patrol: (a) Census.
(b) Medical Survey.
(c) Routine Administration Patrol.

Duration of patrol: 15th. to the 31st. July, 1952.

Total No. days on patrol = 16.

Personnel accompanying: Dr. Turner, P.H.D.
Olive, Native nurse, P.H.D.
Laini, N.M.O. P.H.D.
L/Cpl. Dadae, R.P.C.
Constable Popora-Bohutepa, R.P.C.
Constable Bwieba-Boma, R.P.C.

THE Island was last visited by Mr. Geelan A.D.O. on
the 28th. March, 1952.

INTRODUCTION: Since 1945 IWA Island has been visited six times, but none for more than one day.

Unfortunately, I had no knowledge of the people or their customs prior to this patrol, and in my perplexity thought it best to keep suggestions to a minimum, and deal only with the few subjects that needed immediate attention.

DIARY:

- Tuesday, 15/7/52. Left Kwaipan Bay at 0730 hrs. aboard the M.V. "Hekaha" and after a smooth passage arrived GAWA Is. at 1420 hrs. Anchored in the lee of the island and went ashore. Visited all hamlets, but was unable to get any labourers for Misima. Returned to the boat.
- Wednesday, 16/7/52. Departed GAWA Is. 0600 hrs. Passed Kwaiawata Is. at 0645 hrs. Arrived IWA Is. 0915 hrs. Went ashore to inspect water supply, barely enough for requirements but decided to stay. Found twenty labourers willing to go to Misima. Afternoon, arranged portage of gear to Rest House.
- Thursday, 17/7/52. At 0630 hrs. checked labourers for Kwagaia. They then left by M.V. "Hekaha" direct for Misima. Morning spent taking census of WOPUROU village. People received instructions re. collection and examination of their faces from Dr. Turner.
- Friday, 18/7/52. Went to WOPUROU village and chose three sites for latrines. Then went to BULAI village and took census. 1330 hrs. began census of OBOMATU village. Returned to Rest House at 1615 hrs.
- Saturday, 19/7/52. Completed census of OBOMATU.
- Sunday, 20/7/52. Day observed.

- Monday, 21/7/52. Spent day inspecting all houses, gardens, etcetera.
- Tuesday, 22/7/52. Inspected water supply, roads, and canoes.
- Wednesday, 23/7/52. Supervised digging of pit-latrines.
- Thursday, 24/7/52. Rechecked census of WOPUROU village.
- Friday, 25/7/52. Rechecked census of OBOMATU and LULAI villages.
- Saturday, 26/7/52. Inspected progress of pit-latrines. Visited all hamlets.
- Sunday, 27/7/52. Day Observed.
- Monday, 28/7/52. At a general meeting, discussed plantations and the granting of credit to natives by traders. Visited Mission School.
- Tuesday, 29/7/52. Supervised the covering of the pit-latrines.
- Wednesday, 30/7/52. After a meeting of village Elders three new cemeteries were chosen. Areas inspected and marked out. M.V. "Hekaha" arrived. Held meeting of Village Councillors and reminded them of their duties etcetera. Patrol equipment loaded aboard the "Hekaha". Departed IWA 2200 hrs.
- Thursday, 31/7/52. After very rough trip arrived Kwaipan Bay at 01100 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The people of IWA Island appear to be happy, orderly, and most industrious.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.): On several occasions young women were seen carrying knives at night. No notice was taken until one evening my personal servant told me he came across a group of young men armed with spears, tomahawks, and knives. This was later verified.

Interpreter MOI-MOI, a Woodlark Islander, said that the same custom was practised on GAWA Island, but was stopped by Government Officers many years ago.

It was then explained to the Councillors and people that the continuance of such a practice would only lead to unnecessary injury among themselves, and if not stopped of their own accord the offenders would be punished.

No complaints were received, and enquiries by radio to Misima revealed that no complaints had been received for many years past. This tends to show that no serious trouble arose from the above practices.

Constant enquiries as to the reason behind such practices only revealed that they pertained to the sexual life of the people.

Since this patrol I have read in Malinowski's work "The Sexual Life Of Savages in North-Western Melanesia" where he says, "kimali, the erotic approach scratching, which symbolizes the erotic approach, as does kissing with us. It is a general rule in all districts of the Trobriands that, when a boy and girl are strongly attracted to each other, and especially before their passion is satisfied, the girl is allowed to inflict considerable bodily pain on her lover by scratching, beating, thrashing, or even wounding with a sharp instrument." He goes on to say that, "Women, who were expected on such occasions to be much more forward than usual, would pass from teasing to scratching, and attack the boys with mussel-shells and bamboo-knives, or with a piece of obsidian or a small sharp axe. A boy was allowed to run away, and would do so if his assailant were not attractive to him. But it was a sign of manliness and a proof of success to be properly slashed about." Though Malinowski is here speaking of Trobriand customs, I have quoted him because judging from observations, and from what I have read, there seems to be a close link between the Trobriands and IWA.

From native sources I learned that the men

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.):

armed themselves at night to protect their womenfolk against visiting natives, particularly at sail-about time.

If these reasons are true in their application to IWA Island, and as no trouble arises from the custom I doubt that I did right in ordering them to discontinue the practice.

Ex-V.C. MAGORO said he was concerned about the number of young men purchasing articles on credit from visiting traders from the Trobriands. I interviewed a number of the men concerned, and found that they were, on the average, in debt for about seven shillings. I have since written to the A.D.O. Bwagaoia on the subject.

COURTS:

No Courts of Native Matters were held.

One minor dispute over garden land was settled out of Court to the satisfaction of both parties.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

A rich, dark, and well watered top-soil, varying in depth to about four feet covers the plateau. In the natives own words, the ground is good, and plants and trees grow quickly.

Most of the food crops grown are not indigenous, but were brought to IWA from Misima, Woodlark, and Losuia by the menfolk returning from their Kula voyages.

Almost all hamlets have their own orange and banana groves. The people say the original seeds and suckers were brought from Losuia. Trees of both varieties are healthy and yield large crops.

Since the war the people have been growing areca palms from seed brought from Misima and Woodlark Islands. Today numerous picturesque groves of this palm are to be seen throughout the Island.

Though there is no evidence to show that paw-paw and breadfruit are not indigenous, they may have been brought there long ago. Both types of trees appear to bear and grow well.

Plenty of sugar-cane of the purple and green varieties is to be seen growing in small clumps scattered in and around the hamlets.

Root-crops such as taro, yam, taitu, tapioca, and sweet-potato are plentiful.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Cont.):GARDENS:

The layout of the small garden plots within the hamlets vary from place to place, though the larger root-crop gardens outside the hamlets are more or less uniform.

Within the hamlets, small fenced areas devoted to the growing of scented plants, and others containing tapioca, sugar-cane, bananas, and paw-paws, are to be seen.

Then there are the breadfruit, paw-paw, and orange trees, which are grown around the houses, and provide shade for the living area. Surrounding the hamlets are groves of areca palms, banana and a few orange trees.

Beyond this border the main root-crop gardens are usually found. Being owned by individual families they are not very big, but the total area under cultivation is quite large and closely planted. Separate gardens are now being readied for the planting of yams and taitu.

PLANTATIONS:

There are two coco-nut plantations on the island; one on the plateau belonging to the BULAI and WOPUROU PEOPLE; the other along the South-East shore belonging to the OBOMATU people. All palms are tall, and are teeming with nuts.

The people were asked to clean their plantations when they had finished planting their new yam gardens.

LIVESTOCK:

Judging from what were seen there are no more than a dozen pigs on the Island.

POULTRY:

The people have sufficient fowls for their own needs, and many of them are good layers.

FISHING:

Fish is the IWA peoples main source of protein. Both net and spear are used for fishing.

The ^{nets} are of strong twine made from the silk-like fibres of the pandanus leaf.

Spears seen by the writer did not have barbs; to this is attributed the loss of many fish. The spear is propelled by stretching a piece of rubber, attached to the end of the spear, along the shaft then releasing.

WATER SUPPLY:

Fresh water on IWA is precious.

Some years ago Mr. C.F. Cowley D.O. brought a 1000 gallon tank to the Island, but it is now in need of paint and repairs. The lack of a suitable roof necessitated the erection of a small catchment of five sheets of corrugated iron; despite a good rain-fall it is most inadequate.

In many hamlets 44 gallon drums are used to collect rain water. Most of these were only about a quarter full, and in some cases the water was unfit to drink.

The only other drinkable water is to be found at the base of the coral cliffs in an approximately N.W.E. direction from the N.W. beach. The supply is meagre, consisting for the most part, of drips from stalactites which are caught in water bottles when needed. Further on in a small cave the best supply is to be found, but it is drinkable only at low tide; even then it is brackish.

HEALTH:

Dr. Turner, a Native Nurse, and a Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and carried out a thorough medical examination of the entire population.

Following the census recheck the nurse spoke to the female population on child welfare.

LATRINES:

Prior to the patrol the people simply went into the bush for their excretions.

During the patrol stay on the Island eight good pit-latrines were dug. More are needed but the solid coral bed about three or four feet below the surface made digging difficult and slow. For this reason several others were abandoned. Orders were left for the construction of more latrines after the people had planted their yam gardens. These will be inspected in November, when it is hoped the writer will be able to revisit the Island.

EDUCATION:

A Native Teacher of the Methodist Mission is stationed on the Island. He is conducting a school and appears to be giving the children a good grounding in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic.

At the time of the patrol there were eighty-two youngsters on the roll, most of whom attended school regularly.

I approached the Councillors and asked them to help the Mission Teacher by encouraging the small children to take advantage of the school put there for them.

ROADS:

All roads on the plateau connecting the villages are wide and clean.

From the North-West beach a native ladder must first be climbed before beginning the upward climb to the table-land 400 feet above. The path up zigzags its way between jutting heads of coral. About half way it crosses a wide terrace; from here it rises in three steps to the plateau. This track is important as it leads to the peoples main source of water.

A steep and rugged native pad is the only way to the plateau from the anchorage used during the North-West season.

VILLAGES:

All villages are kept clean and tidy. Almost every morning about 6 A.M. the womenfolk begin sweeping up all the leaves and rubbish around their houses; this they gather and burn, or put into small piles. Interpreter MOI tells me that it is part of their everyday routine.

After sweeping, ashes are often spread over the ground to keep flies away.

It was interesting to note that the heaps of rubbish mentioned above were put in certain places to prevent gullying erosion; also that the people have adopted the measure of pegging saplings and scrap wood across any sloping ground to check sheet erosion. Deposition of sediment due to the latter method has resulted in slightly stepped ground in some places.

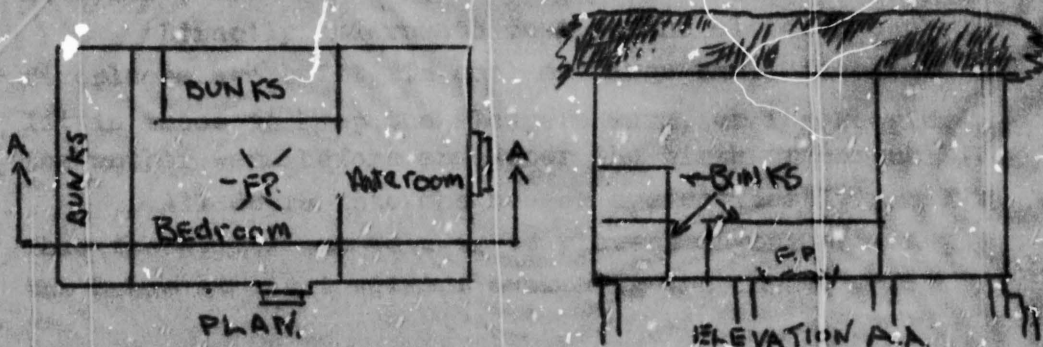
HOUSES:

The village unit consists of a house, kitchen, yam-house, and occasionally a garden shed.

Walls and roofs of most buildings are covered with platted coconut palm leaf. Pandanus leaves are sometimes used for roofing.

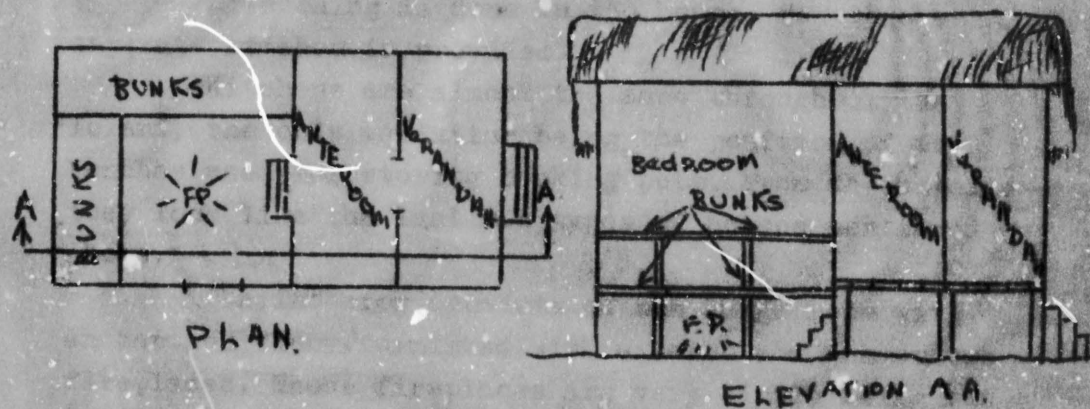
Four types of houses were seen on the Island. The most elaborate of these is the house wholly elevated on wooden piers. The interior is divided into anteroom and bedroom. Furnishings in the latter consisted of elevated bunks and a fireplace.

This house is illustrated below.



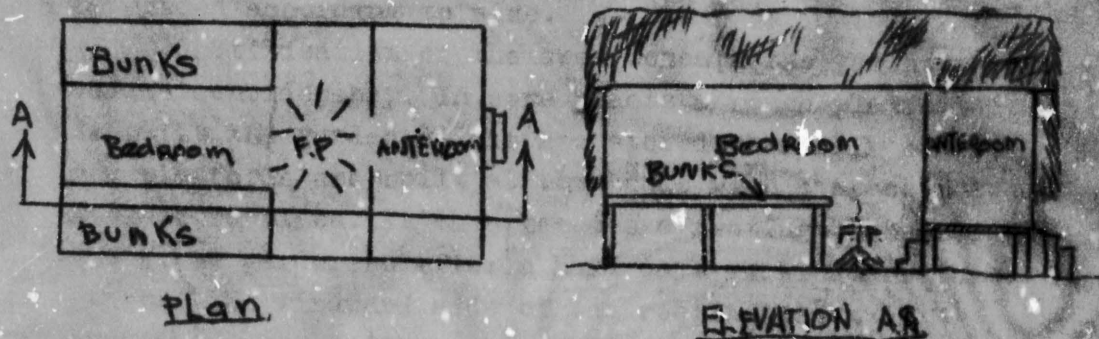
HOUSES (Cont.)

Next is the semi-elevated house. The interior of this house is divided in two; the front elevated half is again divided into verandah and anteroom; at the rear is the bedroom which has a hard earthen floor, and is furnished with elevated bunks and fireplaces.



Thirdly there is the house which is divided into anteroom and bedroom, but here the anteroom is much smaller and only slightly elevated.

The outside walls are low, and are almost hidden by the overhanging eaves which nearly reach the ground. Indeed in some houses the eaves form the side walls.



The last type is similar in design to the previous house except that the elevated section of the anteroom is divided in two, and a space is left for a passage or fireplace. The elevated area then forms two large benches.

In most houses a ceiling has been built over portion of the bedroom, and ~~and~~ on this baskets, fishing nets, and other valuables are stored.

Directly underneath most of the elevated bunks fireplaces are built. On cool evenings small fires are lit in these to keep the sleepers warm, or for keeping the mother warm before and after the birth of her child.

All doors into the houses are noticeably narrow. This the writer was told is to prevent anyone entering the house at night without awakening the inhabitants.

HOUSES (Cont.)

The third and fourth types of houses are of the design most commonly adopted by the IWA people.

Although the ground forms most of the floor area the elevated bunks and anteroom make living conditions dry and reasonably healthy.

Kitchens:

No cooking is done in the house, for this a separate kitchen is provided.

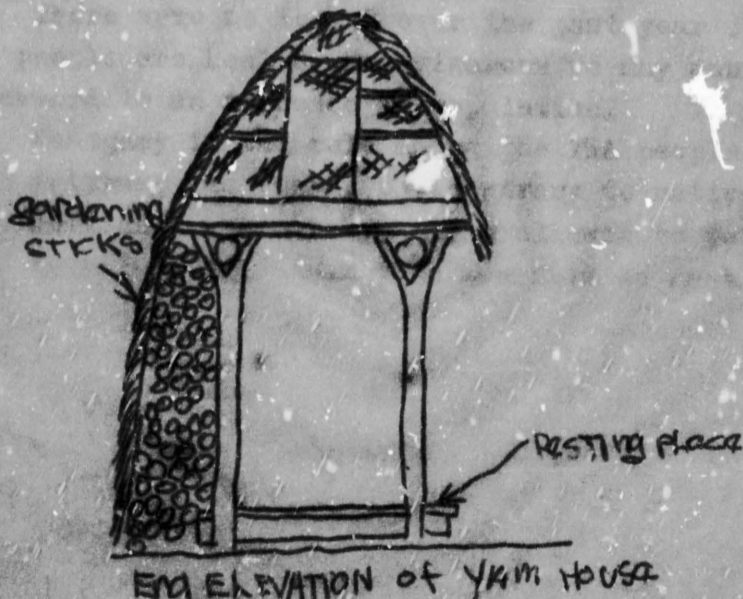
Kitchens are almost the same throughout the Island, the only variation being the position of the benches used for storing cooking pots. From the outside they look like the last two types of houses mentioned above.

The interior consists of one large room with an earthen floor, furnished with a bench and one or two fireplaces. These fireplaces are very simple being but shallow holes filled with pieces of coral upon which the fire is built.

Yam Houses:

These are built high off the ground on four strong corner posts. At one end is a small door. The floor is divided into squares in which yams appear to be graded according to size.

Utilisation of the area beneath the yam house varies considerably. In some places a rough platform is built and garden sticks are stored there. In others, low platforms are built at both ends with a space between for a fire-place. It then becomes a resting place for the tired gardeners after a hard days work. Where this is done, the windward side of the resting place is sometimes closed in by extending that side of the yam house roof to the ground. Gardening sticks are then stored between the extended eave and the two corner posts, or in a separate garden shed.



HOUSES (Cont.)REST HOUSE:

Considering the few visits that are paid to the island are little encouragement to maintain a Rest House the present house is Quite good.

CEMETERIES:

At a meeting of old men three new sites were decided on; KOVIDONA, TUNEYA, and ORPURAPURA. These areas were inspected. Orders were left that they were to be cleared and their borders marked with flowers.

CENSUS:

The only census figures available here are those taken by Mr. G.P. Hardy A/A.D.O. on the 12/4/45. According to remarks in an old Village Constable's Register the totals of this census were as follows:

MALE ADULTS	FEMALE ADULTS	MALE CHILDREN	FEMALE CHILDREN	TOTAL
120	117	85	55	377

Since that time several census counts have been taken, but the census books were so dilapidated that there was some doubt as to the true population of IWA.

The compiling of an entirely new census was needed. This was done and new census books were made out. To make doubly sure of its correctness a recheck was made some days later. For census purposes the population was divided into three village groups: WOPUROU, OBOMATU, and BULAI.

When the figures recorded in the Village Population Register on the inside cover are compared with those of Mr. G.P. Hardy above, it will be found that there has been a population decrease of seventeen over the past seven years. Even so, I don't think there is any cause for alarm as this decline may be partially due to emigrations.

There were no deaths over the past year, and as the people are healthy and vigorous we may confidently look forward to an increase in population.

Monogamy is the rule among the IWA people. One case of polygamy was found, but contrary to native custom in the Trobriands where polygamy is allowed to people of high rank Iwas told that this man held no rank whatsoever.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

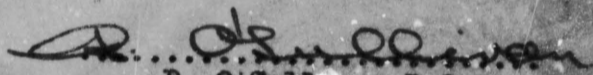
While on the Island I noted many aspects of the social life of the people. What I learned, both by observation and enquiries of the more important aspects, namely dancing, pregnancy robes, confinement before and after child birth, dress, orgiastic festivals and love making, houses, and marriage, I have since found corresponds with Malinowski's recordings in his book "The Sexual Life Of Savages". Because of this I think any Officer working in the area may safely use and be guided by the above work when dealing ^{with} these people.

MAP REFERENCE:

The approximate position of IWA Island is (8° 41' S. 151° 42' E.)

CONCLUSION:

The people of IWA Island are healthy and industrious continually adding to their own prosperity.


P. O. Sullivan P.C.

ACCOMPANYING PATROL to IWA Is. - July 1952. = 16 days.

L/Cpl. DADAE 1275 Intelligent, and a good worker. An excellent N.C.O. and worthy of promotion.

Const. POPORA-BOHUTEPA 7590. Sensitive, young, and intelligent. With proper handling should develop into a fine policeman. Conduct on this patrol, good.

Const. BOLEBA-BOOMA ? A good worker with a bent towards practical building. Conduct on this patrol fair.

P. O'Sullivan
P. O'Sullivan P.O.

1187
7814
270:

874
500
10
20

60
212
125
720
320
20
241
270
122
600
26
300
130
1000

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

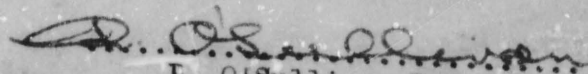
File: KUL.30/3-22/52.
WOODLARK Is.,
MISIMA Sub-district,
MILNE BAY DIVISION.
11th. November, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay Division,
SAMARAI.

WOODLARK PATROL REPORT No. I of 52/53.

The abovementioned report is forwarded in quadruplicate to you direct as per. radioed instruction from the A/A.D.O. Bwagaia.

The submission of this report was unavoidably delayed while awaiting delivery of the necessary paper from Port Moresby. See my radio KUL.55.


F. O'Sullivan P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

346/185

MJH:SNM

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 20/17-117

HEADQUARTERS,
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM—

29th November, 1952.

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

WOODLARK PATROL REPORT NO.1. of 52/53.

An interesting report on what must be an interesting
and unique group of people, isolated as they are.

The question of whether it was wise to remove 20
young men from this small community to Misima, could be
debated, but if not kept too long at Misima no great harm
will be done.

The young IWAN certainly undergoes a unique courtship.

The Patrol Officer should make enquiries and ascertain
who is giving credit to these people.

A further supply of 40 gallon drums may help out in
the freshwater problems.

(M.J. Healy)
District Commissioner.

c.c.A.D.O. Bwagaia,
c.c.O.I.C. Woodlark Is.

30-6-185

9th March 1952

The District Commissioner,
P.O. Box 200,
Dunedin

REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF 1st FEB 1952

Thank you for your letter of the 1st Feb 1952 regarding the matter of the proposed extension of the Dunedin Harbour Bridge. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.

The matter is still under consideration and I will advise you as soon as a final decision has been reached.

I am sure you will understand the need for this extension and I am sure that the Government will be able to find the necessary funds to carry out the project.

I am sure that you will be pleased to hear that the Government has agreed to contribute towards the cost of the extension.

I am sure that you will be pleased to hear that the Government has agreed to contribute towards the cost of the extension.

A.A.P.
(A.A. Roberts)
Assistant

Rj

P.111

WOOD LAKE

2 OF 52/53.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KULUMADAU PATROL POST,
WOODLARK Is.,
MISIMA Sub-district,
MILNE BAY DIVISION.
25th SEPTEMBER, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay Division,
SAMARAI.

HEADING. PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 52/53.

Report of patrol to: WOODLARK and MADAU ISLANDS.
OFFICER conducting patrol: D. P. O'Sullivan P.O.
Area patrolled: WOODLARK and MADAU ISLANDS.
Objects of patrol: (a) Census.
(b) Medical Survey.
(c) Survey of existing conditions
in all Villages.
Duration of patrol: Between the 4th. ^{August} and the 24th.
September, 1952.
Total no. days on patrol = 25.
Personnel accompanying: Dr. Turner P.H.D.
Olive, Native Nurse, P.H.D.
Laimi, N.M.O., P.H.D.
Constable Aruo-Orotu, R.P.C.
Constable Eiapi-Obumati, R.P.C.

The last patrol of the area was conducted by
Mr. W. D. Allen A/A.D.O. between the 9th. of September and
the 2nd. of October, 1951.

INTRODUCTION.

It is not intended to recount the poor plight of the Murua people as this has been sufficiently emphasised in past patrol reports of Woodlark Island.

The above mentioned objects of this patrol are aimed at discovering the underlying causes of present conditions, and at determining the best method of coping with them.

As this is the writers first patrol of the area, information recorded under the third object of this patrol may have been influenced incorrectly by first impressions, for this reason it will be presented briefly in this report.

DIARY:

- Monday 4/8/52. Left Kulumadau 1705 hrs., arrived at Bonivat 2040 hrs. Stayed night with Mr. Dawkins.
- Tuesday 5/8/52. Departed Bonivat 0810 hrs. for Thompsons Creek. From there the patrol proceeded in five canoes to LOWADOGA where it arrived at 1300 hrs. Thence walked to GUASOPA arriving at 1700 hrs. Stores were brought from LOWADOGA to GUASOPA by canoe.
- Wednesday 6/8/52. At GUASOPA. Inspected airfield, roads, etcetra.
- Thursday 7/8/52. Left GUASOPA 0800 hrs. and walked across peninsula to KILEWA. From there in six canoes the patrol proceeded to KAVATANA arriving at 01030 hrs. At 1300 hrs. began census of KAVATANA and UNGANAM. Late in afternoon visited wells and three gardens.
- Friday 8/8/52. Inspected all gardens, houses, etcetera. Afternoon by canoe to UNGANAM, inspected village, gardens, water hole etcetera. Returned to KAVATANA at 1630 hrs.
- Saturday 9/8/52. Departed KAVATANA 0830 hrs. Arrived KILEWA 01035 hrs. 01100 hrs. visited new village site MATETA. Returned to KILEWA 01245 hrs. Arrived Rest House GUASOPA 1330 hrs.

- Sunday 10/8/52. Day Observed.
- Monday 11/8/52. At GUASOPA. Took census of KILEWA and GUASOPA during morning. During afternoon took census of BOMASEA and WAIVATA.
- Tuesday 12/8/52. At GUASOPA. Left Rest House at 0800hrs. and inspected village, gardens, etcetera of BOMASEA and WAIVATA. Returned to Rest House at 12 noon.
Between 1300 and 1630 hrs. inspected village, gardens, etcetera of GUASOPA and KILEWA.
- Wednesday 13/8/52. Supervised the dumping of live shells in GUASOPA Harbour. 0935 hrs. departed GUASOPA for WAPUNUNU where we arrived at 01035 hrs. During afternoon met Village Officials of WABUNUNU, UNAMATANA, and OVIAI Island.
- Thursday 14/8/52. Spent morning taking census of UNAMATANA, WABUNUNU, and OVIAI Is.
Afternoon spent on OVIAI Is. inspecting village, water-hole, and gardens.
- Friday 15/8/52. Inspected gardens, water-hole, and village of WABUNUNU during morning.
1300 hrs. left for UNAMATANA and inspected gardens, village, etcetera. Returned to Rest House WABUNUNU at 1700 hrs.
- Saturday 16/8/52. Rechecked WABUNUNU census. 0900hrs. left WABUNUNU for UNAMATANA, from there by canoe to LOWADOGA where water-hole, village and gardens were inspected.
01215 hrs. set out from LOWADOGA by canoe for MAPAS arriving Rest House MAPAS at 1400 hrs. Inspected village, water supply, and gardens.
- Sunday 17/8/52. (This morning Dr. Turner received a radiogram requesting his services at MISIMA. He was anxious, and wished to have a radio conversation with Mr. Geelan A/A.D.C. Bwagacia, so we decided to finish our work at MAPAS and return to KULUMADAU.)
During morning took census of LOWADOGA and MAPAS.
12 noon left MAPAS by canoe for THOMPSONS Creek. Arrived KULUMADAU 1715 hrs.

- Monday 8/9/52. Left Station 0900 hrs. Left wharf Kwaipan Bay 01020 hrs. by canoe arriving BOAGIS at 1500 hrs. Inspected village and water-hole.
- Tuesday 9/9/52. 0800 hrs. began census of BOAGIS. 01000 hrs. Inspected gardens and area around village. During afternoon inspected plantation and discussed with Village Officials future plans for new gardens.
- Wednesday 10/9/52. Left BOAGIS 0800 hrs. arriving MADAU 01030 hrs. Inspected Hospital and hamlets. Took census during afternoon.
- Thursday 11/9/52. At MADAU. 0745 hrs. began inspection of water-holes, gardens, and latrines. Returned to Rest House 01030 hrs. Discussed future plans with Councillors. Left MADAU 1330 hrs., arriving MUNIVEO Rest House at 1600 hrs.
- Friday 12/9/52. At MUNIVEO. Began census at 0830 hrs. 01030 hrs. Inspected hamlets and water-hole. During afternoon inspected gardens.
- Saturday 13/9/52. Inspected hamlet and gardens of V.C. MISCOLOSA.
- Sunday 14/9/52. South East wind abated. Left MUNIVEO 0745 hrs. by large canoe for KORABADUA. Arrived 1245 hrs.
- Monday 15/9/52. At KORABADUA. 0730 hrs. took census and inspected village. 0845 hrs. left by small canoe arriving KAUWAI at 01145 hrs. took census, inspected village. Thence by road to KWATAWATA Ptl. arriving 1400 hrs. Left Ptl. at 1535 hrs. in small canoe for Kwaipan Bay. Arrived wharf 1910 hrs. Arrived KULUMADAU 2010 hrs.
- Friday 19/9/52. Left KULUMADAU 0800 hrs. to visit KROPAN Village. Inspected proposed new village site, water-hole and village. Took census. Left KROPAN At 01300 hrs. and returned to KULUMADAU.
- Monday 22/9/52. Departed KULUMADAU 1220 hrs. for KAURAI Arriving there at 1530 hrs. Inspected village.

Tuesday 23/9/52. At KAURAI. 0810 hrs. began census. 0945 hrs. left village to inspect gardens and water supply. Returned to village at 1450 hrs.

Received note that M.V. "Mekaha" was due Kwaipan Bay on the 24th.

Left KAURAI for DIKOIAS arriving there at 1745 hrs.

Wednesday 24/9/52. 0800 hrs. began census of DIKOIAS. 12 noon left village to inspect gardens; continued on to KULUMADAU where patrol arrived at 1400 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS;

Europeans, resident on the Island for many years have said that the Murua will rarely be of any trouble. Since my arrival at Woodlark last May there have been but two Court Cases, both under Section 84(I) N.R.O.; both offences were committed before my arrival.

During this patrol I was impressed by the orderliness of the Woodlark people.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The large number of natives making sago in the MUNIAI prompted me to enquire as to the food position in their villages. They said that their old gardens had finished and that they now had no food other than sago.

In many of the villages the gardens are scattered over a large area, and often took a half day or more to inspect. For the most part, I was quite pleased with the new gardens until it was learned that they are about the same size as those of the previous year.

After each inspection the Councillors were told of my impressions, and urged to make larger gardens for their our and their peoples good.

Fishing:

Off'shore reefs abound with fish, lobster, crab, and turtle.

Quite often on this patrol groups of natives were seen returning to their villages with good catches after a days fishing with either spear or net.

In unkinbed Bay large herds of dugong are found. These are speared during the fine weather between the end of the South East, and the beginning of the North West winds.

HEALTH:

During his stay, Dr. Turner, assisted by a Native Nurse and Native Medical Orderly from Misima, was able ~~was able~~ to carry out a thorough examination of each individual native in all Eastern Woodlark Is. villages between MAPAS and KAVATANA.

Even after the microscopic examination of many hundreds of slides Doctor could find nothing radically wrong with the people. Later he told me that most of the natives appeared to be suffering from a poor diet.

Many, particularly small children were found to have enlarged spleens. Numerous cases of sores and ulcers, and a few cases of infected eyes were found and treated.

Unfortunately Dr. Turner was called away to Misima before he could complete this patrol. He hopes to return to Woodlark in November to complete his work.

Aid posts:

Several changes were made in the native medical staff on the Island. Two N.M.Os. have now been stationed at each of the Aid-posts, KULUMADAU, GUASOP, and MADAU, and a system of patrols drawn up to ensure that each village on both islands is visited weekly by a Native Medical Orderly.

VILLAGES:

All villages were particularly clean and tidy, but I have reason to believe that ordinarily this is not the case.

But for a few exceptions villages need to be completely rebuilt and enlarged. I understand that Mr. Johnston P.O. issued instructions that certain villages were to be rebuilt in 1948; this has not been done. No instructions to this effect were given during this patrol.

Water:

Throughout the area the main source of drinking water is the tidal well from which water can only be drawn at high tide. On Woodlark the water seems quite fresh; on Madau it was found to be brackish.

Because of the fine sandy soil decent wells cannot be sunk, and are but shallow ponds full of dead leaves and other rubbish.

This should be remedied as soon as possible. Councillors in each village were requested to get one or two 44 gallon drums, depending on the size of the village, from GUASOPA. If they did this I promised them I would return as soon as I could with the necessary picks and shovels, and sink the drums for them. I explained to the people how I intended to do this in the hope of giving them good clean drinking water at all times. They seemed very enthusiastic.

Latrines:

Latrines were seen built over the water at only three villages, UNAMATANA, BOAGIS, and KAURAI. At all other seaside villages, Officials told me it was the peoples practice to use the foreshaw, and that the beach was cleaned by the high tide. Since the completion of the patrol some of my informants tell me that this practice is not always adhered to, and quite often the bush is used. This will be investigated on the next patrol.

At DIEOLAS, where pit-latrines are used, V.C. MIKIDULANA told me that the people now used the bush because the latrine was too old. He could name the Officers who had ordered them to dig latrines in the past, and seemed to be waiting for me to issue a similar order. This I did not do, but explained to them how dysentery, with which they are familiar, is carried by the fly. Two good latrines were then built within two hours.

CENSUS:

The census books of Woodlark and Madau in use prior to this patrol were so badly worn that many of the names, entered in pencil, were almost unreadable. These books were disregarded, and this census was treated as an initial census of the area. New books were made out.

Though a good deal of time and care were devoted to the compiling of this census I do not say that the

CONCLUSION (Cont.) figures are final. There are usually a number of people absent on Kula expeditions elsewhere at this time of the year, but these should be returning to Woodlark with the first winds from the North West. It is planned to recheck this census early in the New Year; this should give an accurate census of both Islands.

The total population of Woodlark and Madan Islands according to this census is 769 which when compared with that taken twelve months ago by Mr. Allen A/A.D.O. shows a further population decrease of eleven.

There is no provision in the table at the back of the census book, or in the Village Population Register on the inside of the Patrol Report cover for absentees other than labourers and students. As there will always be people absent from the census for reasons other than those mentioned above, such as, Kula expeditions, confinement before and after child birth, and so on, there is no way of showing how the Officer compiling the census arrives at the grand total of people in a village. In the Absent From Village - At Work - Inside District column I have taken the liberty of dividing this square by a diagonal line; the figures in blue above the line represent Absentee Labourers Inside District, while the figures in black below the diagonal line represent the number of people absent from the census for other reasons.

AERODROME GUASOPA: The drome is overgrown with surface-rooted growth which has left the strip intact.

All coral roads radiating from the strip are still in an excellent condition.

DISPOSAL OF LIVE AMMUNITION: While at GUASOPA a small pile of live shells, comprised of tracers, solid warheads, warheads with fuses fitted, and others firing G.37 canisters filled with small round steel pellets was found. In all 227 live shells were collected, carried to the beach, loaded into canoes, and dumped far out in GUASOPA Harbour.

CONCLUSION:

Having seen the Murua people in their villages I am convinced that this is not the time for a "vigorous Administration policy". Such a policy tends to proceed far too quickly, and would under these conditions, produce the desired results but only superficially, leaving the causes unattended.

CONCLUSION (Cont.) To set a firm foundation for the betterment of these people, and their future administration, we must proceed slowly and prudently, leading them, rather than forcing them to improve their standards of living.

Results will be best if a program can be drawn up to follow as closely as possible their own system of work, thus precluding any unnecessary disruption of their normal routine. The least noticeably any changes for the better can be introduced the more chance there is of the people adopting such changes as their own, and retaining them.

Under this Policy patrol must operate on the basis of one subject one patrol, for example: the next patrol will be to sink wells, followed by patrols for the inspection of gardens, the measuring out of new village sites, and so on, as dictated by the natives mode of work. This will call for almost continuous patrolling of the area, and will only be possible when the promised small powered boat is delivered.

Woodlark should never be looked upon as a single isolated island, but as an important centre in the Kula economic system embracing most of the islands between here, The Trobriands, and Samarai.


P. O'Sullivan P.O.

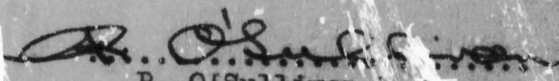
ACCOMPANYING PATROL OF WOODLARK AND MADAU Islands - August, 1952.
= 25 days.

Const. EIAPI-OBUMATI 6327.

Loyal and hard-working. Conduct on this patrol, good.

Const. ARUC-GROTU 7429.

Young and obedient. Pride a tremendous driving-force.
The makings of a fine policeman. Conduct on this patrol,
excellent.


P. O'Sullivan P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. KUL.30/3-23/52.

WOODLARK Is.,

MISIMA Sub-district,

MILNE BAY DIVISION.


11th. November, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay Division,
SAMARAI.

WOODLARK PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 52/53.

In compliance with radiced instruction MIS 146 the above-mentioned report is forwarded in quadruplicate to you direct. One copy has been forwarded to the A/A.D.O. Misima.

The lack of sufficient paper made earlier submission of this report impossible.


P. O'Sullivan P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-6-186

MJH:SM

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S30-1-7/115

HEADQUARTERS District
MILNE BAY DIVISION,
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM—

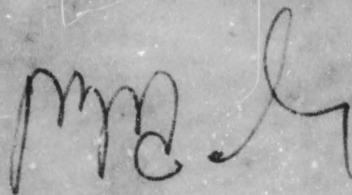
29th November, 1952.

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

WOODLARK PATROL REPORT NO.2.
52/53.

An interesting report.

Many minor matters could come up for discussion,
but as I intend visiting Woodlark with the next 2-3
months, these matters can stand over for discussion
on the spot.



(M.J. Healy)
District Commissioner.

c.c.A.D.O. Ewagaoia,
c.c.O.I.C. Woodlark.

30-6-186

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
SARAWAI

9th December, 1952

Woodlark - Patrol Report 2-52/53

I have seldom read such sound common sense from a young officer as is contained in Mr. O'Sullivan's concluding paragraphs. I hope you will be able to arrange that he follows up the work amongst the people of Woodlark.

Please tell him not to use the heavy, and expensive Patrol Jackets as ^{EMER} consensus sheets. There are paper forms available for the

P.M.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
s/Director

[Handwritten signature]

NOOD LARK.

3 OF 57/53.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KUTUMADAU PATROL POST,
WOODLARK Is.,
MISIMA Sub-district,
MILNE BAY DIVISION.
28th. November, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay Division,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 52/53.

Report of patrol to: WOODLARK and MADAU ISLANDS.
Officer conducting patrol: D. P. O'Sullivan P.O.
Area patrolled: WOODLARK and MADAU ISLANDS.
Object of patrol: To improve wells and water-holes
in all villages.
Duration of patrol: 1st. October, to the 26th. November,
1952.
Total No. days on patrol = 19.
Personnel accompanying: L/Cpl. Dadae, R.P.C. 10 days.
Constable Bwieba-Boxa, R.P.C. 11½ days.
Constable Aruo-Orotu, R.P.C. .7½ days.

Last patrol of the area: see Patrol Report No. 2 of
52/53.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was carried out in fulfilment of a promise to show the people of Woodlark and Madau how to improve their supply of drinking water. *

DIARY:

- Wednesday, 1/10/52. Departed Kulumadau 0830 hrs., arrived Thompsons Creek 01140 hrs. From there to MAPAS Island by canoe arriving 1430 hrs. Inspected village and well. Left the Island by canoe at 1600 hrs. to inspect gardens on adjacent Mainland; returned to MAPAS at 6.00 P.M.
- Thursday, 2/10/52. 0750 hrs. departed MAPAS by canoe arriving LOWADOGA 01000 hrs. Left LOWADOGA 01100 hrs. on foot for UNAMATANA where the patrol arrived at 12 noon. Inspected water hole. Proceeded on foot arriving WABUNUNU at 1330 hrs. 1500 hrs. inspected village and wells.
- Friday, 3/10/52. Left WABUNUNU for LOWADOGA 0740 hrs.- by canoe to UNAMATAMA then on foot to LOWADOGA arriving 0955 hrs. Supervised sinking of well. Returned to WABUNUNU 1330 hrs. After lunch conference with N.M.Os., Councillors, and V.C. Inspected new gardens at 1600 hrs.
- Saturday, 4/10/52, Spent morning on OVIAI Island inspecting new well, village, etcetera. Returned to WABUNUNU 01100 hrs.
- Sunday, 5/10/52. Day observed.
- Monday, 6/10/52. Departed WABUNUNU 0800 hrs. for GUASOPA. Visited WAIVATA and BOMASEA en route inspecting villages and wells. Arrived GUASOPA 01130 hrs. and inspected village and well. Spent afternoon in discussion with Councillors from GUASOPA? KILEWA, WAIVATA, and BOMASEA.

* See Patrol Report no. 2 of 52/53. (p. 6).

- Tuesday, 7/10/52. 0730 hrs. left GUASOPA for KILEWA, there inspected proposed village site, new gardens and water supply. Returned via Sinkurai Road to GUASOPA. 01130 hrs. left GUASOPA for KILEWA thence by canoe to UEGANAM and KAVATANA.
- Wednesday, 8/10/52. At KAVATANA. Strong S.E. wind and rough sea prevented return to KILEWA. Inspected village and water supply.
- Thursday, 9/10/52. Departed KAVATANA 0700 hrs. for KILEWA. Arrived GUASOPA 01130 hrs. 1230 hrs. departed GUASOPA for WABUNUNU where patrol stayed night.
- Friday, 10/10/52. Left WABUNUNU 0730 hrs. by road for UNAMATANA; from there by canoe to Thompsons Creek. Thence via Bonivat to Kulumadau where patrol arrived at 1520 hrs.
- Monday, 17/11/52. Left Kulumadau at 0800 hrs., delayed one hour at DIKOLAS due to bad storm, arrived KAURAI 12:30 P.M. Inspected village and well. Held general meeting to determine site of new village. Stayed night at KAURAI.
- Tuesday, 18/11/52. Left KAURAI at 0700 hrs. for DIKOLAS. Inspected village. Walked to Waspimat Bay to inspect well. Returned to village then left for Kulumadau where patrol arrived at 1330 hrs.
- Wednesday, 19/11/52. Left Station 0800 hrs for KROPAN. Inspected village and water holes. Returned to Kulumadau at 12:15.
- Thursday, 20/11/52. Left Kulumadau at 0720 hrs. and after slow wet trip in small canoe arrived KORABADUA 1500 hrs. Inspected village.
- Friday, 21/11/52. 0700 hrs. left village in small canoe to view water supply, gardens, and proposed new village site. Returned to KORABADUA.

0930 hrs. 01030 hrs. left KORABADUA aboard a BOAGIS canoe for MUNIVEO where patrol arrived at 1330 hrs. Heavy rain all afternoon. Heard several complaints re. Kula.

Saturday, 22/II/52. 0700 hrs. left Rest House to inspect /water supply/ villages and /gardens/ of MUNIVEO and KUDUWIDI. During afternoon discussed village affairs with V.C. and Councillor.

Sunday, 23/II/52. Day observed.

Monday, 24/II/52. Left MUNIVEO 0800 hrs. by canoe arriving Rest House MADAU 01000 hrs. Heavy rain delayed inspection of water hole and hamlets till 01130 hrs. Then inspected Aid Post. 1500 hrs. inspected latrines. Rest of afternoon spent in discussion with Village Officials.

Tuesday, 25/II/52. 0730 hrs. left MADAU, arrived BOAGIS 01000 hrs. Inspected well, village, and gardens. Strong S.E. wind prevented departure for KUTUMADAU. Spent most of afternoon in conference with Councillors.

Wednesday, 26/II/52. Left BOAGIS 0800hrs., arrived Station 1830 hrs.

END of PATROL.

DRINKING WATER:

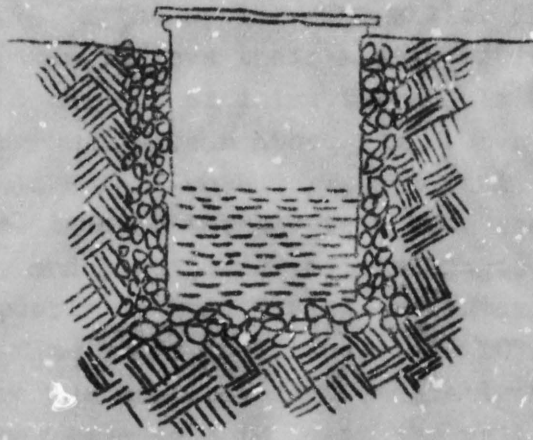
During the previous patrol of the area * Village Officials were told that if they procured 44 gallon drums I would return with picks and shovels and supervise the sinking of wells in each village. It was carefully explained to them how I intended to do this in the hope giving them a good supply of clean drinking water.

Below I have illustrated how the drums were sunk onto a bed of large stones, then surrounded with smaller stones to act as a filter thus preventing sand and fine

* See p. 6 Patrol Report No. 2 of 52/53.

DRINKING WATER (Cont.)

soil from entering the drum .



To my surprise, I found that in most villages on Eastern Woodlark the people had already sunk their new wells, and had made excellent jobs of them despite all they had to say previously about not having suitable tools.

Though there was evidence of honest effort, the people of LOWADOGA were unable to dig deeper than about eighteen inches into the fine sandy soil because the sides kept collapsing and marring their efforts. On this Patrol they were shown how to barricade the sides with scrap iron; they were then able to sink their well.

The drum sunk at KAVATANA polluted the water, so permission was given the Councillor to take one of the good galvanised drums from the GUASOPA Rest House.

Probably the most ambitious effort was found at BOMASEA where it was necessary to sink three drums one on top of the other to give the people a permanent water supply.

At WAIVATA a good well was made by removing loose stones and earth from a crevice in the coral bed. A much shallower crevice, filled by surface seepage, is in use at UNGANAM . Here the V.C. was ordered to fence and clean the water-hole.

Both the KAURAI and DIKOIAS people wish to move to new village sites. I viewed both sites and remarked on their distance from the nearest water. The KAURAI people said that it didn't matter as they had always carried their water. V.C. MIKIDULANA, ^{of DIKOIAS,} said he would ask the people to look for a new site closer to their water supply.

The people of KORABADUA intend moving inland to a site on high ground, handy to fresh water and their gardens.

DRINKING WATER (Cont.)MADAU Is.

At MUNIVEO, water is drawn from a spring; at low-tide the water is quite good, but the high-water mark is above the mouth of the spring. Councillor PIDAI asked if I could help them improve their supply of drinking water. The only way I can see of doing this would be to try and tap the underground stream above high-water mark. This I explained would entail much work, and would have to be left till some time in the New Year when they had finished their gardens and rebuilding their villages.

The people of BOAGIS have encountered the same trouble with fine sandy soil as did the LOWADOGA people, but here there was no scrap iron available to barricade the sides. They were told to leave the well for the time being as it is now more important that they plant their yams.

All three villages, MUNIVEO, MADAU, and BOAGIS were ordered to clean and fence their existing water-holes until something could be done to improve them in the New Year.

All received due praise for their efforts, and were pleased to know that they had done so well. This I hope, will encourage them to do all they can to make a success of their next, and more important undertaking, gardens.

LATRINES: *

I interviewed all V.Cs. and Councillors in villages where the people allegedly use the sand beach for their excretions, and told them that action would be taken against them if they permitted the people to use the bush.

Admittedly, latrines should be built in these villages, still, everything cannot be accomplished at once. I plan to include the building of latrines in the village rebuilding program to begin in January '53.

HEALTH.

Friction was developing between the Native Medical Orderlies and the people, which would in time disrupt the system of patrols drawn up for Eastern Woodlark.

All Councillors, V.Cs. and Native Medical Orderlies in the area were told that in future when the Medical "Boy"


* See p. 6 Patrol Report No. 2 of 52/53.

HEALTH (Cont.)

entered a village he was to ask the Official there to line the people; those to be treated would fall out, the remainder were then to be dismissed by the Official. If anyone needed hospital attention, the M.M.O. is to inform the Official whose duty it is to see that the person goes, or is taken to hospital immediately. All sides welcomed the idea, which I hope will check ill-feeling in the future.

CONCLUSION:

Though little was accomplished on Madau Is., the fact that the water supply in all Central and Eastern Woodlark Is. villages has been greatly improved, made this Patrol worth while. Not only that, it has shown the people what can be done, and has made many of them realize that something is being done to try and help them.


P. O'Sullivan P.C.

ACCOMPANYING PATROL of WOODLARK and MADAU islands - October,
November, 1952. =19 days.

L/Cpl. DADAE 1275.

Makes himself useful at all times. Conduct
on this Patrol, good.

Const. BOLEBA-BOMA ?

An excellent worker. Conduct on Patrol, good.

Const. ARUO-OROTU 7429.

Showed signs of moodiness on this Patrol, but
this may have been due to sickness which he did not disclose
until he became very ill.

P. O'Sullivan
P. O'Sullivan P.O.



Scale: 4 miles 1 inch.

152° 45'

152° 45'

21°

Honolulu
Manuoa
Kailua

LAKE

LAKE

Kailua Bay

Kailua
Honolulu

Waiwai R.

Kailua R.

Eastward Is.
Waialeale Is.

Mauia Is.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.


File: 30/5-24/52.
WOODLARK Is.,
MISIMA Sub-district,
MILNE BAY DIVISION.
1st. December, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Milne Bay Division,
SAWARAI.

WOODLARK PATROL REPORT no. 3 of 52/53.

This report is forwarded in quadruplicate to you
direct.

One copy has been sent to the A/A.D.O. Misima.


P. O'Sullivan P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/194



MEMORANDUM—

In Reply
Please Quote

D.S. 30-1-5.

HEADQUARTERS,
District
MILNE BAY DIVISION,
JAMARAI.

3rd., August 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT - WOODLARK No.3-52/53.

The report of Mr. P. O'Sullivan P.O. is forwarded; a copy was sent by him to the a/A.D.O. MISIMA.

Mr. O'Sullivan's reports so please the eye that one wonders, without knowing him, if he is in his most useful position. At the same time his interest in the native situation is a genuine one and this patrol report is very interesting.

To me it seems a great pity the post at WOODLARK was closed. It was, after particularly adverse comment by a world famous anthropologist, a senior magistrate was asked to go to KIRIWINA for five years, but of course Dr. P.H. Rivers never returned to see the stability of the Government and genuine interest. Mr. L.E. Austen was the magistrate posted there for the five year period.

The same position exists at WOODLARK. Should a native population, depleted by European exploitation be abandoned merely because their present day numbers do not warrant an officer being posted there? I don't think so, personally.

I have patrolled most of the area and I believe of all the places I know in Papua and New Guinea there could be no better place for experimentation; i.e. that an officer be there as a magistrate, as a co-operative officer and as a native authorities officer. The degree of "pull" in any direction could be estimated and subsequently overcome.

Of the actual report I can only suggest that Mr. O'Sullivan, in future, state the date of the previous patrol rather than, "See Patrol Report No.2 of 52/53", and take more care of the times quoted in his diary; e.g. 1-10-52. Departed 0830. Arrived 01140 (surely this should read 1140) and so on.

D.F.M. Rutledge
.....
D.F.M. Rutledge. a/A.D.O.
Milne Bay District.

Copies:- Mr. O'Sullivan
A.D.O. MISIMA.
File.

ds.30-6-194.

13th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District.

Subject: Patrol Report Woodlark No. 3-52/53.

Mr. O'Sullivan has presented a neat and
informative report.

I heartily agree that Woodlark Island would
constitute an excellent site for a Community Development
Project. The people being isolated, such an experiment would not
impinge, in any invidious manner, on contiguous groups; in
addition they were one of the first people in Papua to suffer
foreign immigration to a major extent, with unfortunate consequences
to themselves, and incidentally to the foreigners.

The Officer should be congratulated on his
constructive efforts to improve the Island water supply.

uar
(A.A. Roberts),
Actg. Director, D.D.S. & H.A.

*Noted on journal
file of 14/8.*

P.M.