

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES

DI PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: MISIMA

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1945 - 1948

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 25 - 9

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1991

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

MISIMA (and WOODLARK)

PATROL REPORTS of 45/46

46/47

and 47/48

Misima

1 OF 45/46

by.

J.S. McLEOD.

Village	Births		Deaths				Village Migs				A.B. Males	Tax. Males	W.C.A.	Av. Rec. 30%	Masculinity	Av. Chn per Fam	I/L	Casuals	Polyps
	m	f	1-14	Adults	In	Out	m	f	m	f									
PANAWINA	-	-		1	-	-	2	1		17	14	18	3	-17%	1.5	-	-	-	
GRASS Is.	4	1			2					22	17	28	5	+1%	1.5	-	-	2	
BWATILIA		3		1	1	2	1			12	9	13	3	-15%	1.07	-	4	-	
NINOA Is.	2		1			1	2	2	3	9	7	9	1	par	.83	-	2	1	
NIGAKU	1			2		1				24	24	15	7	+18%	1.4	-	-	-	
SABARI	3	4				2	1	2		59	47	47	15	+2%	1.7	-	-	-	
OGINA		2		1		2	1			10	10	2	3	+11.9%	3.3	-	-	-	
MACALAN		1		1					3	22	20	15	5	+22%	2	-	-	-	
MOCHINA	2			4	2	2	2	3	9	25	20	25	7	-3%	2.1	-	-	-	
NICKER Is	Not counted this year as transport on the island.																		

(From previous census in 1942 with provisions improved)

Taxable males

Women & Child Migrants

Available Males & 30% W.C.A.

Provisionally (Water supply 10% more)

W.C.A. per family

Calvados

PREVIOUS PARROT BEL 45

LATEST PARROT March 46

St. No.	C.T.M.M.	m.c.	f.o.	m.s.	f.s.	Total Inc (I/As)	m.o.	f.o.	m.s.	f.s.
-	-	7	8	24	29	60	12	10	20	23
-	-	23	21	42	43	129	21	27	37	41
8	-	6	9	21	27	63	7	7	18	21
-	-	6	4	16	18	44	6	7	16	19
-	-	10	4	28	26	70	11	6	25	26
-	-	30	38	68	66	202	40	39	64	64
-	-	15	15	16	13	57	11	12	17	9
-	-	14	12	30	24	80	16	13	26	22
-	-	19	23	40	39	121	19	27	40	43

Shrimp's kitchen

March

April

May

GENERAL.

The SUDEST Sub-district appears to have been considerably neglected by both the P.H.D. and the D.S. Departments in the past. I have heard that for quite a few years daily patrols were conducted by a native tax-gatherer of very poor repute. The area takes in over a hundred square miles and concerns over a hundred small islands some of them populated. As well there has been a varying white population. This lack of interest is surprising but due I am informed to lack of adequate transport i.e. boats capable of dealing with the extremely rough seas and terrific tide rips for which these waters are famous.

Councillors. The Village Councillors and Constables have little idea of their respective duties. In approximately half of those villages visited there were no officials at all and in only one village did I find a really happy selection of a councillor - a man of influence who had the whole hearted support of the population. Unfortunately almost all the men who would be naturally selected were excluded in the murder of P.O. Mader. This upheaval had quite a few contributory causes - the natural desire to overthrow constituted authority being quite the least.

European Evacuation. It appears to be flogging a dead horse at this stage to resurrect the matter but unfortunately the horse has not yet been buried and still stinks to high heaven on account of the repercussions. To know the story is to appreciate the present apathy and disarray of a Government which believed A.M.G.A.U. I am not quite sure that the natives realise the diversified character of the two regimes. Each A.M.G.A.U. Officer claimed to be a magistrate and could back his claim by acting like a Governor so that confusion is inevitable.

During January 1942 a mysterious radio was received at this Station to evacuate everybody because attack was imminent. There appears to have been no originator's name nor as far as I know goes any originator, or at least anyone who will at this time say claim to it.

The Europeans naturally obeyed orders including the representatives of law and order but left behind those white men of poor repute and over a thousand foreign natives who had been recruited. The general uproar that followed may well be imagined. The Whites on one side, the foreign natives on the other regarded the usual species of Vanilla, Madras and the locals. Money in cash as well as gold and other loot provided the incentive. I hesitate to criticise many of the subsequent actions of the white men as I am not in full possession of the facts.

Certain it is that for a lengthy period there was about as much Justice extant as was promulgated by a medieval Grand Duke of Russia. One of the Europeans got out of Misima and went to live on MOTOINA-site of Mader's murder. Here also his actions did not credit him to the Indians.

It was not until November '42 that an Officer was sent out to take over the station and since that time natives of these islands have been schooled in treachery by the Caucasian for the past couple of hundred years his fate was sealed when he was selected to come to MISIMA, just as would anyones else's fate after such a period of incompetence and lawlessness. After the further murder, white men were dispatched to restore the position who had no administrative knowledge altogether and the whole episode was capped by a multiple execution in full view of hundreds of natives who were forced to witness it. Unfortunately Captain Brower survived after the actual carrying of the natives to the beach, but only to see the bodies of the natives on the beach.

A very nasty taste has been left in the mouths of these people especially as since the outbreak of the Japanese war every A.M.G.A.U. Officer in the area had to administrative knowledge but passed his own conclusions,

arrived at thru his purely commercial activities pattern. Some of these perceptions were a bit peculiar.

The natives of the Calvados Chain need sympathetic treatment in the future to make up for the injustices of the past.

I have heard quite a deal of an adverse nature concerning these people, but I have been convinced by this patrol that they are quite as decent as any else with much less reason to be so.

MORTALITY RATIO.

Deaths per Hundred of Births: 70

As reported in my last monthly statement I had received advice from those who should know better than me, that the inhabitants of the SUDEST Sub-district were rapidly dying out. There is only one way to prove these rumors, and that by actual figures over a Sub-division as I had no time to conduct a full investigation over the whole area in view of the patrol's other objectives.

SUDEST Is. is not included in this report and may not be quite as satisfactory. I'm keen to obtain the figures as soon as we get transportation of some kind.

MISSION INFLUENCE AND EDUCATION.

C.T.M.M. and St.M.V. totals show that the Methodist Mission has little hold in the area, although on a few islands they are profiting by the heavy handed A.P.G.A.U. tactics.

Education should be a State or administration matter. There should be a Primary School with foreign teachers (Samoan or Tongan) in every Sub-district under full Governmental control, as well as a School to sixth grade with a European supervisor and native teachers in every District.

Compulsory education to fourteen years and a Co-educational Secondary School in each Capital for Scholarship pupils.

Religion should confine its activities to its sphere-not only in New Guinea.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Quarterly Councillor Meetings are held for all the villages of Misima Is. Work with the Councillors has been much more successful than I had at first hoped. The work was extended during the patrol.

I found the DYOYNE Group to have been most receptive: these men regularly reporting with their difficulties.

Transport is necessary to supervise the work. The Rev. Clark of Loaga Mission has expressed his surprise to me at the manner Councillors have reacted to responsibility. When outlining the scheme to him before putting it into operation, he expressed his doubts as to their ability to do so. He has since become an enthusiastic supporter of the scheme.

MURDERS.

A murder was reported at JOLEBEN Village SUDEST Island. A native of that village killed his wife with an axe. He complained that she would not allow

him to have intercourse with her. It is the local custom after the birth of a child a man may not have his wife until some months - generally three - since by doing so he adversely affects the health of the newly born.

There are quite a deal of evidence of insanity. Pre-war the accused had thrown a fit while at work on a plantation at Milne Bay - he was three months in hospital after it. The natives took the accused to Mr. T. Craig, who has a trading station next door to the village. However the native subsequently ran away into the bush. During February this Officer made a short trip to SUBST to attend to any requirements of the traders there. The native was located & returned to BANGCIA to find his family. The natives they were to find the accused before my return.

Arriving at JOLANDE the V.C. informed me of his failure and a search was properly organised. The accused's body was found in a neglected mine shaft in which he had been hiding. The efforts of the natives had prevented him from obtaining food and he had apparently laid himself down to die of starvation.

An inquiry was held and the matter was declared closed.

The remaining case at Papania Island fell thru for lack of evidence. The whole case was initiated by a trouble-maker in order to satisfy a grudge against a Councillor, who had laid a Complaint against him during the A.M.G.A.U. regime. He received two months C.N.A. on a charge of spreading lying reports.

TRADING.

I request some information in regard to Trading.
a. Are Trading Licences to be issued after the pre-war manner of New Guinea or Papua.
b. In private enterprise trader what matter is there any kind of licence, stock, etc., etc.
c. Are there any special provisions for a private trader in regard to sale of goods?
d. Any other V.C. or other information if he considers any particular sale or purchase is inequitable.

BEST HOUSES.

There were only three best houses in the area patrolled, but these were excellent. I did not insist on more because the native houses themselves should be the main priority. Building material and roofing have to be carried some fifty to eighty miles. There is practically no Sage or Kurai Grass.

Health.

Arrangements are in hand to install three native hospitals in the SUBST sub-division. An order of 20000 pounds has been issued for the necessary stores and drugs to be procured.

Research and Information.

Enclosed for V.C. ...

... ..

...

...

J. J. ...

SPECIAL.

1 OF 46/47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30-1/46-47
District Office,
Bwagaoia,
MISIMA,
South Eastern District.

9th November, 1946.

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

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 1-46/47 - MISIMA S.E.D.

5th Oct. '46:

Further to my signals Nos. ASH 1, ASH 2, MIS 305 and MIS 369, I now advise that, accompanied by Mr. S.M.A. Adams, N/C KENNETH KAIW, Intrpr. MOI-MOI, four R.P.C. and three N.M.O.s and personal attendants, I left BWAGAOIA per AS1757 at 2.30 a.m. on 5th October, 1946, and arrived at WOODLARK 4.10 p.m. same day. Three N.M.O.s were posted at WOODLARK with three months rations, together with a supply for an average of 20 patients for same period.

Court Interpreter GEORA reported and stated that he had been left in charge by Lieutenant Jacka of ANGAU when the Station was closed down in January, 1946, to act as caretaker. I paid this man who, apparently, has done a very good job in keeping order amongst the natives and looking after the Government property at KULUMADAU. GEORA was re-engaged for a further twelve months as from the 1st November, 1946, at 30/- per month. I arranged for his rations to be drawn from P.H.D. Hospital rations until his own rations can be landed at WOODLARK.

We also had aboard AS1757 Mr. R. Neate, late Mine Manager of WOODLARK, who was returning to inspect his interests there, and who is returning to SAMARAI with a view to making arrangements for he and his wife taking up permanent residence again at WOODLARK. Some of Mr. Neate's boys reported to him shortly after arrival of the vessel in KWAIPAN BAY, they appeared to be highly excited at his return. They reported that Mr. Dawkins was well. Mr. Neate brought a quantity of stores and medical supplies from SAMARAI for Mr. Dawkins.

Heavy rain fell at night and all next day, Sunday, 6/10/46.

6th Oct. '46.

I visited KULUMADAU in pouring rain and there met Village Constable MIKIDULANA of DIKOIAS and Village Councillors TIGIMUTU, NABAUN, WALTUPA, MORETAGI, NALIVEIDAGA and GADOKA, together with about 200 villagers from DIKOIAS and KAURAI. I informed these people that a Government officer would soon be returning there, and that, in the meantime, they were to clean up their plantation areas, make big gardens, repair their houses and clean up the roads.

Interpreter GEORA presented one case of Adultery and informed me that that was the only Court case in all the months since the closing of the Station viz. eight to nine months ago. GEORA also informed me that there were some reports of a form of Vailala Madness at IANABA in the EGUM GROUP. This was investigated, but was found to have been dealt with by Lieutenant Middleton of ANGAU on his way from MISIMA to SAMARAI via WOODLARK about January, 1946. The people assured me that they have no intention of resuming this madness. They

9th November, 1946.

assure me that they have completely abandoned it as being false and against their own interests and well-being. The Village Councillors reported that six deaths occurred at KAURAI and one at DIKOTIAS during the period of eight to nine months that there has been no European official at KULUMADAU. Remainder of afternoon spent checking census.

I found the A.D.C.'s house at KULUMADAU in fairly good order, but buildings for housing native staff need rebuilding or extensive repairs. I propose taking down three "igloo" buildings abandoned by U.S.A. army at GUASOPE and transporting the material to KWAIPAN BAY by District patrol vessel when it is available.

At KULUMADAU I also inspected house belonging to Estate late J.G. Nelsson and site of Mr. R. Neate's house, but could not find any personal effects belonging to Messrs. Neate and Rogerson (Report made to War Damage Commission).

Now that Europeans are returning to WOODLARK - Mr. Neate informs me that the Waltons will, no doubt, soon be returning and also others - it will be necessary to re-open the Station at KULUMADAU as soon as possible. The officer will need to be at least A.A.D.O. and a Mining Registrar.

7th Oct. '46:

Mr. Dawkins arrived aboard AS1757 at about 6 p.m. on 7/10/46 with Mr. Neate, who has been ashore inspecting his interests here. The former reports that native affairs are very satisfactory; there has been no trouble at all. It appears U.S.A. Service personnel left him a large supply of rations on which he has been existing for these past eight to nine months.

Paid Village Constables MIKIDULANA of DIKOTIAS and MASPAN of KAURAI £1 each - period 1/7/45 to 30/6/46.

8th Oct. '46:

We left KWAIPAN BAY early morning on 8/10/46, and dropped Mr. Dawkins, together with his cargo, at MALPAS which is but a short distance from where he is living. Going on we arrived at GUASOPE at 12.50 p.m.

Village Constables KAUSARA and ULETAWA paid wages £1 each and census checked.

I walked over this area, which has a maze of well-formed and well-preserved roads, and inspected several buildings still standing there, including three "igloo" iron-framed structures which could, with flooring, be put into very good condition. I propose using these buildings for Native Labour quarters at KULUMADAU using the District patrol vessel, when available, for transporting same.

Here at GUASOPE a list of claimants under the Native Compensation Scheme was compiled.

9th Oct. '46:

Next morning, 9/10/46, after loading of small quantity timber for new office at MISIMA, we left GUASOPE and arrived at GAWA Island at 5 p.m., experiencing rough seas with strong South-east winds. Census checked. "MIRIGINI" anchored close by at 6 p.m. on her way from MISIMA to KITAVA.

Native Compensation matters were gone into here at GAWA. I am informed that about the end of 1941 or early 1942 a GAWA canoe was blown away and that the natives were picked up and taken by steamer to RABAU, where some were later killed by Jap bombs, but that one

Yes, Reported killed in first air-raid by Japs.

or two survived. Could enquiries be made please. Names as follows: SAMISONI; TAUBOI; MANAGAGA; BUTOLOMAN; KANATUPA; TOLENA; NUGUNUGUEIA; TALAKOSA; KAIKUIAWA (F); SOBOEIANA (F); TAPISOU (of KITAVA); KALIIOKIU (of KITAVA); and GIDAWEKA (of KITAVA).

Village Constable TABUTUKWAKWA paid 30/- wages 1/1/45 to 30/6/46.

10th Oct. '46:

We left GAWA early morning 10/10/46 and passed KWAIWATA Island as Village Constable and Councillors, together with some of the villagers, were away at WOODLARK on a KUIA expedition. We arrived at IWA 11 a.m., heard some talk of a form of Vailala Madness here at one of the two villages on the island, WAI'IOI'I, but, as the Village Constable and all the Councillors, together with many of the male villagers, were away at KITAVA, we proceeded on to there arriving at 5 p.m. V.C. MAGORO and his Councillors reported and a commencement was made in investigating the form of Vailala Madness.

"MIRIGINI" anchored here loading copra. Called on Mr. Cameron.

V.C. MAGORO of IWA asked to be allowed to resign owing to failing eyesight; £5 wages paid V.C. MAGORO for period 1/7/41-30/6/46. A man named NAGODILI was appointed to replace him as from 12/10/46.

11th Oct. '46:

On 11/10/46 left KITAVA early morning and arrived at KAIBOLA at 11 a.m. where we were met by Mr. Turner, A.D.O. LOSUIA, and most of the residents of KIRIWINA. Mr. Adams and I proceeded by jeep to LOSUIA where all that afternoon and all next day were taken up conferring with A.D.O. on district matters and inspecting Station, also several abandoned M/T vehicles.

Very heavy rain all the afternoon and night and all next day.

12th Oct. '46:

A sum of £796 was advanced to LOSUIA for purpose of payments to be made under Native Compensation Scheme.

13th Oct. '46:

On Sunday, 13/10/46, I inspected East jetty near OLIVELEVI; South strip; Methodist Mission Station, OIABIA; Brudo's trade store at OMAISOSO, near MULO SAIDA and KAVATARIA villages; Native Hospital LOSUIA; Mr. Brudo's residence and plantation at KAIBUTU; Mr. A.C. Lumley's house and property at GUSAWETA and Catholic Mission at GUSAWETA. Returned to AS1757 about 8 p.m.

14th Oct. '46:

On Monday, 14/10/46, left KAIBOLA 7.15 a.m. and returned to KITAVA, landing one bag mail for Mr. Cameron.

Investigating and taking statements in case of Vailala madness at IWA. Heavy rain most of day. Investigation of claims under Native Compensation Scheme. Instructed Village Constables to erect new Rest House on beach. Arranged for several IWA men to return to IWA aboard AS1757, together with fairly large supply of seed yams for planting new gardens, also a supply for food purposes now.

15th Oct. '46:

The next day, 15/10/46, broke bright and fine. Left KITAVA and

9th November, 1946.

arrived back at IWA shortly before noon. Completed investigation into form of Vailala madness.

It seems that it was prophesied that the spirits of their ancestors would make everything fresh by the world turning over, and the spirits, or their dead, who apparently would come to life again when the world turned over, would provide for their wants in good foods and everything of the best that they wanted. The worst feature was that some of these people had so much faith in this "prophecy" that they actually destroyed some of their gardens and cut down a few coconut trees. On my arrival at IWA quite a number of the men folk were absent at KITAVA looking for food and seed yams etc. to plant up their gardens again, having come to the conclusion, I was informed, that it was a false prophecy.

The following is a list of the office-bearers in this form of "kingdom":

WADILEI	King	TAMAI-IU-IU	Resident Magistrate
MEWABUSI	2nd King	KALOVAKOIA	-do-
OKAMTAI'U	Governor	PUNUTALA	-do-
TOSELEBU	Boss	LAIGINEI	-do-
PELEIDI	Doctor	MUDUGAVEKA	-do-
KAKAPOI	Sergeant	TOKATUIAIA	-do-
NALUGA	Policeman	KAGIBOESI	-do-
MONAIAI	-do-	SAGOVA	-do-
TOKAISAI		POLONAI	Assistant R.M.
IASIMA	-do-	KOVANIRO	-do-
MELAKOYA	-do-	TOIOBWAGA	Storeman
TOIMAVEKA	-do-	TOUDUIA	-do-
TOMINAINISA	-do-	TOKALABU	Assistant R.M.
LOBESA	-do-	GUM BUDI	Motor Driver
POPO	-do-	GUDISETI	-do-
KWEI-IENI	-do-		
BAKLOS	-do-		
TOWABAKU	-do-		

It is said that this "prophecy" had something to do with the preachings of BURIGA (the man who caused all the trouble here at Misima which culminated in the murders of Lieutenant Mader, George Burfitt and others in 1942/43). He said that after all the Europeans were killed the world would turn over and then any white people remaining would change into natives and natives would be changed into whitemen. It is said that many natives of MISIMA, PANAEATI, CALVADOS CHAIN and other islands believed this, and that sometime in 1942 a canoe from WOODLARK Island came to MISIMA and heard BURIGA's talk and spread it to GUASOPE, KAURAI, DIKOIASI and MANOVEIOA (near BOAGIS) on WOODLARK Island and that sometime later a canoe from IWA Island went to BOAGIS and the natives aboard heard this talk and they started doing it in their village, WAI'IOI'I on IWA Island. A woman named DAISY of TEWATEWA, then living at KAVATARIA near GUASOPE, WOODLARK Island, is blamed for taking this talk from SIAGARA, MISIMA, to WOODLARK. DAISY is said to be now back at TEWATEWA in SAMARAI District (D.O. SAMARAI advised by sig. MIS 357 of 18/10/46). A man named PULIA of BOMATA, IWA Island, is said to have taken the talk to IWA. He was away during my visit.

To make sure that this madness would not continue after my departure, I dealt with the four ring-leaders i.e. the King, Second-King, Governor and the Boss, by sentencing the former to three months i.h.l. and the other three to six weeks i.h.l. under Section 71 (b) for "spreading lying reports tending to give rise to trouble or ill-feeling amongst the people as a whole, or between individuals." The other office-bearers in this madness were warned, and they were all instructed to immediately start preparing new gardens and give up any further participation in this form of madness. The Chief and several others of chieftain rank were instructed to see that the people commenced making new gardens straight away that same day viz. 15/10/46. They agreed to do this and, as a sign of good faith they

"touched the pen." I do not expect there will be any further trouble with these people in this matter. Another visit will be made to IWA to check up and interview PULIA of BCMATA as soon as possible after arrival of District patrol vessel.

Left IWA soon after 3 p.m. and arrived back at GAWA Island a little before 7 p.m. 15/10/46. IWA is dangerous anchorage and it is not considered wise to remain here overnight.

16th Oct. '46:

Next morning left GAWA shortly after 8 a.m. and arrived at IANABA in the EGUM GROUP at 11.10 a.m. Investigated report of Vailala madness here. Left IANABA 1 p.m. - a bad anchorage here - and went on and anchored at EGUM at 1.40 p.m. Village Constable JIAK and some of his people away. Continued investigation into form of Vailala madness but I am satisfied it is no longer in existence and the people assure me there is no desire to revive it since Lieutenant Middleton's visit about the end of last year. Thirty-eight sticks tobacco paid to KAUIORI of EGUM for work said to have been done by the EGUM people on wreck of "WHITKIRK" in Lt. Middleton's time.

17th Oct. '46:

Left EGUM 6.30 a.m. on 17/10/46 and after pounding into strong head winds and rough seas all day long we arrived off the North coast of MISIMA at 10 p.m., when the engine gave trouble and eventually stopped altogether for some time. After drifting in heavy seas for about half an hour engine started again halfheartedly and we eventually anchored at LIAK at 11.15 p.m. There is an uncharted reef running out from LIAK and, had it not been for the LIAK Village Constable lighting fires, it is problematical if the vessel would not have hit this reef. The LIAK Village Constable was rewarded with 1 lb. trade tobacco for his initiative and thoughtfulness.

18th Oct. '46:

Next morning, 18/10/46, left LIAK at 8.30 after loading four bags copra, account LIAK Native plantation, and anchored off SIAGARA Native plantation at 9.30. Loaded 55 bags copra (40 SIAGARA; 10 LIAK; 5 GULEWA) and left at 10.50 a.m. Arrived BWAGAOIA wharf 1 p.m. Unloaded cargo ex WOODLARK and TROBRIAND; handed over four prisoners ex IWA; loaded water for trip to ROSSEL and SUDEST, PANAWINA and CAIVADOS CHAIN; and made preparations to leave for RAMBUSO early next morning. Only three fine days out of 14 on trip so far!

Mr. Neate went ashore to stay with Rev. Clarke at LOAGA during our absence at ROSSEL and SUDEST etc. Mr. D.H. Osborne boarded AS1557 during afternoon for ROSSEL Island and return.

19th Oct. '46:

Left BWAGAOIA 6.30 a.m. with Mr. D.H. Osborne, Mr. S.M.A. Adams, N/C KENNETH KAIW, four R.P.C. and 5 N.M.O.s. Arrived RAMBUSO, SUDEST, 5 p.m. Paid £1 wages to Village Constable LABADI period 1/7/45 to 30/6/46.

20th Oct. '46:

Left RAMBUSO 7 a.m. Arrived EVELATI (Mr. Osborne's plantation and homestead) 1 p.m. Accompanied Mr. Osborne ashore and inspected plantation, residence and all other buildings; saw pit and vessels (Report prepared for War Damage Commission).

Village Constable TEBE of NADARA, near EVELATI, paid 25/- wages for period 1/4/45-30/5/46. Village Constable GWADUA of GWEDINU,

SAMON, paid 25/- wages for period 1/4/45-30/6/46.

Investigation of claims made under Native Compensation Scheme.

21st Oct. '46:

Village Constable PIRO of JINJO paid £2 wages at EVELATI for period 1/7/44-30/6/46. Left EVELATI 8.5 a.m. Arrived BAMBA (another of Mr. Osborne's properties) 10.10 a.m. Inspected Mr. Osborne's plantation, residence and out-buildings at BAMBA and then visited his plantation at TANU and inspected same (Report prepared for War Damage Commission). I also inspected area here planted by natives and lined by me under Native plantations Ordinance when I was here over 20 years ago. It appears to be quite a good producer.

Investigated claims made under Native Compensation Scheme. Paid £1 wages to Village Constable TABAMA of DAMIJO, West Point, for period 1/7/45-30/6/46.

N.M.O.s KAUBAGI and TADUA-MUGA, also wife of former, with three months rations for themselves and 20 patients, posted here at BAMBA. Took opportunity of taking aboard several natives required as crew of District patrol vessel viz. TILI, to be Bosun-has had much experience on Government vessels at MISIMA; BIJA; NDU; WEDITO; MONGI; MBORA as crew; also four ROSSEL boys who asked for passage to SAMARAI as they wish to attend Catholic school, SIDEIA.

22nd Oct. '46:

Left BAMBA 8.15 a.m. Arrived RAMBUSO 12.45 p.m. Picked up three N.M.O.s and two wives and one young baby, dropped here on way to ROSSEL so that they might be spared the rough trip there and back. Paid six sticks tobacco to Village Constable LABADI for erection of beacons. Left RAMBUSO 1 p.m. Arrived Griffin Point, SUDEST, 3.15 p.m. Mr. Ernest Craig came aboard; one bag mail for Messrs. T. & E. Craig, Pierce and Middleton, landed together with three months rations for three N.M.O.s, two wives, and 20 patients. Called on Mr. T. Craig and he very kindly accompanied me through his freehold property to the site of proposed new Sub-station. Mr. Craig pointed out his boundary and suggested that the site between GAGEVA and Four-Mile (or VEIORA) Creeks should be suitable in every way-especially from health point of view and good running water supply either side of high ground. This land is owned by VALAGAI-IDI of NON HILL who states he is agreeable to sell it to the Government, as he does not require it and will not require it in the future for gardening or any other purpose. He says he is anxious for the Government to take his land and make a Government Station and Native Hospital on it. This site is approximately one mile from Mr. Craig's residence at GRIFFIN PT., SUDEST, and he is quite agreeable to Government officers using his wharf and the road through a patch of coconuts leading from the wharf. Mr. Craig is especially anxious to see a Native Hospital under an E.M.A. functioning there.

Party spent the evening with Messrs. T. & E. Craig. Mr. Craig informed me that Mr. Pierce is away in launch "MEG".

£1 wages each paid to Village Constables BOM and MAREK at GRIFFIN PT. for period 1/7/45 to 30/6/46.

23rd Oct. '46:

Left GRIFFIN PT. 7.15 a.m. Arrived NIMOA Is. 8.40 a.m.; went ashore and saw Leo Paulisbo. Inspected his property and exhorted him to start making copra, but he says he cannot get boys to work for him. (I have since seen his step-brother Joe who has gone to NIMOA to make necessary arrangements and to recruit labourers from ROSSEL Is.) This man Leo Paulisbo, who was educated at Catholic Mission, Yule Is., has erected a fine structure to be used, so Leo tells me, as a Catholic Church and school when Fathers Earl or Twomey of SIDEIA visit NIMOA from time to time. I saw 10 male and 5 female children at school

that morning.

* Left NIMOA 9.15 a.m. Arrived SABAL 11.55. Councillor KURES was only man in village; all the other people away in their gardens. Left word for MANIARA to come by 1/11/46. He is to be Coxswain of District patrol vessel. This man was trained for many years in this work in these waters by SIGIMUTA who is now too old for further service as such. MANIARA is an excellent man for this job and I do hope I can obtain his services.

Left SABAL 12.15 p.m. Arrived PANAWINA 1.30 p.m. Inspected late George Burfitt's plantation, residence, and other buildings, also vessels and marine spares, for Public Curator and War Damage Commission (Report furnished to Public Curator).

Left PANAWINA about 4 p.m. and arrived at BAGAMAN about 6 p.m. During evening loaded 19 bags copra and 17 bags trochus shell, for sale to best advantage and credit proceeds to Village account with Commonwealth Savings Bank.

24th Oct. '46:

Left BAGAMAN 6.45 a.m. Called at MOTURINA 7.15 a.m. but Village Constable and Councillor and most of the people still away at MISIMA; Village Constable not arrived back with copra sacks so copra not ready for shipment.

Continued on and arrived at BROOKER Island at 9.30 a.m. As this place has a very bad entrance with not much clearance, and as tide was falling, we did not load the 48 bags trochus shell offering here, but to make sure of getting out without mishap left at 9.45 a.m. and arrived back at MISIMA at 3.20 p.m. (Arrangements have since been made for this trochus shell to be taken to MOTURINA to be picked up from there next trip).

Price
~~(P.S. Hall)~~
D.O. S.E.D.

P.S. Further to entry under 15/10/46 with reference to form of Vailala madness:

It was prophesied that when the world "turned over" their ancestors (not their spirits be it noted) would make everything fresh and provide for their wants in good foods.

This form of Vailala madness also caught on at WOODLARK, EGUM, GAWA and KWAIWATA but Lt. Middleton dispelled the idea when he called at these places on his way from MISIMA to SAMARAI via WOODLARK and TROBRIANDS about the end of 1945. He did not call at IWA where it started first about two years ago. It fizzled out a couple of times but was revived sometime after on each occasion.

Price

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS:W

DS. 30-7-3.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

15th February, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
South-Eastern District,
MISIMA.

NATIVE CASTAWAYS FROM IWA ISLAND - PAPUA.

Your special patrol report, Misima No. 1
of 46/47, paragraph dated 9th October, 1946 refers.

The matter was referred to the District
Officer Rabaul for investigation and a copy of the
resultant reply is attached for your information.

(J.E. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

4

NEW GUINEA.

12 FEB 1947
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES

DS14/2/6
Sub-District Office,
RABAU.

January 25th, 1947.

Director District Services,
PORT MORESBY.

PAPUAN NATIVE CASTAWAYS.

Reference DS 3/7/3 of December 20th, 1946.

The thirteen natives referred to in the memorandum were in a group when RAPINDIK Compound was bombed. Eight were killed outright and five wounded. The five wounded were evacuated to BIALOVO where they subsequently died.

The native medical assistant PAGANINI was present at the evacuation and on duty at BIALOVO when the wounded people died.

E. Britten
.....
(E. Britten)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Forwarded, please.

C. D. Bates
.....
(C. D. BATES)
DISTRICT OFFICER,
NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.
DS14/R/6 - 4/2/47.

66
Refer to
2.0 Missing
14/2

3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

IC:VB

DS.30-7-3

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

20th December, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

NATIVE CASTAWAYS FROM IWA ISLAND, PAPUA.

In December, 1942, some natives of Iwa Island (Papua) were blown away by storms to Bougainville Island. They were taken to Rabaul, and while awaiting transport there, were believed to have been killed on the aerodrome by Japanese bombers in January, 1943.

Could you please make enquiries to ascertain if they were all killed?

Their names are :

SANISONI	TAUBOI	MANAGAGA
BUTOLOMAN	KANATUPA	TOLEMA
HUGUNUGUGELA	TALAKOSA	KALIKIWA (F)
SOBORIANA (F)	TAPISOU (of KITAVA)	KALIKIWA (of KITAVA)
GIDAWEKA (of KITAVA).		

MINUTE TO :

District Officer,
South Eastern District,
MISIMA.

(J.H. Jones)
for ACTING DIRECTOR.

Forwarded for your information please.

(J.H. Jones)
for ACTING DIRECTOR.

(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

DS:VB

DS-30-7-3

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

20th December, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

Government Secretary,
PORT MORSBY.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 1-46/47 MISIMA SOUTH
EASTERN DIVISION.

The attached copy of the abovementioned
report is forwarded to you as a matter of interest.


(J.H. Jones)
for ACTING DIRECTOR.

Misima

2 OF 46/47

by. J.S. MCLEOD A/ADO

DATE: 16/5/46 - 27/5/46

District Office
 BWAGACIA,
 MISIMA,
 May 28 1946.

2 of 46/47

The District Officer,
S.E.D.

Report of a Patrol to MISIMA Sub-District
S. E. D.

Object: Routine patrol in order to collate vital
 Statistics for the above area, and to conduct
 ordinary Administrative business.

Personnel: John S. McLeod, A.A.D.O.

Duration: May 16 to May 27 - 12 days.

D I A R Y

- May 16 Left BWAGACIA 0830 hours.
 To AWAIIB, lined, inspected, and census.
 To BWAGABWANA, lined, inspected, and checked census.
 Across Straits to Deboyne Group. PANAPOMPOM.
 Easterly and slight seas.
- May 17 Lined, inspected, and checked census PANAPOMPOM.
 Issued new village book, old one lost when a canoe
 overturned coming from MISIMA.
 Across lagoon to PANAI.ATI. Bad S/E anchorage.
- May 18 Lined, inspected, and checked census PANAI.ATI.
 Discussion with Councillors re advisability of
 purchase of lugger to facilitate trading.
- May 19 Sunday.
 To PANAPOMPOM.
 To BROCKER Is. Caught in S/E blow after leaving
 Deboyne Lagoon and before reaching the Chain.
 Rain and squalls all day.
- May 20 Lined, checked census, and inspected, BROCKER Village.
 Spoke with Councillors re trading. Inspected
 hamlet South side of Island. Strong S/E all day.
- May 21 Returned PANAPOMPOM via PANASAGUSAGU Is.
 Strong S/E - seven hours sail.
- May 22 Across to PANAI.ATI to enquire re payment of
 labourers on NIVANI estate.
 Back to PANAPOMPOM.
- May 23 S. gales all day - blew for twenty four hours.
 Squalls and heavy rain - visibility poor. Work on
 Statistics.
- May 24 Weather abated sufficiently for passage of Straits.
 Rough seas but fine weather. To EBOLA Village
 on MISIMA Island. Lined, inspected, and checked
 census. Around Cape EBOLA to EWEENA, lined, inspected
 and census checked.

No complaints of couples or marital disputes

May 25. To [unclear], in ad, inspected, and census checked.
To [unclear], [unclear], inspected, and checked census.
To [unclear], [unclear] village, inspected.
To [unclear], [unclear], inspected, and census checked.
Street 3/4, fine weather, and calm seas.

May 26 Sunday.
To [unclear], [unclear], inspected, and checked census.
To [unclear], [unclear] arrival had preceded and at our
coming.
Fine weather but strong winds. Word sent for [unclear] to
assemble for census.

May 27. Line and censused 6010, RAU[unclear], [unclear] MAIWAUTA.
To [unclear], inspecting hamlets en route.

R E P O R T.

LOCATION.

The MISIMA Sub-District embraces that area of the S.E.D. between the 10th and the 11th parallels of latitude, and is composed of MISIMA Island, the Deboyne Islands, and the Renard Group.

RENARD GROUP.

was patrolled by this Officer on route SUDEST during March 1946 when two reported murders were investigated. Vide Patrol Report No. I/1946.

During that patrol statistics were collected of the Galvados Sub-division of the SUDEST Sub-district with the exception of BROCKER Island. A breakdown in transport precluded the patrol at MOTOHINA Is. During this present patrol the opportunity was taken to travel to the Chain and complete the patrol as Brocker Village is the last of those in that Sub-division.

The Sub-divisional Analysis on Page 4 rightly belongs to Patrol Report I from this Office. Figures for BROCKER ARE INCLUDED for record purposes and should be attached thereto.

DEBOYNE ISLANDS.

The most culturally advanced peoples of those I have experienced in the S.E.D.

They are the foremost canoe builders of these islands and doughty sea-going traders. Pre-European they were famous traders, with the possible exception only of the inhabitants of East Island; long since migrated into the Eastern Division.

The whole of the South side of PANAI.ATI Island holds hamlets. These people come to the main landing centre when called upon. An excellent flower-bordered walk connects them all.

A few families live on PANAI.ATOPOM but these are really PANAI.ATI natives-the original inhabitants having long since died.

A Native Regulation Plantation exists on TOLESSE Island; this is the property of PANAI.ATI. They were ordered to get it into production.

The islands hereabouts are not very fertile being mostly coral formation, but the islanders trade a good deal to MISIMA. They exchange pottery, nets, canoes, etc. for sago, vegetables, and pigs.

SUB-DISTRICT STATISTICS.

Misima.

No. of Village Groups 20 }
No. of Hamlets 32 } Wide Remarks under heading
"Census"

No. of V.C.s 19
Eight would be sufficient.

? ADDS
No. of Councillors. 54
Also too many. It is not necessary for each small hamlet to be represented by a Councillor-system tends to become unwieldy.

Deaths per Hundred of Births. 58
Figures for last patrol were greatly increased by the Dysentery outbreak so that it is gratifying to see that the Mortality Ratio is so favourable. It is probably nature's reaction to the former severe death rate.

Able-bodied Males. 324

SUB-DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS

CALVADOS, SUDEST SUB-DISTRICT.

No. of Village Groups	10	Average Chn. per Fam.	
No. of Hamlets	17		1.7
No. of V.C.s	5		
No. of Councillors	11		
Deaths per Hundred of Births		75	
Period Since Last Patrol		11 months approx.	
Inter Village Migrations	19 m.	31 f.	
Able-bodied males	226) Includes prisoners and	
Taxable males	177) casual labour.	
Women of Child-Bearing age	213		
I/Ls	nil		
Casuals	6		
Mission Teachers	2		
Students	50		
Recruit Availability at 30% A.B. Males	41		
" " " 1/20th W.C.A.	7		
Masculinity	Practically Square.		
Polygs.	5		
Language	MISIMA East to BAGRIAN Is. From there SABARE, then HELIA ULWAM to SUDEST Western border.		

m.c.	f.c.	m.a.	f.a.	I/L	Total
159	159	330	332	--	980 ✓

PHOOKER Village

Births	Deaths	Deaths
m f	Adults	I - 5
4 8	2 -	2

Migs In	Migs Out
m f	m f
1 4	2 3

A.B. Males	34
Tax. Males	21
W.C.A.	30
C.T.M.M.	1
ST.M.M.	Nil
Average Chn. per Fam.	1.86
Recruit Av. @ 30 A.B.s	7
" " 1/20th WCA	1
Polygs	Nil
Masculinity	-7%

m.c.	f.c.	m.a.	f.a.	I/Ls	Total
27	29	45	45	-	146 ✓

Continued from page 3.

Estimated US potential fathers.

Taxable males 747

Estimated as fit for work under M.L.O. bearing

Women of Chn./Age. 742

Capable of giving birth to a child

Indentured Labour Nil

S.E.D. never a prolific source of labour-
emphatically so these days after the forced
labour of the Army.

Casuals 118

Majority at the Gold Mines-minority on
Plantations and domestic labour

Masculinity Plus 17%

Ratio of Males to Females. Figure however
includes casuals at work as in most cases
they are near their home villages.

Polygamists 7

Flural marriages were never the custom this
area.

Language

Only one language spoken over the Sub-district
with slight variation phonetically but
little otherwise.

Census

Male Children	Female Children	Male Adults	Female Adults	I/L	Totals inc. I/L
775	625	1430	1252	-	4082

in the following manner:

RENARD GROUP	133
DEBOYNE	630
MISIMA Island	3319

HEALTH.

The natives sighted appeared to be very
healthy and only one case of illness was seen-a child with Yaws.
The parents were ordered to bring her to Hospital at
Bwagala as soon as they got a favourable wind.

This Sub-district is a pleasant contrast to
the SUDEST area. There is a much frailer type and suffer
more from prevalent endemics.

The Dysentery outbreak of 1944 wreaked quite
a deal of damage. It was said/synchronous with the epidemic
in Milne Bay during the (to be) war and was said to have
been brought out here by returning labourers.

Due to A.S.G.A.D. Medical Department the
matter was got under control but not before a lot of deaths
had been caused. Please note that the last census was
checked only eleven months ago so that the Mortality Ratio
as shown was not affected.

INTER VILLAGE MIGRATIONS.

m. 38 P. 43

The figures shown do not give a true picture, due to the fact that a few families that were predominantly males changed villages; this procedure is not according to custom and so increases the male figure. Generally in the S.E.D. female migrations far outnumber the males. Patrilocality/does not alone cause this, but it is due to the (of marriages) comparatively newly born custom of promiscuous divorce.

The MISIMA people are in a transitional stage of culture contact, with the result that many of their customs have broken down under the influence of the younger generation who have been reared in shrewdness, and semi-educated by the Mission—emphatically it is not the fault of the latter, who are not able to hold most of their students after puberty.

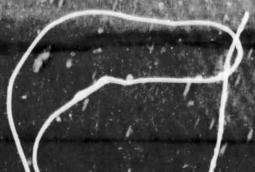
Formerly all marriages were patrilocal fairly rigidly, but it now appears that a couple may settle anywhere they choose providing the family on either side owns ground on which to plant—even this proviso is not always necessary. In itself I prefer the new idea.

The custom of "Bride Price" common to all areas I have experience of in New Guinea has given place to a swapping of presents or gift exchange between the relations of the contracting parties and on occasions even that formality is forgotten. The fact of living together constitutes marriage. In itself there is no evil in this practice and I think it was brought about by the younger people in defiance of their elders. The latter have lost a great deal of their power over the young people, they formerly enjoyed. Sorcery and internecine strife are taboo so that it is impossible for them to impose sanctions against offenders against accustomed usage.

A man may therefore marry without any cost to himself or his relations. If there is a payment he refunds (receives in the form of recip gifts. To follow the matter further, he is (rocal) in a position to marry again since he does not have to pay any Bride Price, but, here is the catch, the Mission are not at all keen on Polygamy, which they regard as a greater evil than promiscuous and multiple marriages. The Mission on Misima are strong and it requires an indomitable will to flout their decrees. The difficulty is overcome by summarily divorcing the first wife, taking the custody of the children, and marrying again; the process may be repeated indefinitely and is. Short periods of living together are not conducive to large families, especially in view of the fact that contraceptives are available.

There is a remedy other than reversal to bride payment, which would be almost impossible to enforce these days. If the natives desire to ape our customs they must be prepared to follow thru to the logical conclusion. The N.A.R. makes provision for deserted wives and the payment of maintenance in a few cases would tend to break down post-marriage promiscuity. In a number of cases the woman remarries—though not in all—upon which payment ceases. There is no real hardship when a man is forced to face up to his responsibilities; there is for the deserted wives if this pseudo custom is countenanced.

7. of interest is
Anthropologist
when appointed
Yes
1926



In many cases, divorce takes place for no other reason than that the native has become tired of his wife, she has aged because of hard work, and the husband has become keen on a younger woman. The divorced wife is left to her own devices with no one to cut a garden area for her, generally too old to compete with her younger sisters for another husband, and is left a responsibility on her blood relations.

TRADING.

Legislation to fix trading prices as paid by traders for native produce, such as trochus, and copra, is a necessity and an urgent one.

No one objects to a fair thing in the way of profit margins, but such prices as 21-10-0 a bag for trochus (12 bags to the ton)-prevailing price in Sydney £125 per ton-savourers of exploitation. They have recently been offered up to £3 per bag which is a bit more reasonable.

These natives have what may be called a craving for tobacco, so that the trader gets it both ways. Each stick represents 6d while costing 3d, and a lot of the produce is bought with tobacco. The natives are starting to demand money instead of trade, and to realise that a few sticks of tobacco are not worth pounds worth of their own produce.

As you instructed me when we conferred on the matter, all villages concerned were advised that should they be not satisfied with the prevailing prices as paid by the traders, they might bring their shell and copra to the District Office, where its sale in Samarai would be handled for them by the administration-handling charges and freight being deducted.

Whilst patrolling the Chain and the Debcyne Islands, I suggested that natives with enough money buy a communal lugger, and proceed to Samarai regularly, fishing shell on the way in. The Councillors appeared favourably disposed to the suggestion.

I am full of sympathy for the traders' projects, and at a time like this when the profits of the business is still to be skimmed off, I'd probably act as they do in their position. However that doesn't happen to be my position, and I construe my job as a guardian of native rights. Generally the rights of the Caucasian can be safely left for him to ensure.

HOUSES AND REST HOUSES.

Like most of us the previous A.N.G.A.U. Officer had one particular obsession regarding native administration, and that happened to be Rest Houses. Without exception they were palatial-the best I have ever seen. Not unnaturally their completion of a very large barracks, had probably sickened the villagers of any further efforts in that line and they have neglected their own houses to a degree.

Considering that the Islands hereabouts are generally patrolled by water craft, most of these houses will never be used. For instance, during this occasion I used only three houses on the whole island. In all probability very few of these houses will ever be used, and I think that the natives would be better employed on their permanent dwellings. I instructed them to build a better type of house of

customary WISIA type-not immediately but as they naturally rebuild, when their present houses become unserviceable.

ROADS.

Vehicular	5 1/2 Miles
Patrol Road	25 Miles

Roads where possible were very well maintained.

From BAKAWATA, west to BAOBA, and around to GULWA it is non-existent. Overhanging cliffs, boulders, and the forbidding nature of the country preclude anything but a very rough native track.

Vehicular Road to UMWA Gold Mine is being renovated by the Company in order to transport cargo from the harbour to the WOIWA.

CENSUS.

No. of Village Groups	20
No. of Hamlets	50

A really excellent job of the initial census was done by Lt. F. Middleton of A.N.S.U. In view that the Officer could have had little experience of this work, his effort was outstanding. I don't remember one name that he missed.

More care should be taken by Officers generally in the actual addition of the names in the village book. Faulty and hurried work make the figures apocryphal. Each page should be added, the ages of males and females to be checked by the numbers of names. Total village figures may then be checked by reference to the previous officers numbers, which should tally accurately, if he was careful enough. That is, allowance for current births and deaths, as well as migrations inwards and outwards, plus new names less duplications -if any-should show the previous figures exactly. Finally Sub-divisional and Divisional figures should be derivable from and capable of being checked from former patrols in the same manner.

In the figures shown above, please note that the number 20 represents groups and not villages. Formerly it was the custom to insist on communal life i.e. to bring contiguous hamlets into one big village. It has also been axiomatic in Mission policy-with more reason, in that the foreign native missionary has more opportunity to exercise his well-known propensity for blackmail.

Administratively, I can see no reason why the people should be forced into large villages, if they desire to live in hamlets, nearer to their gardens. Providing they assemble at the living centre when called upon to do so, it still has to be proved beneficial to herd them together. There are points for and against:

- a. More communal and social life,
 - b. Easier patrolling and supervision,
- and against
- a. Subject to greater mortality because of contiguity during periodic epidemics
 - b. Their natural way of life in most cases.

I especially disapprove of bringing mountain people to the coast, because it means easier patrol work.

10
MISSION INFLUENCE.

C.F.M.M. 21 (away) 14 (in)

Is strong ostensibly. They have all the outward show of ardent Christians, but I guess that's as far as it goes. There appears to be three stages of control:

- a. Initial contact-no control,
- b. A period of strength when the native merely substitutes Christianity for his own myths and fetishes
- c. Disillusionment when the people conduct the outward show of religion purely because it is acceptable and pleasurable-as they imagine-to the white man to have them do so.

To fail to be a member of the congregation in a missionized village is rather like being the only layman in a community of Freemasons-ones social contacts suffer, one is considered not "in the swim"

The number of Polygamists does not actually indicate mission strength, since Polygamy was not a pre-European custom, but purely the prerogative of a few very influential-and therefore wealthy-men.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS.

In view of the prevailing price of copra, the natives were advised to clean up their Native Regulation Plantations. Generally these are partly overgrown but have not suffered any real depreciation, during the war period of neglect. They were reminded that failure to obey this instruction made them liable under Regulation 121(6) N.A.R.

NATIVE GOLD SEEKERS.

Quite a few on the north coast of MISIMA are out prospecting and they are working their own Mining Claims.

During the quarterly Councillors meeting this project was discussed and recommended. It is heartening to see the natives so keen about it. EWEKA Village is especially to be commended on their diligence. I advised the prospectors to bring their gold to the D.O. at SWARAOIA to supervise the sale of it for them. At time of writing, no private individual at MISIMA or elsewhere, in the District, has a Gold Buyer's licence, so it is just as well to ensure that there is no illicit buying.

EDUCATING.

St.M.M. 343

The Methodist Mission is doing excellent educational work amongst the younger people-the numbers at school are quite unusual.

If all the persiflage about a "fuzzy wuzzy" angel Utopia, was dropped and something concrete attempted, we'd be getting somewhere. However as we have advanced exactly nowhere in the last twenty years, except perhaps to scratch the medical surface, that is a bit too much to expect.

An alleged educated native, by and large, is generally of the "flash", knowall type. His little education has been received at the hands of the Mission

until puberty, when it is completed by the economic system, i.e. in the forum conducted nightly in the labour lines.

They become disillusioned in regard to religions a necessity for outward manifestation of their desire to conform to Caucasian custom. This thin veneer gradually wears off. Unfortunately any training for the experience of life is inclined to be included in the general condemnation of pseudo Christianity.

They gain an entirely different point of view in contact with the outer world of sordid business-miners, planters, traders, etc., who proceed either with intent or not to reduce them. The seed falls on much more fertile soil than formerly, because it is easier to live up to. The process is common to our own as youthful communities when they leave school, especially denominational ones. In our cases however we have had a good and long enough grounding to separate the wheat from the chaff of newly acquired knowledge. That is why I contend that we, the Missions rather, have just given the natives enough education to enable them to assimilate false ideas. I am convinced that the periodic outbreaks of what we call "VAILALA Madness" originate in this half-knowledge. The native is aware that we have considerably exploited him, but his education is so bound up with religious mysticism, half political tenets, and partially assimilated Christianity that his conceptions culminate in that queer hoodwinked poeje of revolutionary ideas termed the "Madness".

Teachings of the leader BULIMA responsible for the MISIMA outbreak was almost word for word similar to those of King BATHI, the famous Hitler of New Britain during the War.

Agricultural projects and other suggestions will be embryonic. We are attempting to scale Parnassus from below sea-level. Administration Officers have to get onto a solid basis initially and that is only possible through education. Secular teaching of the indigene despite its cost is imperative, with the Missions devoted entirely to their own sphere of religious instruction. Then, and only then, may we cultivate their minds enough to make them realise we are here to improve them, and force the whole, by means of the younger part to overcome the initial inertia.

Agriculture, Administration policy, handicrafts, health and hygiene, are only a few of the subjects that could be taught. The people could be made to realise that the Whites have some right on their sides, and that all of us are not here to get as much out of them as possible. The feeling is common on MISIMA that we do not want the people to get on, and to improve themselves culturally and economically. This is a fact - I do not intend to debate the question. My suggestions re education are:

- a. Primary boarding schools in each sub-district under the supervision of one trained European. Compulsory attendance.
- b. A secondary school in each District for those who desire to follow on.
- c. A school for advanced pupils in each Capital for volunteers for teaching, clerks, and professional work. Where each native could specialise should be desired to do so.
- d. Maintenance of all schools to be the responsibility of the pupils.

II.

These schools with a trained white supervisor and native and Eastern Pacific teachers would one day justify our mandate over these islands, and I think we will be less open to such disturbances that are common during this day and age amongst native peoples of quite a few Nations. In a lot of cases revolutionary activities are indicative of successful administration. It shows they at least have been educated to their own inferiority in the economic scale, whereas in a lot of New Guinea communities, the indigene have been so held down and educationally befogged, as not to know what's going on. In the Mandated Territory if this thesis is correct, we're pretty right for the next century. In the case of the Dutch I think that the change would have been more to our democratic way of thinking if the war and Japanese propaganda had not intervened, but it would have taken much longer. The enemy capitalized Dutch initial exploitation failing to state that already a lot had been done for the aboriginals of Dutch East India. The Japs took control just as the inhabitants had reached the transitional stage. Wise and benevolent guidance was necessary without them becoming tangled in racial hatred. Unfortunately that was not to be.

Apropos of the above I carefully questioned a few Councillors and old men of PAMAI-ATI, who had had short contact with the Japanese on NIYATI-Is. The seaplane base originated to scout for the convoy that met with disaster in the Coral Sea. They were much in favour of the Japs just as was the general feeling on New Britain. One man stated, "The Japanese are good men and they have good faces." An interesting remark which may mean that white peoples' idea of beauty is hardly similar to natives. I often have asserted that to native women Caucasians are as unattractive as they are to us, by comparison.

The fact that quite a few have intercourse and live with white men does not prove much. Two factors predominate. Firstly, the difference in standards of living makes it possible for the latter to make the "if it be worse than death" quite a prying proposition for the woman. Secondly, the feeling of inferiority is not confined solely to the males since the females of the species suffer terrifically by comparison with our women. So by acting in the place of a white woman they imagine themselves to be proving to and and sundry their equality despite the ever evident disparity. Even should the affair be kept secret, the girls at least sustained.

Education of the native women is as necessary as that of the men. Despite their lowly position in native life, they exercise a deal of influence in the family circle, as in the case of any community-white or black. The Rev. Clark of LOAG Mission Station informs me that he attributes the greater part of his difficulties in education to the opposition of the women, although the influence exerted is not readily evident. This missionary has extensive experience in the Milne Bay district and can talk the language fluently. He ought to know what he is talking about.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Constables 19 Councillors 54

Officials have apparently been selected with very great care by former officers of the Papuan Service. Their selections are a credit to them. I

have only one fault to find. The Councillors are given undue preference over the Constables. It is my opinion that the policeman's job is purely that of a policeman, and the representative of the Law, and the maintainer of order. The Councillors should be the spokesmen of the people-they ought to be encouraged as such for they are the basis of future self-government. Councillors meetings are a step in the right direction.

It is apparent, the policeman was regarded as a vice D.O.- a small boss but nevertheless the head man. My experience of V.C.s in the area leads me to believe that the majority were selected from the ranks of retired A.C.s. Rarely does an influential man or his sons volunteer for the police forces, since he was considered to be allying himself too closely with the ~~not~~ representatives of what the natives chose to consider an unjust regime-quite wrongly in my opinion. A "popular D.O." is as contradictory a phrase as a "friendly hangman". I have not experienced any Services official who was really liked by the natives in his area, although many got quite a deal of respect. The job forbids popularity-to the native mind, not to the European. Those in a better position than I, have this opinion. The absolute lack of gratitude for a considerate official bears out my contention-his good nature is regarded as weakness. A strong man is regarded as an unjust bully despite his fairness. "Why doesn't he go and fight Japs instead of harrying us, who are not able to fight back". I heard this from various sources whilst in A.S.A.U. Natives will not appreciate that orders are given in their own interest, even when this fact is most obvious. herein lies the unpopularity of individual officers, and of the Administration as a whole. Any respect has its genesis in the strength we can call upon; police, arms, etc. to enforce edicts.

This feeling is an incipient atomic bombshell in future administration. It can be counteracted only by intensive, secular, and total education of all the fully controlled areas. It's worth the expense.

The white official should aim at being, in years to come, the adviser, and not the man with the big stick, the councillors to maintain control through the V.C.s and attend to all native adjudications-under advice. In view of the preceding, what's the use of dealing through a smaller boss, who in any case has derived all his prestige through the tares of our force behind him, or the "Build the goal first" school of administration.

APPENDIX.

Attached to the back of this Report please find Village Statistics for the area of the MISIMA Sub-district. It is not considered necessary to include full Vital figures but only the population. They were taken and are to be retained for information at this Office Sub-district analysis, attached above is sufficient for Headquarters.

POLICE.

No police were required on the patrol. Their duties were well performed by the Village Constables.

John S. McLeod
John S. McLeod.

a/a.D.C.,
MISIMA.

MISIMA SUB-DISTRICT

S. E. D.

Village	mc.	f.c.	m.a.	f.a.	Casuals	Total
BARABOLA	43	34	71	54	-	202
HIMUTA	28	25	46	34	5	133
NARIAN	30	27	84	64	-	205
ETIUS	43	40	98	98	11	279
ALLOA	30	29	61	54	3	174
AWAIBE	60	39	83	89	5	271
PRITAPORON	11	14	21	23	-	69
BWAGAPWAGA	58	50	109	88	15	306
PANALATE	108	89	135	132	7	561
EBOLA	28	16	37	30	4	111
EWENA	43	41	79	67	2	230
LARANA	35	45	130	100	20	340
LIAN	54	44	98	85	0	281
RALEVAGA	14	5	29	27	6	75
GULEWA	39	34	77	58	9	212
SIAGARA	51	52	87	79	3	269
KAUBWAGA	26	14	52	38	2	130
BOIC	14	9	33	26	4	82
HINAUTA	19	9	26	28	-	82
BARAMATANA	11	12	24	24	3	71

Totals male adults are inclusive of figures in casual column.

4052

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA



District Office,
BWAGAOIA,
MISIMA,
South Eastern District.

12th June, 1946.

NOTES BY D.O. S.E.D.

P.R. No. 2-46/47

SUB-DISTRICT STATISTICS:

V.C.s and Councillors: The question of there being too many of these will be gone into in due course. If it is decided to reduce the numbers it could be effected by not filling subsequent vacancies, until the numbers are at required strength.

✓ Maintenance--deserted wives: Several cases have been dealt with and small payments ordered (see return of Court cases).

✓ Trading: The price stated for Trochus shell is as quoted by F.I.M. March, 1946--see patrol instruction issued to A.D.O.

✓ Tobacco now costs traders 9/- per lb. plus freight from Samarai--about 4th per stick.

✓ Natives will be advised and given assistance (not monetary of course) in purchasing luggers if they so desire.

✓ Rest Houses: I am against expecting natives to erect "palatial" rest houses at the expense of their own dwellings. They will now be encouraged to attend to their own housing requirements as they become necessary.

Census: My views coincide with those of A.D.O.--that the people should not be forced to live in large villages if they desire to live in hamlets nearer to their gardens, and that mountain people should not be brought to the coast.

✓ Agriculture and Education: To dispel the feeling mentioned in the last paragraph on p.10 I have told the natives that the Administration is very ready to improve their living conditions--by a gradual lifting process to a higher standard--and to introduce a progressive form of education. It was because of my being informed of this feeling that I readily agreed to handle all their produce. I agree with the suggestions put forward by A.D.O.

✓ Village Officials: pp. 11/12. A meeting of Councillors is being held at end of June 1946 and the matter of duties to be performed by the Village Constables and what is expected of the Village Councillors will be amongst subjects discussed. They need to be told this again and again.

A very good report and a well carried out patrol.

This patrol was made in the small launch "BAMBA" previously owned by Mr. H. Osborne of Kossell Is., taken over by A.N.G.A.U. but apparently not impressed. The question arises has Mr. Osborne been paid for it, if so the launch is now for disposal by C.D.C. if Administration does not require it. This launch is really only a converted dinghy--16' Keel with a 6'2 Beam powered by six h.p. Kelvin Marine Engine. This craft is considered seaworthy enough for short patrols in calm weather and is useful for visiting places difficult of access by larger craft.

J. Hall
(A.C. Hall)
D.O. S.E.D.

MEMORANDUM OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

1 30-2

District Office,
MARIKOLA,
MISMA,
S.B.D.,
MAY 13 1946.

The A.D.O.,
MISMA.

Patrol Instructions.

1. You will proceed to patrol the original Sub-district, and to complete your previous patrol of the adjacent Sub-division, by censusing brocas Is.
2. All Vital Statistics are to be collected.
3. All active Plantations are to be got into production again.
4. You will inform any natives, who desire to trade in brocas, that should they be dissatisfied with the prevailing price received from local traders, they may bring their shell to MARIKOLA District Office, and they will be handled for them by the Administration.

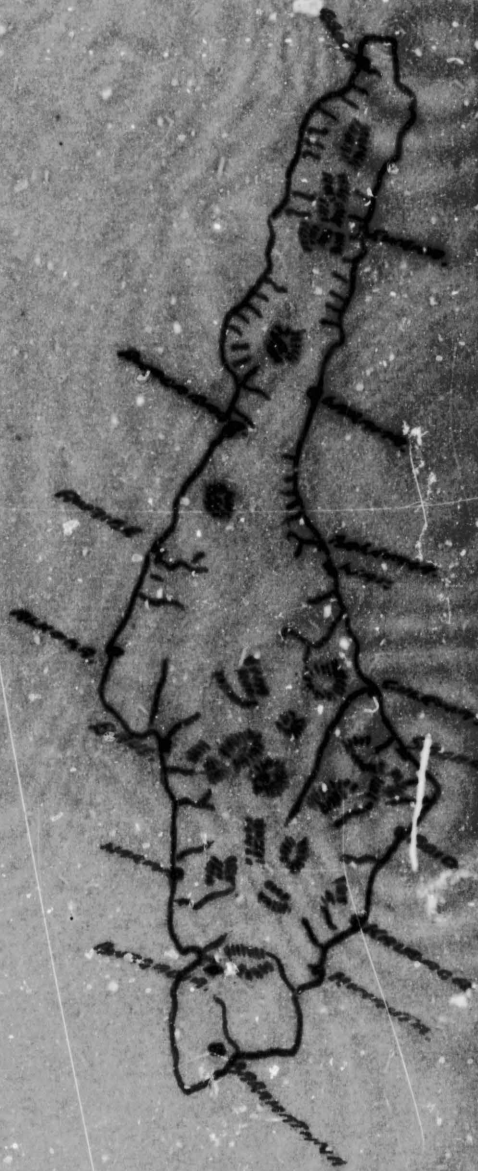
[Signature]
District Office,
S.B.D.



2 OF 46/47

W.S. JOHNSTON P.D.

11/11/46 - 18/11/46



Mission Sub-district

S.R.D



2 OF 46/47

By:

W.S. JOHNSTON P.O.

DATE:

11/11/46 - 18/11/46.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

DISTRICT OFFICE,
BWAGACIA,
MISIMA,
SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT,
20th. November, 1946.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER,
BWAGACIA.

PATROL REPORT No.2-46/47

A REPORT OF A PATROL THROUGH ALL THE VILLAGES ON MISIMA ISLAND.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Routine patrol to collect all vital statistics, check census, inspect native plantations & general admin. work.

PERIOD OF PATROL: From the 11th. November to the 18th. November - 8 days

PERSONNEL:

	No.	
EUROPEAN,	1	W. J. JOHNSTON, Patrol Officer.
Native,	2	KENNETH KIAW, Interpreter, LABELI-ADA, N.M.O..
R.P.C.	3	No.2708 Const. OGAI-UVE, No.2732 Const. SAGARI-WOHRO, No.3082 Const. BUBAI.

DATE LAST O/S PATROL: 16th. May 1946.

DATE LAST M/S PATROL: Not known.

MAP REFERENCES: Sketch map prepared.

COST OF PATROL:

Carriers & canoes	6lbs	13st.	trade tobacco,
village officials	2lbs	8st.	" "
Native food	3lbs	5st.	" "
Total-	12lbs	-	

D I A R Y

Nov. 11th. Left BWAGACIA 0915 hrs. arrived C. COPPARD's plantation 0945hrs. & inspected his native labour quarters. On to the hamlets of VALALA & GAIBOBO, inspected same. Arrived M.O.M. LOAGA 1030 & decided to see how things were being carried on in the absence of the European & Tongan missionaries, inspected several of the students quarters. Arr. NARIAN village 1050, village lined census taken, inspected village, plantation, & 1 garden, departed from NARIAN & LAPIPAI villages 1420hrs. On to QUARTZ MOUNTAIN to inspect cattle belonging to War Damage Commission, arrived 1450 & waited for cattle to be rounded up into the pens, when this was done cattle were inspected & I departed at 1610hrs for HUARIATUK village & arrived there at 1700 hrs.

Nov. 12th. 0700hrs village lined, census taken, a short talk was given to the people in an effort to try & get them to orient themselves to their position in the world & to dispel the chance of this "Vailala madness" type of story from falling on fertile ground again. After an inspection of the village, plantation & several gardens was completed the party left at 1130hrs. for ALHOQA, on the way the small hamlet of EIAUS was inspected & then to TENOKIAMANA Pt. where a dispute over land

boundaries between the villages of EIAUS & PANAHAL was settled. This dispute had arisen by one councillor from EIAUS misunderstanding the instructions of a previous officer. Arrived ALHOGA 1320hrs. & inspected the village plantation enroute, 1415 village lined census taken & a short talk given to the people, after which a small matter over a pig was settled. The N.M.O., Interpreter # No. 2708 A.C. OGAI-UVE were sent on by foot to look at a sick man in the small hamlet of BOLOMA. At 1715hrs after making an inspection of the village & surroundings we departed for AWAIBI by canoe as I thought it was too risky, especially for the carriers, to climb over some high rough hills in the dark or half light. Arrived AWAIBI 1915hrs, the trip took no long due to lack of any strong wind.

- Nov. 13 0700 hrs AWAIBI village people lined & census was checked, short talk given to the village people & a short discussion was had with the V.C. & councillors, a complaint against a very old woman for alleged sorcery was heard & settled. Village & plantation inspected, plantation ruined by cockatoos V.C. enquired about shotguns & was told the present situation. 1100 hrs left for BWAGA BWAGA, enroute inspected some native gardens & several hamlets. Arrived BWAGA BWAGA 1230 hrs census was checked, talk given to the people & at 1630 after an inspection of the village was carried out the patrol left for EBOLA in 6 small canoes as no tracks or villages exist between these two villages. The sea was dead calm & as the canoe followed every curve of the coastline at a distance of about 20 yds from the shore I was able to get a fairly close up view of quite a few gardens made on the sides of the hills that right to the waters edge. Arrived Ebola 2040 hrs.
- Nov. 14 0730 hrs village lined, census checked, village & plantation inspected. Village people told me that the track to EWINA was a fairly rough one, so all gear & No. 3082 Const. BUBAI who was suffering from a cut foot were sent on to EWINA by canoe. 0930 hrs remainder of the patrol left on foot for EWINA. 1215 hrs arrived at BONIAO inspected hamlet, 1230 arrived EWINA, 1350 hrs census checked & a general talk given to the people after which an inspection of the village, plantation & several gardens was carried out.
- Nov. 15 Departed EWINA 0645, arrived LALANA 0900 hrs. census checked, a talk given to the people, two minor disputes heard & settled. Inspected village, plantation & two gardens, 1450 hrs left for AIA, arrived there 1515hrs inspected village, people waiting at LIAK for the census, arrived LIAK 1540, census figures for LIAK & AIA checked, talk given to the people, several minor complaints settled, had a discussion with all the village officials.
- Nov. 16 0700 hrs. inspected village departed at 0745 for GULEWA while enroute a number of gardens were inspected. Arrived GULEWA 0900 hrs., census checked & a short general talk was given to the people, the details of a court case were heard & all concerned were told to be at the District Office by the 19th Nov., had a discussion with the councillors re-gold seekers & copra production, inspected village & departed for SIAGARA at 1145hrs. while enroute I was again able to inspect some gardens & a plantation. 1315 arrived at SIAGARA village lined, census checked, same short talk was given, village inspected & departed at 1600 hrs for BOIO & KAUEWAGA arrived BOIO 1715 hrs village lined, census checked, village inspected & departed at 1750 hrs, plantation & several gardens were inspected enroute. Arrived KAUEWAGA 1840 hrs.

Nov. 17

0700 hrs KAUBWAGA, HINAUTA, BARAMATANA villages lined at the Rest House at KAUBWAGA, & the census was checked & a talk given to the people, several minor disputes were heard & settled & the details of a court case were heard & all concerned were told to report to the District Office. 1400 hrs visited KAUBWAGA plantation which is the property of Steamships Trading Coy. & made arrangements to have the effects of the late G. BRETT ready to be picked up the following morning.

Nov. 18

0600 hrs departed barracks for KAUBWAGA plantation on arriving there the effects were checked & sent to the District Office under the surveillance of No. 2708 A.C. OCAI- UVE & No. 3082 A.C. BUBAI. 0730 hrs KAUBWAGA village inspected, 0750 hrs departed for HINAUTA, 0830 hrs arrived at that village's mission school & gave a short talk to the young pupils & their teacher, 0900 hrs village was inspected & we departed for MODUGUA arriving there at 0915 hrs. hamlet was inspected & we departed for BARAMATANA, half way to this village I came across the dwellings of two families who had broken away from this village, the houses were of poor construction & the people were told to commence building new houses at MODUGUA & to move there when they were completed. Arrived BARAMATANA 1020 hrs inspected village & had a discussion with the councillors of HINAUTA & BARAMATANA re- the gradual shifting of their villages to MODUGUA. 1050 departed for BAGAUA, arrived 1120 hrs. village lined, census checked, village inspected & departed 1220 hrs 1235 hrs arrived at the District Office.
Patrol completed.

4.

NATIVE GARDENS & AGRICULTURE.

All the gardens inspected were made in the same manner, that is of first felling all the trees & undergrowth from the area chosen to be the new garden area after which the felled timber is left to dry & when the maker of the garden considers that sufficient time has elapsed a fire is put through the area, after which a strong fence is constructed & the seeds & shoots are planted in the pockets of soil between the rocks, the tree stumps & the large tree trunks that weren't burnt by the fire as no effort is made to clear the ground of any of these things. I noticed that where the gardens were on the sides of very steep hills that the trunks of large trees had been placed around the contours but I think that these had been so placed so as to facilitate work in the garden rather than an attempt at soil conservation but undoubtedly they serve both purposes.

From these gardens the people produce the following foodstuffs taro, taitu (Motu name) a specie of tuber that become quite stringy if left in the ground too long & have a taste not unlike English potato, yams, sweet potato, of which three varieties are grown they are all similar in leaf shape but when cooked have the three different colours of yellow, purple, & white, a long tuber that the natives call tabioc & the root of a type of lily that the natives call bihia which when cooked is something similar to a turnip. In addition to these the usual pumpkins, watermelons, paw paws bananas, pineapples & oranges are grown. No sign of disease was seen in all the gardens inspected. On questioning the various people as to which tool they would find most useful in helping them with their work in the gardens the answer generally given was, "a crowbar" second preference being an axe. At present the main implements are the digging stick & trade store knives.

The natives were told of the inadvisability of burning off the ground prior to making a garden & also as to the leaving of tree trunks lying in the garden which weren't being used around the contours.

Although these people have sufficient food for their own wants they cannot be classed as good gardeners if they are compared to natives in other parts of the territory, as little or no pride is taken in their gardens & their attitude appears to be that "the easiest way is the best way". However with proper instruction these people would be capable of producing cash crops of cocoa or coffee as I think that a number of places could be found on the island to satisfactorily grow these crops.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS.

Throughout the island the people have carried out instructions in regard to clearing plantations & producing copra & the following is the position in each village at the time that the patrol was at the village.

LAPIPAI

Have completed new smokehouse & have 8 bags prepared & expect to have a further 6 bags prepared in the next 10-14 days, the clearing of the plantation is almost complete.

TAUS.

Plantation all cleared, 6 bags prepared, copra being made.

ALHOGA

Plantation half cleared remainder to be done when work in the gardens is completed, 16 bags prepared, copra being made. These people told me that they had a plantation on a small island near to MCTORINA Island & that they were going to get that cleared & into production also.

AWAIBI

Plantation ruined by cockatoos not enough nuts to make

Extract 2
17.4.1

copra & V.C. states that unless a shotgun can be procured no copra can be made as the cockatoos & parrots destroy the young nuts.

BWAGA BWAGA

Plantation to be fully cleared when work in gardens is completed, 6 bags ready, copra being made.

EBOLA

Plantation cleared but not enough dry nuts yet to make it worth while to commence to make copra, will do so when they have enough nuts.

EWINA

Plantation ruined by cockatoos unable to make copra.

LALAMA, BAGALINA, AIA, SIAGARA, KAUBWAGA, BARAMATANA, BWAQAOIA,

All these plantations were cleared & copra being made but none had been bagged up at time of visit.

BOIO

Plantation cleared, smokehouse in the final stages of completion

LIAK Plantation cleared, smokehouse accidentally destroyed by fire & the copra from 300 nuts was burnt, new smokehouse to be erected.

REST HOUSES & HOUSING

The Rest Houses on the island are truly palatial affairs & are much too large for the purpose they serve. However I don't think that this is the fault of a previous officer, as suggested in the previous report to this, but due more to a certain rivalry that sprang up between the various villages so that they constructed larger buildings than those given in their instructions.

With the natives' houses there appears to be a general trend, in the case of young men who were indentured during the war, to the building of houses some what similar in style to the Govt. Rest Houses. I questioned the natives as to why they had built this style of house & they said that they thought that it was an improvement on their type of house & also found it easier to build, I was noncommittal on the subject but I personally think that the new style is superior to the humped backed old style both in appearance & for hygiene & so was surprised when told that in the past they had been instructed to only build their typical style of house & so on this occasion they were actually worried as to what my reaction would be to these new houses.

I informed them that as long as they constructed houses up to the same standard as the ones I had seen I could see no reason why there should be any objection to their building this new style.

*Subach 1957
1.7.47*

No

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Judging from the standard of cleanliness & hygiene that is being maintained in the villages & the manner in which every community is smoothly working as one unit for the betterment of their village, some by the production of copra & some by the seeking of gold the proceeds from which all go into the village's bank account, & also the way in which order is being maintained I would say that the majority of the V.C.s & councillors on the Island are excellent selections for the job.

V. councillor **LENADI** of **EBOLA** desires to notify his resignation from his post as he claims that he isn't active enough for the job since a tree fell on him a few months back. The people elected **KIOLE -DUBE** a much younger man to take his place.

SCHOOLS & MISSION INFLUENCE

On inspecting the mission school in each village group I found that although the majority of the native teachers are a good conscientious type they are unable to impart much knowledge to their pupils due to the lack of text books & their own limited knowledge. However for three days a week from 7am.-11am. approx. they teach them how to sing tables & do some elementary arithmetic & how to write a few words of their native tongue. I was told that beginning with the new year, school is going to be held five days a week, also that English was being taught, I found it hard to conceive how this was being done in view of the fact that the teachers themselves were unable to make themselves understood when using this language.

I had quite a few complaints from the teachers that the attendance of the children was not all that could be desired so, had a talk to the children & adults explaining why it was necessary for the children to go to school. I also had a talk to the various teachers in an attempt to see if they could make things more interesting for the young children but after talking with several of them I realised that it was too much to expect from them.

The main school at the mission station teaches up to grade five but I was unable to observe the standard of their work due to the fact that the day I visited the station was not a school day school being held four days a week between the hours of 9am -1130am & from 12 noon till 1pm.

Although the mission only makes one visit a year around the Island & that for the purpose of making a collection the mission's influence on the people appears to be strong & good. This is no doubt brought about by the native mission teachers in each village group who seem to exercise much influence & hold a very important place in village life. Some excellent buildings have been & are being erected in the villages for use as churches & I was told that a service was held each night but that it was only on one night a week that the whole village attended.

D. J. F. C.
 50/1/12

HEALTH & HYGIENE

812 PH

The health of the natives on the Island is rather good, this is easily understood when one takes into consideration the facts that the people have ample supplies of food both from the land & the sea & that the standard of hygiene maintained is quite good & that their relative isolation safeguards them from many possible illnesses.

During the patrol the N.M.O. had occasion to treat & send back to the native hospital Bwagaia a total of 44 cases comprising of scabies, yaws, & small ulcers.

ROADS & BRIDGESBwagaia to Bwaga Bwaga;

Where it has been possible the village people have constructed good roads but they are hampered in this by the nature of the country so that all that exists in many places is a small track 12" wide that winds around the cliff face about 50' above the sea, in places it dwindles to a series of footholds & for a person with army type boots it isn't very comfortable going. There are a number of ladders up the rock faces & I gave instructions to the V.C.s that these were to be inspected every 2-3 months & any doubtful timbers or lashings to be replaced immediately.

No road or track exists between Bwaga Bwaga & Ebola & it would be impossible for the natives to make one.

Ebola to Ewina:

The village people have done their best with this section also but this is not enough to make a good road out of it as in parts it is nothing but a goat track a few inches wide around the side of the hills & in others the track is over series of boulders from 2-3' high of various sizes & distances apart but not sufficiently apart to allow one to walk between them. I would strongly advise against any European using this track in wet weather; a canoe takes about 15 minutes longer to do the trip.

Ewina To Siagara:

Quite a good road but in many parts the rocks of the coast are the road.

From Siagara to Bwagaia via Kuabwaga, Hinauta, Baramatana I found the roads in good condition & easy to traverse.

On the whole the village people are keeping the roads in good condition as they now realise that it is in their benefit that they do it, because it is they who use the roads most.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

I only observed one custom that appeared to me to be at all unusual & I feel certain that it must have been dealt with in past reports but never the less I will take the liberty of repeating it in this.

When a woman becomes a widow immediately after her husband has been buried she is confined to her house & is usually seated in a corner of the house completely shut off from everyones view by a large mat that cuts off the corner, she stays in that one place for 3 weeks or more all her wants being tended to by some kinswoman. At the end of this period she comes out & goes to work in her husband's relations garden, that night she comes back & covers herself with ashes & puts on a long skirt dyed black, this grass skirt reaches right down to her ankles. After the one days work has been completed in her husband's relations garden she is free to work in her own. I was unable to find out how long the ashes are placed on the body but the two women I saw had been putting them on for the past 3 mths but soon they would be able to stop. The wearing of the long grass skirt is another matter though & 12 mths at least must elapse before the woman can start to prepare to do the necessary things for the ceremony to mark the end of her mourning & her availability for marriage or what have you again. The performance of this ceremony necessitates the woman making a large garden as she has to chose some person in the village who belongs to the same bird totem as her husband did & when she has done this she considers that she has grown enough food for the purpose of making a handsome enough gift to this chosen person she goes & cooks half the amount of food that she is going to give & then takes this cooked food to this man or woman's house who in return has made a soup of sago & grated coconut & who has skimmed the coconut oil. This soup so that on the receipt of the gift of food he or she pours the oil over the widows body, the following day the remainder of the uncooked food is given where upon the receiver comes down & cuts the widow's skirt to the normal length which act marks the end of the mourning.

I was told that it is some times a difficult job for the widows to grow the required amount of food & one case was quoted of a woman who was in mourning for about 10 yrs. before she could come out of it.

GENERALC. COPPARD'S Plantation

On making an inspection on this man's labour quarters I found : even though the inspection was a rather hurried one, that things were far from satisfactory as instructions had to be given to build a place for the men to eat their meals, to build a better type latrine at a much greater distance from the cookhouse than what the present one was & to effect repairs to the labour quarters also to build platforms in the sleeping quarters so that the men would not have to sleep on the floor (I wasn't surprised when he told me that one boy had only recently been sent to hospital with pneumonia) I was unable to inspect his labour line as I had given him no notice of my visit, so I would like to do this at a later date & also go into the matter of rations & issues of equipment etc.

GENERAL

A short distance west of the village of TAUAETIK there is an area of approx. 60 -70 acres planted with coconuts, this land I believe is the property of J.P. MacDonald at present said to be residing at Port Moresby, as there are not any dwellings of any description on the land & I doubt whether it would be worthwhile to erect buildings solely for the benefit of working the copra I wonder, if in view of the present world wide shortage of fats, whether permission could be obtained from the owner of this land to allow the natives of the neighbouring village of IAPIPAI to collect the many dry nuts that are at present covering the ground & make copra from them at their smoke-house.

At Kiaus village there is a totally blind young lad of about 12 yrs who spends the majority of his time sitting in his house chewing betel nut & is in such a poor physical condition through lack of exercise that he will in my opinion succumb to the first serious illness he contracts & I think his departure would be mourned by very few. I was wondering if anything could be done for this lad through the mission.

The movement of HINAUTA & BARAMATANA villages.

HINAUTA is situated in a small deep gully that appears to be in a continually moist condition & I was told by one of the councillors that when a big rain comes that they almost get washed into the sea but he couldn't tell me why they stayed there if they knew that was so. There are about 7 houses in this village & are in a rather poor condition. A distance of about 10 mins. away on the top of one of the hills that form this village is the hamlet of MODUGUA which is on an excellent site & has an excellent supply of fresh spring water, it is in this hamlet that the V.C. of HINAUTA & BARAMATANA lives.

BARAMATANA is situated on the beach of MANAGUNA lagoon & is surrounded by a swamp & the stench from the backwash of the small creeks that run into the lagoon is nauseating. The councillor told me that MODUGUA was the site of their village many years ago & that the people wouldn't mind shifting back again. There are only about 7 houses in this village also & I told the councillor that the move was to be very gradual so that it would not affect their work in their gardens or the making of copra.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE AT QUARTZ MOUNTAIN

<u>Sex & approximate age as under.</u>		<u>Qty.</u>
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	
BULLS	3-5 yrs old	4
"	1-2 " "	5
"	4-5 mths "	1
STEEERS	18-24 mths old	2
COWS	5-6 yrs old	2
"	3-4 " "	5 (3 in calf)
"	2-3 " "	10
"	12-18 mths old	10
"	6-12 " "	8
"	3-6 " "	3
Total		50 head.

Condition

With the exception of the two older cows all the cattle appeared to be in good condition & were free from ticks or sores.

The condition of the pens was an entirely different matter as there were large piles of manure heaped up in several places & the top soil of the pens comprises of approx 50-60% of manure to a depth of 4-5", the floor of the pens appears to be in a permanently moist condition due to their situation on the valley floor. These conditions make it possible for an ever increasing fly population to live in the lap of luxury & be a source of continual annoyance to the cattle. If it was desired to put a stop to this state of affairs it would be necessary to have the manure heaps removed & the topsoil removed to a reasonable depth & replaced with sand & pebbles from the nearby beach, this manure & soil so removed could be put to excellent use in the making of a garden in some convenient locality. Due to the location of the pens the flies do not constitute a menace to any of the native population in the neighbouring villages.

In my opinion it would be advisable to castrate the majority of the bulls in this herd as I contend that there are far too many for a herd of this size, also for the sake of safety that all the animals be dehorned.

*Deputy
Wor
See
38*

*Com
Dunsmuir
Page
21*

MISIA ISLANDCensus figures & statistics up till Nov. 1946.

VILLAGE.	M.C.	F.C.	M.A.	F.A.	BIRTHS		DEATHS		TOTAL
					M.	F.	M.F.	F.F.	
NARTAN	38	27	75	58	3	3	3	6	198
ETIUS	39	67	127	97	2	3	4	4	320
ALHOCA	28	29	51	45	3	1	3	1	153
AWAIBE	65	64	67	70	3	3	1	-	266
BWAGA BWAGA	63	57	108	83	1	3	1	1	311
EBOLA	36	19	30	27	4	1	3	1	111
EWENA	51	49	72	59	4	3	2	1	231
LALANA	87	51	115	92	6	4	4	6	345
LIAK	53	62	93	73	1	3	4	3	287
PALEWAGA	16	6	27	27	-	-	-	-	76
CLEWA	54	44	65	57	2	3	1	1	220
SIAGARA	63	62	79	68	4	4	-	4	272
KAUBWAGA	27	24	47	32	1	1	-	1	130
BOIO	20	10	29	27	2	1	2	1	86
HINAUTA	20	11	26	26	1	-	-	-	83
BARAMATANA	14	13	23	22	2	-	-	-	72
BWAGA CIA	45	38	70	53	3	33	3	2	206
TOTALS	<u>769</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>1104</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>-36</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-40</u>	<u>3428</u>

No. village councillors: 43

No. village constables: 15

Able bodied males, 784

Taxable males, 656

Women childbearing age, 612

Casual labourers, 140

Masculinity, plus 20%

Recruit availability
at 30% A.B. males 235Recruit availability
at 1/20th women CB age 30

Polygamists 5

Inter village
migrations M. F.
25 24

REPORT

12.

T.R.P.C.

No. 2708 A.C. OGAI-UVE

CONDUCT: Very good.

DISCIPLINE: Good.

ABILITY: An experienced & fit constable who can carry out orders efficiently & know when to use his own initiative.

No. 2732 A.C. SAGARI-WOIRO

CONDUCT: Good.

DISCIPLINE: Good.

ABILITY: Appears to be a good constable & anxious to please but is a poor walker & would be more suited for boat work.

No. 3082 A.C. BUBAI

CONDUCT: Good.

DISCIPLINE: Poor, requires constant surveillance.

ABILITY: An inexperienced constable who doesn't take his work seriously enough, should improve with training.

N.M.C. LABELI-ADA

A conscientious & energetic Orderly who seems to have a sound knowledge of common native ailments.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

D8.30-7-4

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

17th January, 1947.

IC/bs.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
South Eastern District,
MIRIMA.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 46/47

This is an interesting report.

1. SHOTGUNS: Shotguns are at present unprocureable. It is understood that prices for guns which cost £2.10.0 in pre-war days will be about £12.10. 0. It is thought that the destruction of cockatoos by shooting will be operative.
2. GARDENING: Has the Patrol Officer had previous experience in Papua?
3. Mr. McDONALD'S PLANTATION:
Let the natives collect the nuts. It will benefit the plantation to have the nuts removed from the ground.
4. HOUSES:
The Patrol Officer's attention is to be drawn to C.I. No. 40. It is not understood how the Patrol Officer could think that the new type of house is superior to the old humped backed house. These houses were considered to be one of the best types of native dwellings in Papua.

The people are to be informed accordingly.

(J. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-N.W. GUINEA

13.

154/30/46
District Office,
Bwagaia,
MISIMA,
South Eastern District.

8th November, 1946.

Mr. W.J. Johnston,
Patrol Officer,
RWAGACIA, MISIMA.

PATROL NO. 2-46/47

Please proceed on patrol of all villages on MISIMA, commencing Monday 11/11/46 and, in addition to general matters, please pay particular attention to the following:

1. All vital Statistics are to be collected - check census;
2. All native plantations are to be cleaned and got into production again - to make copra;
3. Personally inspect as many gardens as possible, and give every encouragement to the people to make large gardens;
4. Houses to be kept in good repair; villages and surroundings and roads to be kept clean;
5. Arrange with Mr. S.M.A. Adams for an N.M.O. to accompany the patrol; and
6. Inspect cattle at QUARTZ MOUNTAIN and report numbers, sex, age and condition.

The patrol should take about one week to ten days. Two or three members of R.P.C., together with Native Clerk KENNETH KAIW, will accompany you. The latter, in particular, should prove of inestimable assistance to you.

A.C. Hall
(A.C. Hall)
D.C. S.E.D.

P.S. File re Estate late George Brett attached. Please bring in all property belonging to this Estate.

20/7/4 ✓



District Office,
MISIMA,
South Eastern District.

16th December, 1946.

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

NOTES BY D.O., S.E.D. ON P/NO. 2-46/47:

Extract on 38.1.2 also
Def. Com
New damage
See p. 10.

Nov. 11: European and Tongan Missionaries are away at SALAMO attending their annual Synod. Cattle (see page 10) will be sold when permission is granted by the War-Damage Commission. I should be glad if this could be expedited please. The wages and rations etc. of the two native labourers will be deducted from the proceeds and credited to General Revenue. These two native labourers have been employed since the beginning of January, 1946, to look after these cattle. Another station garden on native ground for which a small rental in tobacco will be paid has been commenced near where the cattle are kept so as manure can be used or disposed of to advantage.

Nov. 13: Shotguns and cartridges have been requisitioned to deal with the cockatoo menace. Guns and ammunition will be sold to Councillors who have been issued with Special Arms Permits. There are no guns on sale at local or SAMARAI stores yet.

Nov. 16).
Nov. 17): The court case from GULEWA was dealt with in the Court for Native Matters and defendants were convicted to pay a fine in default of which to serve a prison sentence with hard labour. *CNM. Cases 22-25*
The matter from KAUBAGA was a claim of maintenance *46/47* for an illegitimate child made by a widow against three men with whom she had, at her own request, been having sexual relations for several years, ending in her pregnancy. She desired to marry none of these men but just wanted them to help her brother make a garden for the additional child (she had three by her last marriage). One man was eliminated as a possible father, and the other two voluntarily agreed to help the woman make a garden. No order was made to this effect as it was felt that the woman was almost entirely to blame for her condition, as she had sent invitations to these men and accepted presents from them.

Nov. 18: Moving of SARAWATANA and HINAUTA Villages (see under same heading further on in these notes.).

NATIVE GARDENS AND AGRICULTURE.

Some of the people on MISIMA - EBOLA especially - are planting large garden areas with sweet potatoes mostly for sale to local mines. Recently Cutlbert's Misima Goldmine Ltd. receive sweet potatoes from SAMARAI at £37 per ton! The local natives consider they can produce for less than that and make a handsome profit!

NATIVE PLANTATIONS.

LAPAPAI shipped 14 bags of copra - which had been

Extract on 17.4.7

carried in by the natives - per "MIRIGINI" on 8/12/46. Previously SIAGARA had shipped 40 bags per AS1757 on 26/10/46; also LIAK 14 bags. GULEWA 5 bags, and BWAGAOTA 13 bags, and BAGIMAN 19 bags. On 28th November by AS1757 again BWAGABWAGA shipped six bags. BIALI also shipped by "MIRIGINI" on 8/12/46 12 bags corra. Quite a lot of corra is lying at different villages awaiting transport as it is too far to carry, and seas are usually too rough to bring by canoe.

COPPARD'S PLANTATION:

The owners, Misses I. and F. Coppard, have been warned to have these matters of buildings attended to by the end of December. A thorough inspection will be carried out on 6th January, 1947. The owners have also been advised to supply blankets, mosquito nets, ramies, etc., to their native labourers. I am informed that all labour is now concentrated on erection of the buildings needed, and that the blankets, mosquito nets, etc., are on order.

P.J. McDONALD'S PROPERTY AT TAUHUK:

I should be glad of advice on this matter.

BLIND NATIVE AT BIAUS:

I shall take up this matter with Rev. Coates of Methodist Mission, IOAGA, when he arrives. Rev. Coates is relieving Rev. Clarke who has left on furlough.

REMOVAL OF HINAUTA AND BARAMATANA VILLAGES:

I have discussed this matter with Village Constable MISITUA and Councillors LALUA of BARAMATANA and DAGUIARA of IOHEA. They inform me that a meeting of the people decided:- HINAUTA village want to go to IOHEA and BARAMATANA to MODUGUA. These are both healthy sites.

In future reports the number of houses and Village Constables' names are to be given. The general talks were on health, gardens and sanitation etc. The minor disputes were about pigs and land. Gardens seem satisfactory.

This is Mr. Johnston's first patrol, which I consider was very well conducted and carried out.

J. Hall
 (J. Hall)
 D.S. S.P.D.

Extract 17.4.7 D.A.S.F.
Extract m 37.27 also → D.P.E. N.Z.

3 OF 46/47

BY.

E. S. EMANUEL

DATE.

4 / 2 / 47 - 9 / 2 / 47

and

11 / 2 / 47 - 20 / 2 / 47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

District Office,
Bwagaia,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

25th. February, 1947.

The District Officer,
BWAGAIA.

PATROL REPORT No. 3-46/47.

A report of a patrol to Sudest, Rossel Island, Calvados Chain,
Trobriand Islands, Iwa, Gawa, Woodlark Island, Egum.

PERIOD OF PATROL: From the 4th. February to the 9th. February,
6 days; and from the 11th. February to the
20th. February, 10 days.

<u>PERSONELL:</u>	<u>No.</u>
European	2 E.H. Adams, S.M.A., E.J. Emanuel, P.O.
R.P.C.	2 No.1272 Const. Tombowo, No.3037 Const. Areri; from the 4th. to the 11th. February.
	2 No.924 Sgt. Nekiri, No.1905 Const. Kimahu; from the 11th. to the 20th. February.

DATE LAST D/S PATROL: 5th. October, 1946.

<u>COST OF PATROL:</u>	
Carriers & Canoes	1 lb. 12 sticks tobacco.
Village Officials	4 lb. 8 " "
Native foods	6 lb. 19 " "
Total	<u>12 lb. 13</u>

E. Emanuel
Patrol Officer.

DIARY

- 4th. Feb. Left Bwagaia at 8 a.m. per trawler AS1757, accompanied by Mr. & Mrs. Craig, who were returning to Griffin Point, and Mr. Coates of the Methodist Mission, Loaga, who was inspecting the Mission's cutstations. Arrived at Griffin Point, Sudest, at 4-25 p.m. Vill. Const. Gewah of Jolando and two vill. cnrsrs. reported. Village disputes heard. Left 3 months rations for N.M.A.
- 5th. Feb. In company with S.M.A. Adams, visited site of the proposed new Government Station at Sudest. A native named Valagai Id' stated that he was the owner of the land, and has no further use for the land, and is willing to sell it to the Government. This ground, as pointed out by the native is high, with a supply of running water on each side. Also, in company with Mr. Adams inspected the new Native Hospital, which has been built since the last visit of an officer. This hospital was in a clean condition. Vill. Const. Kauadi of Naira village reported. Left Sudest at 9-15 a.m. and arrived at Bamia, Rossel Island at 3-45 p.m. Left 3 months rations for N.M.A.
- 6th. Feb. Inspected village, and recruited 4 boys for Hygiene squad, Samarai. Vill. const. Pata of Wolunga Bay reported.
- 7th. Feb. Left Bamia at 10-50 a.m. and arrived at Rambuso at 3-40 p.m. Inspected village. Vill. const. Labida of Rambuso, and Vill. const. Bom of Jolando reported.
- 8th. Feb. Left Rambuso at 6-30 a.m. and arrived at Alaeta village at 7-55 a.m. Owing to weather did not go ashore. Vill. const. Jombo of Hula, and Kagagi of Papareka reported, and one vill. cnrsr. Left Alaeta at 8-20 a.m. and arrived at Bagaman at 5 p.m. Two vill. cnrsrs. reported.
- 9th. Feb. Inspected village. Left Bagaman at 8-10 a.m. and arrived Motorina Island at 9 a.m., 65 bags copra, and 74 bags trochus shell taken on board. Vill. cnrsr. informed me that a house had been built for the storage of copra and shell, and that the labour consisted of: 20 Motorina boys for 7 days, and 13 Brooker Island boys for 2 days. Left Motorina Island at 12-30 p.m. and arrived at Bwagaia at 5-30 p.m.
- 11th. Feb. Left Bwagaia at 5-45 a.m. accompanied by Mr. Mason of Misima who was going to Samarai Hospital for treatment, also 4 ex-prisoners returning to Iwa. Arrived Siagara at 7-50 a.m. and took on board 29 bags betel nut. Visited village. Vill. const. Topuri of Siagara, and 3 vill. cnrsrs. reported. Left Siagara at 8-20 a.m. and arrived at Ewena at 10-15 a.m. Owing to weather could not land or secure suitable anchorage. Left Ewena at 10-40 a.m. and anchored off the Conflicts Islands Group for the night.
- 12th. Feb. Left anchorage at 6-35 a.m. and arrived at Samarai at 4-20 p.m.
- 13th. Feb. Left Samarai at 10-45 a.m. and arrived at Esa'ala at 6-30 p.m. Mail delivered to A.D.O.
- 14th. Feb. Left Esa'ala at 6 a.m. and arrived at Losuia at 6 p.m. 84 Bags betel nut unloaded. Mail delivered to A.D.O.
- 15th. Feb. Left Losuia at 5 a.m. and arrived Iwa at 11-55 a.m. Owing to bad weather unable to land. 4 ex-prisoners returned to villages, and captain of trawler decided to go on and reach a safe anchorage by nightfall. Arrived at Gawa at 430 p.m. Vill const. Tebutukuikwa of Gawa and 2 Vill. cnrsrs. reported.
- 16th. Feb. Left Gawa at 5-40 a.m. and anchored off Woodlark Island at 3-30 p.m.
- 17th. Feb. Left anchorage at 6 a.m. and arrived at Kulumadau, Woodlark Island, at 12-15 p.m. Vill. Consts Maspan of Laurai, and Mikidulana of Dikofas, Interpreter Geora,

- 17th. Feb. (continued)
and Native Chief, Waosa reported. Left 3 months rations for N.M.A. and Interpreter Geora, and paid N.M.A. and Village Const. Maspan of Kaurai, and Interpreter Geora. Visited village.
- 18th. Feb. Acting on your instructions, the safe at the Government Station, containing the papers and money re the estate of the late J. Nelsson, was opened, and contents checked and taken back to the District Office.
- 19th. Feb. Left Kulumadai at 6 a.m. and arrived at Egum at 11-45 a.m. and inspected the village, and gardens.
Left Egum at 2 p.m. and arrived at Nasekwabu at 6-40 p.m. and anchored for the night.
- 20th. Feb. Left Nasekwabu at 7 a.m. and arrived at Bwagaia at 1 p.m. Patrol completed.

GENERAL REMARKS:

At Woodlark Island the Village Elders and the Village Constable asked that a Government man be stationed on Woodlark, and that they did not want traders or men outside the Government giving orders to them or telling them what to do. I gathered from questions I asked them that, since the war, the rule has been for Mr. R. Neate, off his own bat, to give instructions regarding work to be done by the village peoples. I informed them that as far as I knew a Government man will be cut shortly, and that I would report the matter to the District Officer at Misima.

VILLAGES AND REST HOUSES:

Having had no previous experience in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea, I have no means of comparison as to the conditions of villages and rest houses, but they appeared to be in a clean and orderly condition, and I am not in a position to give an opinion of the villages and houses.

GARDENS:

While visiting some of the villages I saw the gardens, and took notice of their general appearances, and asked the councillors and village constables what was growing, and in some cases the gardens were planted and awaiting cropping, while others were already producing foodstuffs. However, I am not able to comment on the gardens, as I have no experience. I have benefited greatly by this trip, in gaining a knowledge of the layouts of the various villages and gardens in this District.

E. E. Samuel. R.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA,

IC:PW

DS. 30-7-5.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.


11th April, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
South Eastern District,
MISIMA.

P/R NO. 3-46/47

This short report has been read with
interest because it indicates that Mr. Emanuel is a
cautious man who does not intend to become an "expert"
over...


(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

20/7/50
6



District Office,
Bwagocia,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

6th. February, 1947.

The D.D.S. & N.A.,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 3-46/47.

Attached please find a/m Patrol Report submitted in triplicate. D.O's comments are appended hereunder:

1. The purpose of the patrol was purely to utilize the opportunity of the AS:757 doing the round trip of the District, to enable Mr. Emanuel, a new P.O., who arrived only a couple of days before, to get some idea of the district, and the nature his duties would follow.
2. The P.O. has wisely refrained from commenting much on the conditions of gardens and villages until he has had the opportunity of gaining more experience.

3. GENERAL REMARKS:

This situation is understandable under present circumstances, as, without a vessel permanently stationed in the district, patrols are few and far between, and traders are apt to assume various roles of government. It is intended to station a P.O. at Kulamadau as soon as one has gained sufficient experience to warrant an appointment as Magistrate for Native Matters; this move should solve the difficulty. It is unfortunate that a little more experienced P.O. is not at present stationed in the district.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G.W. Toogood".

(G.W. Toogood)
Atg. D.O., S.E.D.

*familiarisation of district
in Emanuel.*

S
1

1 OF 47/48

by: W. J. JOHNSTON P.O.

DATE: 25.6.47 — 5.7.47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

District Office,
Bwagaia, Misima,
South Eastern District.

10th. July, 1947.

The District Officer,
BWAGAIA.

PATROL REPORT No. 1-47/48

A REPORT OF A PATROL THROUGH ALL THE VILLAGES ON MISIMA ISLAND.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Routine patrol to check on instructions given in previous patrol, Native diet, plantations, gardens and Village officials etc.

PERIOD OF PATROL: From the 25th. June to the 5th. July.----- 11 days

PERSONNEL: W.J. JOHNSTON, Patrol Officer.
MOI MOI, Interpreter
No. 1905 Const. KIMAHU, No. 2144 Const. AUWA-KOIVI,
No. 3037 Const. ARERI.

DATE LAST D/S PATROL: 11th. November, 1946.

DATE LAST M/S PATROL: 11th. November, 1946.

COST OF PATROL: 20 lbs Trade tobacco.

DIARY

25th June.

10am dept. Bwagaia, 1030 arr. GAIBOBO inspected hamlet, 1100 arr. Methodist Mission station at LOAGA, students were inspected at their lessons and a short talk was given to several of the classes, 1300 dept. LOAGA, 1305 NARIAN village inspected and a complaint against the Methodist Mission's cattle was heard and damaged gardens inspected. Complaints were also made against cattle belonging to half-caste JEAN GRANT. 1630 had discussion with the Rev. W. A. COATES in regards to having cattle under supervision and the repairing of the mission fence.

26th

0700 village people all assembled and a talk was made, discussion held with V.C., Councillors and others in connection with gardens and diet etc. V.C. paid, births and deaths recorded. 1000 hrs dept for HUARLATUK via Quartz Mountain track, coastal track said to be too wet. Arr. HUARLATUK 1115 native gardens and the hamlets of ABALUNAI and LAGEIA were inspected enroute; people all assembled and a talk made, births and deaths were recorded, V.C. paid marital dispute heard and settled, Village, plantation, and burial ground were inspected, diseased dog shot. 1600 dept.

- 26 th. for ALHOGA, arr. at the hamlet of EAUS 1615 inspected same, 1730 arr. ALHOGA native plantation and the hamlet of PANNAHALHAL were inspected enroute .
- 27th. 0700 inspected village and cemetery, births and deaths recorded, V.C. paid people all assembled and talk made. Investigated rumour that the V.C. had misappropriated £2 of the village copra money; people questioned as to what procedure they preferred in the disposing of money gained from the sale of copra . Discussion with V.C., councillors and Mission Teacher on present day customs and beliefs on life after death. 1230 dept. for AWAIBI; 1400 arr. PANNAGUON inspected village and spring. 1500 sailing ketch GUITANA sighted several hundred yards out from the shore making little headway against a strong S.E.. Arr. AWAIBI 1515 GUITANA had just left after making repairs to stern sail. 1400 village inspected, births and deaths recorded, V.C. paid.
- 28th. 0700 people assembled and talk made, questions asked on labour matters , several gardens inspected, people watched at various tasks. 1100 dept. for BWAGA BWAGA, arr. PATNAI 1210 inspected hamlet, arr. BWAGA BWA GA 1230 had discussion with V.C. and Councillors on present day customs. Talk made to people, births and deaths recorded , V.C. paid . 1600 inspected village group and watched women preparing the evening meal. Dance held at night.
- 29th. 0800 complaint of alleged sorcery heard/and settled. investigated
Village life observations for remainder of morning.
Only slight seas running so it was decided to proceed to EBORA. 1400 party dept. for EBORA in four small canoes ; 1730 arr. EBORA , S.E. had freshened up while enroute so a wet trip was experienced .
- 30th. 0730 people assembled general talk made and there were several matters brought forward by the villagers . Village inspected, the sites of two prewar hamlets were also inspected. Births and deaths recorded. V.C. absent at PANAEATI. Sea too rough to proceed to EWENA by canoe. 1030 Carriers and all gear escorted by Constables KIMAHU and AUMA dept. for EWENA, self, interpreter and Const. ARERI waited for the arrival of a canoe which was seen coming from PANAEATI, canoe arrived V.C. not on board. 1130 departed for EWENA, arr. BANIEWA 1430 inspected hamlet, arr. EWENA 1500, bad trip as heavy rain over the past few weeks and rain at the time of crossing had made the track very dangerous and slippery; instructions given to improve same. 1600 V.C. from EBORA arrived, was paid and given instructions.
- 1st July. 0730 Mission Teacher and a councillor came to the Rest House and had a discussion on possible commercial enterprises. 0830 Villagers assembled and talk given and a general discussion held. Several minor complaints dealt with and some debts over pigs etc. straightened out; two divorce cases heard no legal action requested. New Councillor appointed by the people. Discussion held with V.C.s, Councillors and Mission Teachers on present day customs. 1415 dep. EWENA inspecting gardens and hamlet of ONANE while enroute to LALAMAH, arr. LALAMAH 1615 inspected village and had a talk about gardens etc. with village officials and other natives who gathered around. A dance observed at night.

2nd July.

0730 people of LALANAH and BAGALINA village groups assembled and talk given. Dispute over schoolboys fighting was settled. Several minor complaints also settled; births and deaths recorded: V.C. paid. 1045 dept. LIAK, while enroute the villages of BAGALINA, AIA and small hamlets, gardens and native plantations were inspected. Arrived LIAK 1145, talk given to people, V.C.s of LIAK and AIA were paid, V.C. of GULEWA was a patient in hospital and was also paid. Births and deaths recorded. 1430 village and native hospital inspected, remainder of afternoon until 1800 was spent in watching the people at various handicrafts and in discussing general subjects with the V.C. and some other natives. 1830 a dance was put on.

3rd July.

0830 dept. LIAK, 0930 arrived at GULEWA, plantation and gardens inspected enroute, talk given to people and informal discussion held. Number of disputes over complicated debts were finalised; a case of alleged assault was heard and dismissed. 1200 dept. for SIAGARA, arr. 1300 plantations inspected enroute. 1345 people assembled, general talk given and discussion held. V.C. paid. Entire afternoon until 1800 settling small disputes and contentious matters and answering questions. Interviewed a native who has commenced a small store in this village. Dance held at night.

4th July.

0800 Births and deaths entered, a wrapping of gold was brought forward for safe keeping and disposal, various natives came forward with complaints against natives of other villages who were in their debt for various reasons, all informed to bring parties concerned to BWAGAOIA for settlements. Village inspected, 0930 dept. for BOIO. 1100 arr. BOIO. People of hamlet assembled and talk given, complaints about standing debts made against natives from other villages. Births and deaths recorded; copra production discussed; Village and plantation inspected and at 1230 dept. for KAUBWAGA arr. 1340, talk given to people, births and deaths recorded, V.C. paid, disputes over outstanding debts listed - mainly against natives in other villages; the outline of a dispute over land boundaries involving timber lease rents was heard and proper interrogation postponed until after relevant records in the District Office were looked up. Discussion with the V.C. and Councillors on general topics until 1800.

5th July.

0730 several complaints that had been brought forward the previous day were settled as the natives concerned were from neighbouring villages. Village inspected, latrines found to be in poor condition so some time was spent in a talk to V.C., councillors and a number of other natives on the spreading of dysentery and the control of flies etc. 0930 dept. for MODUGA, hamlets of BOHEHA and PANAWA and HINAUTA were inspected enroute. Arrived MODUGA 1000, talk given, V.C. paid, births and deaths recorded, number of complaints about outstanding debts brought forward. 1120 dept. for BARAMATANA arrived 1145, inspected a corpse of a young woman approx. 23 years old and questioned relations as to probable cause of death. V.C. reprimanded for failure to report illness. Village inspected also the villagers' proposed new site for this village. 1235 dept. for BWAGAOIA. BARAMATANA - HINAUTA plantation inspected enroute. Arr. BWAGAOIA 1310, village inspected talk given and discussion held, a number of complaints of outstanding debts again brought forward. 1440 arrived District Office.-----Patrol completed.

ROADS:

With the exception of places where it is exceedingly difficult to construct a good road the road around the island is in a fairly good condition. However orders were given that work was to be carried out on the following sections -- ALHOCA to BWAGA BWAGA, mainly replacements to ladder rungs and lashings. EBORA to EWINA, this is a bad strip and requires a lot of work on it to make it really safe or easy to traverse, the worst part is in the area belonging to the EWINA people and they have been ordered to make steps, safety rails and ladders. In wet weather this road in its present state is very hard to travers. It was raining at the time of using it on this occasion the result was that all the party suffered falls even when taking all precautions, luckily the most serious was only abrasions and a few bruises, but to make a slip in some places would result in a broken limb or a swim in the sea at the least.

CEMETERIES.

Where possible a number of Cemeteries were visited but they are very hard to recognise as such as the only sort of a permanent mark that is made is the small red shrub that the natives plant at the time of burial, and the logs that are placed on top of the grave to stop the pigs from digging up the body. All burials are being made in the land that is set aside for that purpose.

In the talk that I gave the people I made Cemeteries one of my topics and suggested to the people that it may be a good thing for them to fence off their burial ground and to try and make it a good place to show that they remembered their relations and friends etc. even though they were dead. All villages seemed to take it as a good idea. and said that they would endeavour to do this in the future.

WATER - HOLES, SPRINGS, CREEKS etc.

The main source of water on the island is from small fast flowing creeks all of which are free from any pollution and are excellent drinking waters. The villages of MODUGUA and PANAGUAU are about the only villages on the Island who depend to any extent on springs for their water supply, water from the spring at the latter village is about the best water I have ever tasted, the spring is at the foot of a large limestone bluff which probably accounts for the high quality of the water.

REST HOUSES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS:

Taken on the whole the housing conditions of the natives on the Island are very good and I don't think that there was any village that didn't have several new houses constructed since my last visit seven months ago, and one or two or more in the process of being made. However, the villages and hamlets from EBORA around to BAGALINA are built on the very rocky portion of the Island where the hills run right down to the seashore and consequently these areas are devoid of sago palms and so the only way in which leaf can be obtained is by purchasing from villages down the south east end of the island. This fact has to be taken into account when one is inspecting the houses in such villages.

The type of house being constructed still incorporates the hump back roof but the hump is much less pronounced than in some of the older buildings but none of the houses that have been constructed in the past six months or any of the houses that are in the process of being constructed are of the style as mentioned in the previous patrol report on this area. (i.e. after the style of the Govt. Rest Houses.) This may be due to the fact that the natives have found that their own style is more suited to their requirements under their present mode of living.

All Rest Houses on the Island are still in excellent condition.

DIET:

The natives' diet judging from information gathered and my own observations is fairly good although lacking to a certain extent in animal proteins.

Their diet alters slightly with the seasons but taro, tapioc, bananas and paw paws are the main standbys with sweet potatoes, yams of various varieties and a type of lily root being the main items on the menu whilst in season.

The above starchy foods are supplemented with greens such as young taro leaves, and the leaves from a shrub that resembles tapioc (I understand that is grown throughout New Guinea and when eaten acts as a mild laxative.) In addition to these cultivated greens there are a number of shrubs growing wild, the commonest ones are known as New Guinea spinach and New Guinea sandpaper, they also eat several edible ferns which are mainly used with fresh water prawns for making of soup. These fresh water prawns can be found in any of the small creeks around the island but aren't in sufficient quantities to be regarded as any substantial use from a diet point of view, the same applies to a type of mushroom that is gathered but usually only eaten by the aged or the very sick.

Sago is also occasionally eaten. When in season full use is made of the nuts from some of the larger trees the majority of which have prolonged soaking in salt and others in fresh water. For all these trees, shrubs etc. I have only the local name but I understand they are universal throughout the territory.

Pigs and dogs are eaten on festive occasions, cats and poultry at such times as owner has inclination, opossums, scrub hens are eaten when they are occasionally caught.

Marine foods are not over plentiful as the water around the coast is so deep that spearing is practically of little use although for a few months of the year on the southern side of the island when the N.W. season is in some fish are obtained. This also applies to the northern side of the island during the S.E. season but the catches are never very great. Crayfish are also caught on both sides of the island.

On occasions a fair amount of shell fish is obtained from the islands of the CALVADOS Chain as trading trips are made by canoe, betelnut, yams etc. being exchanged for cooking pots and shell fish, the people of the CALVADOS Chain also call on similar trips.

GARDENS:

The native gardens are all free from disease and in a reasonably good condition but the heavy rain of the past few weeks prior to the patrol had caused a number of the mature yams to rot in the ground. The gardens also suffered damage to varying degrees in different localities by white cockatoos, which destroy the fruits, and scrub hens which attack the tubers etc. Some of the natives understand how to make simple snares and several different types were demonstrated by the interpreter and myself in an effort to combat these pests.

On this Island the women are the possessors of the knowledge of how to discern which yam or potato etc. is to be kept for seed and which one is to be used for food and some women have gained a reputation as being the possessors of good garden magic and are paid in food by other natives, male and female to make magic for their yam gardens. The men have practically no idea at all of how to cut seed potato or yams or how to place them in the soil. On questioning them as to what other means, other than the employing of a woman to perform magic, they had to ensure a good crop of yams a small plant was produced that grows in the same season as the yam and reaches maturity at the same time. They claim that this plant keeps worms and beetles from eating the yams as it is planted throughout the yam garden. I have several bulbs of this plant and am wondering if the Department of Agriculture would classify it for me for my own inform-

Extract
m

17-4-7

Day 5. 17

GARDENS CONTINUED.

ation if I was to send the bulb into them.

Several villages were chosen and instructed to make a small experimental garden close to the village and instructions were given on how to make compost pits. The idea being to try and show the people the value of manures and also to get these gardens prepared so that when the European vegetable seeds are received they can be distributed to these villages which are split up in various parts of the Island so that the people of neighbouring villages can see the progress of these gardens. Full co-operation has been promised by the people concerned as I pointed out to them that if they carried out the experiment successfully it would be a step towards the abolishing of the clearing of new garden areas every so often.

LIVESTOCK:

The livestock position on the Island could be much better as there are a number of villages where there aren't any pigs at all, this has been brought about by two factors viz. 1. the killing of all pigs in some villages when the village people were worked up into a fit of mass hysteria by the fantastic stories of BULIGA, and 2. the peoples continued practice of killing young sows even before they had reproduced themselves or the more general rule of killing them after their first litter is about three months old. The discontinuation of this was one of the topics of the talk I gave to the people, some hints were also given of how to maintain the best strain.

The main pig breeding place on the Island is the village of KAUBWAGA and it is to this village that the natives from other villages usually go when they wish to buy a pig for the making of a feast, but even this village's herd is not up to its prewar number (so I am told.) as they also indulged in a spot of slaughtering in the early stages of war.

These people claim that they lose a number of pigs from two types of disease the first being a type of lung trouble as they claim that the pig develops a sort of a chesty cough and then later a discharge comes from the nostrils and the pig finds it increasingly difficult to breathe and so eventually dies. The time from the first sign of the disease until the death of the animal is usually fairly short. The second, the first sign of which is that the pig loses condition and the skin becomes very dry and develops a sort of Sipoma, the pig continues to lose condition but there is no corresponding loss of appetite. To me these symptoms appear to suggest the work of some type of worm possibly obtained from the mud wallows.

I wonder whether some expert advice could be obtained on this matter especially in regards the former complaint as I feel sure that the natives would appreciate any help that they could obtain.

Poultry is not very plentiful, this being due to the heavy mortality rate with young chickens as hawks and I think dogs take a heavy toll of them.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

During the patrol very few cases of sickness were sighted and there was only one case that I had sent into BWAGAIOIA for treatment and that was of a young child of about eight who was in a very poor and run down condition and appeared to me to be suffering from hook-worms.

The new Aid Posts that have been established at LIAK and HAUS appear to be serving their purpose very well and are much appreciated by the natives who are taking full advantage of them.

D.P.H.

17-47

D.P.H.

6 x 1/2
16-2-7

D.P.H.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE CONTINUED.

All the villages are being kept in a very clean condition, but in several of the villages where pit latrines are used I found it necessary to order construction of new and deeper pits as the present ones are now much too shallow and are providing excellent breeding grounds for a growing fly population. The villages concerned are SIAGARA, KAUBWAGA, and BWAGAOIA.

The frequent use of lime and ashes has been ordered.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

V.C. LIMENA of ALHOCA

A complaint was laid against this man that on the 1st May, 1947 when he distributed the proceeds from the sale of 14 bags of village copra to the village people that he had misappropriated £2:0:0, with which he bought a pig a few days later.

The matter was thoroughly investigated and the amount received by each person in the village was checked. The matter was then held in abeyance until arrival back at District Office where amount paid to the V.C. was checked.

The investigation proved that the V.C. was blameless and all his statements had been correct. Apparently the misunderstanding had been caused through the Councillor who was present with the V.C. but fully understanding the manner in which the prices of the bags and freight etc. had been deducted. The people have been notified accordingly.

Village Councillor of BANJAWA Hamlet, EWENA group.

The people of the above hamlet have appointed a native by the name of DOBUNA as their new Councillor. This man replaces GAINAIDI who retired several months ago on account of his advancing years.

In regards to all other village officials on the Island there is nothing new to add to the remarks on the previous patrol Report.

MISSION AND MISSION INFLUENCE:

There has been very little change in the past six months and with the exception of LIAK village and the head station, LOAGA, village schools are still only teaching for a few hours for three days a week, and really little more than this can be expected from the native teachers on their present rate of pay which ranges from s12/6 to £1:0:0 per month out of which they provide food and clothing. However, they are voluntarily helped by the village people with their gardening and house building and I think under their present conditions of work they are not too badly off.

The Mission Teacher at EWENA whose real trade is carpentering approached me and said that he wasn't satisfied with his s12/6 per month and would seek more remunerative employment as soon as a replacement was available for his village.

By the time that the students of the school of the head station at LOAGA reach the 4th or 5th grade they appear to have gained a good basic knowledge of English, elementary maths and some general knowledge of the outside world's geography.

The Mission influence on the Island is strong but I think this is due more to the natives' desire for education and thirst for knowledge. The natives also realise to some extent the ideals of the Mission and

MISSIONS AND MISSION INFLUENCE CONTINUED.

the attempts that are being made to fulfil them.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS:

The majority of the village plantations have been kept cleared and when sufficient nuts available to warrant production, copra has been produced. Cockatoos and parrots are still causing much damage with the destruction of young nuts, this applies mainly to the villages on the western end of the Island.

The villages of EBORA and EWENA have been disposing of their copra which amounts to only a few bags to a half-caste, JOSEPH PAULISBO at PANAEATI. They claim that at the present time it is much quicker to sell the copra over to PANAEATI than it is to bring it to BIAGAIOA.

The largest plantation on the Island is at SIAGARA Village, a good deal of copra is being produced at the plantation but full production is not being obtained as work is only carried out spasmodically. If this village could keep a regular team on copra production I am sure that with the present price of copra, that the village would soon find itself in a very good financial position. This was pointed out to the people when I was at this village several weeks prior to the patrol, and at the time of the visit of the patrol it was seen that some notice had been taken of my talk as about thirty bags of copra had been produced in the intervening period. However, I am sure enthusiasm wanes after a few months when they see the copra stacked in the shed but with no way of disposing of it and so production ceases until what they have produced has been disposed of. The solution of this is obvious.

At present there is approximately 130 bags on the northern side of the Island of which 113 bags are concentrated at SIAGARA (this is the produce of four villages.) On the southern side of the Island there is approximately 60 bags.

BARAMATANA-HINAUTA has not produced any copra as they claim that they have been occupied in the preparing of their new village site and the procuring of building timbers. It is expected that a few bags will be made within the next few weeks as there are many nuts waiting to be picked up.

NATIVE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES:

Copra and gold are the main native commercial enterprises on the Island. There are a few minor ones in operation which could be made quite a profitable business for the native if he could get a proper market for his goods. The main one in this category is the making of the finely woven coloured floor mats which should find a ready market with Europeans and natives. At present they are only being made in small numbers as the orders are submitted to the makers by various natives who pay anything from 10/- to £1:0:0 depending on size and colour, design. The Gosiago labourers at the mines being consistent customers. Very few are offered to Europeans as the maker is frightened that she will be rewarded with a few sticks of tobacco for her labour and skill. The making of the small finely woven baskets which I believe are unique to this area should also find a ready market with natives from other areas.

The question was brought forward as to whether the Government would help them in the disposal of these articles and to see that they got a fair monetary gain for their work. It was suggested that possibly one of the firms in Samarai would be eager to handle these goods. It was pointed out to them that they would have to be made in some quantity and the firm would have to make some profit from the resale. For the present I

NATIVE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES Continued.

am sure that they would be able to dispose of all they produce for the next few months at least to the local Europeans if we can ensure that a reasonable price can be obtained.

The women in all the villages were encouraged to make these items in their spare time.

At SIAGARA a native by the name of MOSBE has started a primitive sort of trade store in that he is selling sugar and fishing lines to the locals. His stock consisted originally of one bag of sugar, a dozen or so fish lines and two bags of rice (which he ate himself.) Sugar was sold at 1/- per lb. and the fish lines which were of good quality for 10/- each. The people complained that the price was too high and so it was pointed out to them that they weren't forced to buy and an effort was made to explain the laws of supply and demand, transport and paying for convenience etc.

The goods were sent out to this man by his brother TIMEO who is employed in SAMARAI. I presume they were legally obtained.

Gold is being worked in various creeks by small groups of natives of whom the EWENA village people are the most organised as a continual gang is kept working at KAUBWAGA creek, gardens etc. being made near the sites where the sluicing is being done.

The people of several villages questioned me as to the price of pit saws as they stated that they would like to try and sell sawn timber to the mines and also to use them for the preparing of timber for their own houses, they claim that there are a number of boys who have knowledge of using pit saws correctly. The disadvantages of this proposed commercial venture were pointed out to them but they still desired that enquiries be made re the purchasing of pit saws and advising them as to their probable cost.

GENERAL:

The villagers of EBORA complain that natives from PANAEATI come across and take good canoe timbers from the EBORA peoples' land and take the logs back to PANAEATI and make good canoes out of them from the sale of which they make a good profit whereas the actual owners of the timber get nothing. They desire that in future they want some payment for their timber. perhaps this matter could be settled at the next Councillors' Meeting.

Some EBORA people also desire to move back to their prewar village sites from where they were moved by Lt. F. MIDDLETON.

I believe that prewar there were three small hamlets all of which were within a few minutes walk of each other; this comprised the EBORA village group. Lt. MIDDLETON moved two of the hamlets up with the third hamlet which was nearest the boat anchorage.

The old sites were inspected and found there was nothing in their disfavour apart from the extra ten minutes walk from the boat anchorage and it appears that this was the only reason for their removal.

The reasons the natives gave for desiring to move back was that they want to live on their own ground and live where their ancestors had lived.

I can see no reason why they shouldn't be allowed to return to their old sites.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.BRIDE PRICE.

The custom which prevails on the island is that either a Bride Price is not paid or that a false payment is made, by a false payment I mean that the groom gives the bride's mother a present of money or various articles or animals, but it is mutually understood that at a later date these articles will be repaid, and this is invariably done. I made numerous enquiries on this subject and the above is the accepted practice.

DEATH

When a death occurs the people of the village show their respect by not going to their gardens or making any unnecessary noise etc. until the next of kin informs them the time that a small feast will be made. After the feast has been given people resume their normal routine only they take the precaution to go to the garden in pairs and avoid walking about after dark for approximately two weeks after the burial as they still believe that a man's spirit wanders around the village and its surroundings for a certain period before going to their heaven.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Sexual experience before marriage is the accepted custom on the Island. The first approach is sometimes made by the boy and sometimes by the girl, this is done by sending a small boy with a message to the chosen person and if a satisfactory reply is received a friendship is started. When it reaches the stage where the boy visits the girl's house after the parents are asleep, for several nights a week, it is usually decided that the boy approach the parents for permission to marry their daughter. Permission is usually obtained easily after which the girl goes and sleeps at her husband's house or the husband still sleeps at the girl's house but without the worry of having to awake before the parents do.

No ceremony is gone through unless the couple wish to accompany the native Mission Teacher to the head station at LOAGA at the time of his quarterly visit, where a ceremony is usually performed by an European Missionary, however very few avail themselves of the opportunity.

GENERAL:NATIVE LABOUR.

The young men from a number of villages enquired from me whether it would be quite in order for them to refuse to work for CUTHBERT'S MISIMA GOLDMINES LTD. UMUNA. They claim that they are not satisfied with the rate of pay that is being offered there, they state that it is a flat rate of \$15/- per month irrespective of experience or length of service, and that they will refuse employment there until such times as the rates of pay have been brought up to the same standard as offered by the Government or even to that offered by MARAROA GOLDMINES, MT. SISA.

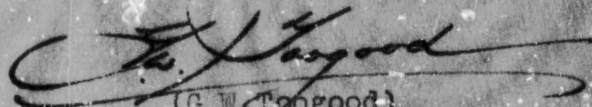
They were informed that they were free to choose who they wished to work for.

village lands must first be negotiated for with the land owners, and not cut until a price agreement has been reached.

Para's. 2 to 5. Return of villages to sites from which they were moved during the ANGAU regime will be subject for discussion at next village councils' meetings.

Page No. 10, - Native Labour. During a recent discussion with the General Manager and Accountant of C.M.G. Ltd., on Company matters in the district, the question of wages was brought up. The Company is apparently willing to pay £1 a month, or even more, to induce labour to work there, but state they are not desirous of raising wages to an exorbitant level in view of the resultant hardship to lesser financial concerns in the area.

The matter of where, or at what they work, rests entirely with the natives, as the Patrol Officer has advised.



(G.W. Teagood)

Atg. D.O., S.E.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30.

District Office,
Bwagaia,
Misima,
SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT.

13th July, 1947.

District Officer,
SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT.

Your comments in regards to patrol Report No.1/47-48 have been read with interest. The following is submitted as a reply to some of your queries,

1. Comments noted for future reference.
2. Outcome of discussion on "Beliefs on life after death" was omitted as very little information could be obtained, the reason for this I attribute either to the fact that the natives were unwilling to say that they had other beliefs than those taught by the mission, or, that they have adopted the mission's teachings absolutely. Another reason being that I found the interpreter's knowledge of the local language was insufficient when it came to asking questions on this subject.
All that was gathered was that if a man was good he went to a kind of a heaven and if a wrong-doer he had no place to go to and just wandered around being utterly miserable and consequently constituted a menace to people walking about late at night.
However I felt that there was more to their beliefs than the above and so it was omitted from the report.
3. By requests for legal action in this case I meant that there weren't any charges of adultery laid or any need or request for maintenance.
7. The wages of the Mission teachers seem to be grossly below normal conditions but as it has been pointed to me that these men only work for a few hours a day for three days a week they can only really be classified as part time workers. Whether an increase in wages will be made when school on five days a week is commenced in the villages is a doubtful point.

W. J. Johnston P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS 30-7-6

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

5th September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
South Eastern Division,
MISIMA


PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 47/48

Agricultural matters have been referred to the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, also the remarks on livestock.

This Department is now forming a Co-operative Section and the disposal of articles made by natives for sale will eventually be handled by that section.

Copra making should be encouraged. With the District vessel available to pick up copra, the natives may put some enthusiasm into the scheme. Please give this your attention.

On the whole an interesting report. I am glad to read that these people are keeping to their own fine type of house. They should be encouraged to build them.


(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR

PIA

2 OF 47/48

by C.F. COWLEY A/D.O.

DATE. 17/10/47 - 7/11/47



17/4

District Office,
Misima, S.E.D.,
28th November, 1947.

Patrol Report No. 2-47/48

Report of a patrol to Trobriand, Kitava, Iwa, Gawa, Egum,
Woodlark, Alcester Islands.

By C.F. Cowley, A/D.O.

For the purpose of - general inspection and transport of a
nutritional party from Losuia to Samarai and of stores to Losuia and Woodlark

period of patrol. 17th October to 7th November, 1947.

Vessel used. m.v. "Managuna", Master, F. Stephens.

personnel. Interpreter MOIMOI,
Constables PINJARI and TOMBOA.

Cost of patrol. 17 lbs trade tobacco.

DIARY.

Friday, 17th October, 1947. Departed WAGLOIA 5.07 a.m. and anchored at TUBIRUBI after a good calm trip, a relief after many months of boisterous S.E. weather. Passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Coates travelling to Methodist Overseas Mission Annual synod at SALAMO accompanied by 10 mission natives, Mr. E. Adams, F.V.A. travelling on vacation leave and fourteen natives for Samarai and other ports.

Saturday, 18th Oct. Departed TUBIRUBI 5.10 a.m. and arrived Samarai 10.0 a.m. only to be greeted by members of the very party for whom the patrol had been advanced during alterations to, and building of, cabins. Called on A/D.O. Samarai.

Sunday, 19th Oct. To KUIARO for discussion with Mr. Burrows concerning unserviceable auxiliary engine. Returned to Samarai.

Monday, 20th Oct. Attending to official matters, loading stores, etc.

Tuesday, 21st Oct. Departed SAMARAI 5.00 a.m. and arrived at SALAMO 2.00 p.m. where mission party disembarked. Departed 4.0 p.m. for ESA-ALA and arrived with half-an-hour call on A/A.D.O. Mr. C.H./Rich.

Wednesday 22nd Oct. In office with Mr. Rich, particularly in respect of acquiring for Misima about a mile-and-a-half of 2" dia. pipe line when it has been replaced with 4" dia. piping, by arrangement with A/D.O. Samarai. Departed 11.0 a.m. for SALAMO for the purpose of embarking Mrs. C. Fleay, wife of I/O Fleay, stationed at BWARIWADI on the northern tip of Normanby Island. Mr. Rich, taking the opportunity offered for a quick inspection, accompanied the patrol. Arrived 5.0 p.m.

Thursday, 23rd Oct. Departed BWARIWADI 5.0 a.m. and arrived ESAVALA 9.30 a.m. Mr. Rich disembarked. Departed 11.0 a.m. and anchored off URASI in the Amphlett Group. As hitherto, calm sea had gradually turned into rough swell.

Friday 24th Oct. Departed 5.10 a.m. and arrived off LOSUIA 11.0 a.m. and went ashore in a heavily laden whaler. In office with Mr. R.C.M. Turner, A/A.D.O. Increased wind strength persuaded Mr. Stephens to seek safer anchorage at KAIBILA, off the northern shore. The clumsy whaleboat was towed for the purpose

(3)

of unloading stores on the morrow, to be landed and further transported by motor truck to Losuia, a distance of fourteen miles.

Saturday, 25th October. In office with A/A.D.O.

Sunday, 26th Oct. Signing 2,400 copies of War Damage Claim

Monday, 27th Oct. In office with A/A.D.O., attempting to remedy engine trouble in station command-car and visiting local villages and aerodrome, where the United States Air Force is surveying a site for future temporary base.

Tuesday, 28th Oct. Further visits to villages and Roman Catholic Mission. Weather too rough to put to sea. Radio news advises other vessels sheltered along N.E. Coast.

wednesday, 29th Oct. As yesterday and with Mr. Penney, E.M.A., inspecting hospital and discussing possibility of new site.

Thursday, 30th Oct. Weather slightly abated. Departed LOSUIA 3.50 a.m. for a very rough crossing to KITAVA Island. Called upon Mr. Cameron, inspected salvaged oil drums and talked with V.Cs and Councillors.

Friday, 31st Oct. visited all villages on the island, discussed native matters with V.Cs. and Councillors and concluded that their chief concern, in the absence of any complaints, was the non-return of their V.Cs' registers which, to them, is their "King's Commission" and as much proof and badge of authority as their uniforms are. The A/A.D.O. will be asked to endeavour to locate their original books, which were apparently recalled during the war as a denial of useful information to any enemy landing in those parts. SIGIMUTA, long service coxswain and pilot, asks for return of "NONOWANA".

Saturday, 1st November. Departed KITAVA 5.30 a.m. and arrived at IWA island after a very rough passage. Anchorage is precarious beneath the cliffs and alongside sunken rocks. V.C. MAGORO is practically blind and attributes it to the curse of "NONOWANA", a famous armshell which is the subject of a special mention in this report.

Sunday, 2nd November. Departed IWA 5.30 a.m. and arrived GAWA IS. 10.30 a.m. Heavy seas and head winds prevailing. Still the beautifully gladed island of years ago, the people still in need of a patrol officer for periods of a month's duration, and, agriculturally, a little paradise. A healthy people, backward, uncommunicative and rather shy. visited all villages, a very pleasant duty.

Monday, 3rd Nov. Departed 5.15 a.m., passed through the eastern reef and arrived at EGUL island 10.30 a.m. The same village, isolated on a little island, has not changed in seven years. The men are usually away in their wonderful canoes, trading, the women and children demure and hidden in their half-dozen huts. Water is scarce, as at IWA and GAWA.

Tuesday, 4th Nov. Departed 5.15 a.m., passed through the eastern passage where the "Panawina", prewar district vessel, was wrecked, entered the southern reef entrance to KULAMADAU'S outer waters in the poor visibility of heavy rain, cautiously navigated various reefs and anchored off KULAMADAU 2.30 p.m. Mr. W.J. Johnston and Mr. R. Neate and their wives clambered on board from a funny black tarred flattie just in time to hear a broadcast description of the Melbourne Cup - and seek their first mail in six weeks.

wednesday, 5th Nov. In office with P/O, talking with aged Chief VAOSI and obtaining more information about the armshell "NONOWANA". Inspected the station.

(2)

Thursday, 6th November. Departed 11.30 a.m. and ran across to anchor under the lee of Alcester (NASIKWABU) island at sunset. The same small village seems unchanged, another nomadic sea people, pleasant and apparently contented.

Friday, 7th Nov. Departed 3.15 a.m. and enjoyed the first somewhat calm day for a fortnight on the run to BWAGAOIA. Tied up at the jetty at 2.0 p.m.

-----000-----

Purpose of the patrol. It was originally intended to include the Sudest-Rossel group in the patrol but the absence of a cabin or sleeping quarters, other than the bunks forward and below decks, insufferable in tropical climate, demanded the construction of a cabin or cabins on deck. The shell of the first cabin and its painting against rain, etc., took three days longer than anticipated. As it had been promised to rendezvous at Losuia in time to land an European nutritional party at Samarai to catch a mail steamer, the Sudest/Rossel patrol was abandoned and a straight run to Samarai planned, despite the uncompleted cabins, a stop at SALAMO to permit Methodists to attend Synod, and on to Losuia to accommodate the party. Stores were to be loaded at Samarai for Losuia/Woodlark on the return trip.

Such plans were altered when it was discovered that the party had already reached Samarai without this office being advised. It appears that Losuia was off the air, Esa'ala considered it too late to advise this office and Samarai know nothing of the plans whatsoever.

visit to Esa'ala. Advantage was taken, after dropping the mission party at SALAMO, to visit Esa'ala. The writer was aware of a large number of 4" piping there, assembled for the purpose of installing it in the place of 2" and 3" piping he had once utilised as a constant water supply for the Station, and it was hoped to obtain this for a similar supply at Bwagaia. A/D.O. Samarai had agreed to this and notified A/A.D.O., Esa'ala, accordingly, who, in turn, agreed to supply the 2" line as soon as it had been replaced with the larger line.

At the time of writing BWAGAOIA is without utility water, tank water being reserved for drinking and cooking purposes. A pump, obtained at Losuia, driven by a small petrol auxiliary, should be sufficient to feed a tank immediately above the local creek and from there flow by gravity through the Station to the jetty where it will satisfy an oft-expressed want of visiting schooner masters, apart from alleviating the distress of all households on the Station in Bwagaia's dry period.

LOSUIA. The need for a powered whaleboat or launch for the Losuia district is almost as urgent as Misima's need was until the m.v. "Managuna" was allotted for district work. The A/A.D.O. is abreast of the island's requirements and has practically finalised war damage claims. When boisterous weather demands a vessel anchoring at KAIBOLA it is necessary to haul all stores by truck, a return journey of 28 miles. Mr. Turner is contemplating an attempt to dredge about a hundred yards of the existing boat passage approaching the station to enable a powered launch to unload stores when necessary.

It was intended to visit all neighbouring islands in his district but gale-type weather, which forced other larger boats to seek shelter, precluded this.

Kiriwinian councillors and V.Cs. had little to say, seemed very happy about their recent bumper yam harvest, many bags of which were accepted as payment by the A.D.O. for thirty bags of Misima betelnut, almost as popular as tobacco.

Their gardens are still, to me, a source of wonderment. At first sight it always appears that little, if anything, could grow in such a profusion of jagged volcanic limestone, if such it is yet, when requiring soil in which to transport cuttings of flower trees to Misima, I was very impressed with the marvellous leafy richness of the soil found in the crevices of such unlovely rocky

area, almost as rich as that of a scrubhen's nest.

I received further education in house building with local material. The Catholic mission has built a new house of shingled roof and walls. No doubt this has been done before but the inside ceiling and walls of simple native pandanus leaf mats is neat and artistic. It is serviceable, tacked on vertically with one inch wide battens running horizontally and the whole painted with varnish, and, if necessary, mixed with D.D.T. to counter the depredations of white ants and such house weakening pests. The whole provides a handsome temporary dwelling when sawn timber is unavailable.

United States Army Fortresses landed on one of the strips. It appears that the intention is to survey and set up a temporary base camp for the purpose of further survey.

KITAVA ISLAND. The people seem happy and prosperous after a good harvest of yams. Ex coxswain SIGIMUTA asked for the return of an armshell called "Nonowana" which, as the patrol progressed, was to prove a subject so involved as to warrant discussion and settlement at the meeting of all councillors and V.Cs. planned for January 26th, 1948.

Oil, salvaged from the m.v. "Cyrena" was inspected, neatly stacked by A.D.O. Losuia on the foreshore and seemed in good condition.

Native girls and women still journey far down from the villages to the beach to scoop out sand and fill coconut shells with fresh water. An alternative to this method, if any, will be discussed later. Tanks seem to be a simple problem but they would need a catchment area of galvanized corrugated iron.

IWA ISLAND. Old V.C. MAGORO is practically blind. This is said to be the result of the curse of "Nonowana" which has caused so much concern amongst these island-people. He held the shell closely to him as he was guided by a fellow villager and hugged it to him during the conversation whilst he stated his claim to it. I expressed disappointment that such a shell should cause so much trouble and persuaded him to hand it over for the purpose of protecting it at Bwagaia against other claimants until the matter was settled in council there by a massed representation of elders in January. This pleased him greatly and he asked that this be done.

GAWA ISLAND. As beautiful as ever. Numerous little villages are connected with well kept roads and lanes a pleasure to travel. The people seem listless, notwithstanding their fortune in garden land on such an elevated paradise.

EGUM ISLAND. One small village whose people seem to spend their days wandering the sea in their excellent canoes.

KULAMADAU. Mr. Johnston, P/O, is gradually straightening things out and settling in. Patrolling has commenced and the main object is to discover what a census check reveals. Opinion is that there is neither decrease nor increase.

"NONOWANA". - is an armshell of great repute, size and importance. It is very old and is mixed up in old Chief VAOSIIS career. VAOSI talked philosophically with me about it and conversation with such a man is a pleasureable experience. He repeated, and added to, the names of those who have "held" "Nonowana", and it appears that the shell is destined to pass throughout the islands, each one in turn to bask in the glory of its possession. The latest squabble is confused. It seems that it was found "for sale" in a Samarai store, was allegedly bought and has taken the wrong road. V.C. MAGORO managed to secure it somehow, much to the annoyance of ex coxswain SIGIMUTA who says it is lawfully his. The armshell is a fine example of "tcia", decorated in the native fashion with bags, etc. and it is hoped that its ownership can be settled amicably at the meeting.

Alfred E. Johnston
P/O

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

13.30-7-7

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

29th January 1948.

MEMORANDUM NOS:

District Officer,
South-Eastern Division,
MISIMA

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-47/48 - MISIMA.

Receipt of the above-mentioned report
is acknowledged.

1. LOSHUA: It is suggested that the Assistant
District Officer explore the possibility of
clearing the weeds in the beached small boat
passage approaching the station.

It is thought that with the removal
of the grass and roots which hold the sand, the
tide would be of great assistance in securing out
the passage.

2. A full report in due course on the
outcome of the deliberations regarding the ownership
and disposal of the armshell "NONOWANA" is to be
forwarded to this office in due course.

(J.H. Jones) *[Signature]*
ACTING DIRECTOR.

PIA

14/19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/7/48
6

CFC/PAC



Ref. 147 - 14/-/48.

District Office,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

ARMSHELL "NONOWANA"

Your DS. 30-7-7 of 29 JANUARY, is acknowledged.

The disposal of the armshell "Nonowana" is described in the minutes of the massed meeting of Chiefs, Councillors, and V.C.'s at MISIMA during the week 27th to 30th JANUARY, 1948, and forwarded for your information, under separate cover.

*not yet handed
R. Cowley*

C.F. Cowley
.....s/D.
(C.F. Cowley)

18/9

①

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-7-7
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

12th June, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
South Eastern Division,
MISIMA.

⑥

ANMSHELL - "RINOWASA"

Reference your 147-14/-/48 undated, and received at this office on 25th May, 1948.

The minutes of the meeting referred to have not yet been received. Would you please forward a copy.

(J.H. Jones) *J.H.*
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/H

14/9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/7/48

Ref. 249/14 - 13/48.

8

District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

13 July, 1948.

CFC/PAC



D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORLESBY

1

ARMSHELL - "NONOWANA".

Receipt of your DS 30-7-48 dated 12th June,
is acknowledged.

The minutes of the meeting referred to just
missed the mail which took this office's letter 147/14 -/48,
and were forwarded by the following mail and should by
this time, it is hoped, have reached your office.

minutes meeting

[Signature]
.....s/D.O.
(C.F. Scwley)

40

P/A.

18/7/48

TERMINUS OF PANGLOSS PASSAGE.

30/7/48 ✓
9

SECRET



Ref. 342/20 - 2/48.
District Office,
HONG KONG, S.P.D.
16 August, 1948.

D.D.S. S.M.A.
PORT AUSTRALIA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-47/48 - HONG KONG.

In reply to your No. 2-47-2 of the 25th July, 1948, referring to the above-mentioned patrol report, the A.D.C. LOSUVA advises as follows:-

" PATROL REPORT NO. 2-47/48 HONG KONG - LOSUVA Boat Passage.

I refer to your letter 146-36/-/48 of 13 May, 1948.

The weeding of LOSUVA passage is carried out as a matter of routine whenever the growth of weed renders it necessary. The last sounding and deepening took place during early May after which a high tide depth of 7 ft. was reached at the shallowest point. This is temporary as the bottom varies from week to week, depending on the strength of the outgoing current which is again dependent on the tides which vary with phases of the moon. The above sounding was taken during spring tides, so it is to be presumed that it is an approximate maximum depth.

The deepest draught of any vessel which has entered the passage to my knowledge is that of the "Morning Star", being six feet, and this vessel has grounded on two occasions when attempting to enter at half-tide.

.....
(J. P. Cowley).

MA [Signature] 19/8

W. Rich

[Signature] 18/9

3 OF 1947/48

by: G.W. TODGOOD M/ADO
DATE 27/11/47 - 11/12/47

District Office,
Bwagaia, Misima.
South Eastern Div'n.

15th December, 1948.

D.O.,
S.E.D.

Patrol Report No.3 - 47/48

Report of a Patrol to all Villages on Rossel Island, Sudest Island,
and Islands in the Calvados Chain.

Purpose of Patrol:

General inspection of villages, Census check on
Rossel Island, and Transportation of Stores to
Medical Aid Posts on Rossel and Sudest Islands.

Duration of Patrol:

27th November, 1947 to 11th December, 1947.

Personnel:

Interpreter: MOIMOI.
R.P.C's.: JAUPA. No.1287.
EDWIN. No.3929.

Date of Last Patrol:

D.S.: March, 1945.

Med.: N.M.O's from Aid Posts since October, 1946.

Cost of Patrol:

11 lbs. Trade Tobacco.
40 lbs. Rice.
12 tins Meat.

Vessel Used:

M.V."Managuna". Master: F. V. Stephens.

D I A R Y

Thursday, 27th November.

Left Bwagaia at 8.0 a.m. and anchored off
KIMUTA Island at 9.45 a.m.. Inspected villages and discussed
village affairs with Village Constable and Councillors. Took
aboard 66 bags Native Plantation Copra. Weighed anchor at
12.30 p.m. arriving at SABARI Island at 4.0 p.m.. Inspected
villages of MAFU and FEBANAHAINA, and discussed affairs with
Village Councillor and Elders. Took aboard 4 bags Copra and
remained at anchorage for night.

Friday, 28th November.

Departed SABARI at 6.45 a.m. arriving at
NIGAEU Island at 7.30 a.m.. Inspected village with Village
Councillor and took aboard 11 bags Copra and 3 bags Shell.
Left at 9.15 a.m. arriving WANIM Island (Grass Island) 10.15
a.m.. Inspected village, paid Village Constable, and took
aboard 10 bags Copra. Left at 11.30 a.m. and visited NIQA
and PANATINANA Islands. Inspected villages of CALANGA, MALAKAI
and PANATINANA with Village Councillors, and discussed affairs
with the people. Took aboard 10 bags Copra, then proceeded
to SUDEST Island, arriving at GRIFFIN POINT at 5.45 p.m.,
where the night was spent alongside the wharf.

(2)

Saturday, 29th November.

After unloading small quantity of stores for Mr. E. Craig, visited Native Hospital. Paid N.M.O's and arranged transportation for hospital rations and supplies which had also been brought out on the patrol. Inspected new buildings being erected for the Sudest Police Post and arranged for the withdrawal of the native carpenter. Paid several Village Constables from neighbouring villages and inspected the local village of GESILA.

Sunday, 30th November.

Departed at 8.0 a.m. and arrived RAMBUSO at 9.30 a.m.. Inspected village and paid Village Constable, then continued on to ROSSEL Island, reaching YONGA BAY by 2.30 p.m.. Inspected village of DAMINJO. checked census and discussed general matters with the Village Constable, Councillors and people. Remained night at anchorage.

Monday, 1st December.

At 7.30 a.m. crossed to the western side of the Bay where the three small villages of GABALEI, ICBO & YIMI were inspected and census checked. Left at 11.30 a.m. and proceeded to KWAIARA BAY. Inspected villages of ULUNGWA, DARANU, BEITU, ULUGA and KWAIARA. Checked census and talked with Village Constable, Councillors and people. Left at 4.15 p.m., anchoring in WOLUNGA BAY at 5.30 p.m., where night was spent.

Tuesday, 2nd December.

Inspected villages and checked census at MOMO, IAMBWE and TOMUVIA, and after discussion with Village Officials and people, continued round the coast to JINJO at 11.0 a.m., arriving there at 12.30 p.m.. Visited Medical Aid Post, inspected village, checked census, settled several minor village disputes, and discussed general conditions and affairs with village officials. Paid N.M.C.s and Village Constable. Remained night at anchorage.

Wednesday, 3rd December.

Unloaded rations and supplies for Native Hospital and took aboard one N.M.O. and family on transfer. Departed at 9.30 a.m. and anchored off KWANAGA at 10.30 a.m.. Inspected village, census checked and paid Village Constable. Left at 2.0 p.m. and continued round the island to ABELETTI, arriving there at 5.30 p.m., where night was spent.

Thursday, 4th December.

Mr. D.H. Osborne and his son, Hugh, came out to the vessel by launch and arranged to take off their stores as soon as the tide would permit the launch to cross the bar at the mouth of the river. Inspected the ABELETTI villages of PIANGARA, TIA, NADARA and MAGWA, checked census, settled minor village disputes and discussed general affairs with village officials. Crossed to other side of bay and visited NJARU villages of IOBWA, ININGA and NJARU, checked census etc., and returned to anchorage, where night was spent.

Friday, 5th December.

As there is a difficult passage into the village GWEDINU, arrangements were made for the "Managuna" to proceed direct to BAMBA, whilst I accompanied Mr. H. Osborne in his small launch inside the reef to GWEDINU, thence on to BAMBA. Arriving at GWEDINU at 1.0 p.m. inspected villages of MANABWE, CABAGABA, MOBWE, KWANGWE and TOGOBWEIARA, all small hamlets, and checked census. Left at 3.45 p.m. and continued on to BAMBA, where the "Managuna" was rejoined at 5.30 p.m. Checked census and discussed general matters with the people. Night spent at anchorage.

Saturday, 6th December.

Completed inspection of BAMBA village area and left at 10.30 a.m. for the southern side of SUDEST Island, arriving at REIWA at 3.30 p.m.. Inspected village, checked census and discussed affairs with village people.

Sunday, 7th December.

Departed at 06.45 a.m. and continued round Sudest to JURU. Inspected the small villages of VARIGI, ILOBO and BURURU, checked census and settled minor village disputes. At 10.30 a.m. continued on round to PANTAVA. Inspected village, checked census, paid Village Constable and discussed village affairs with officials and the people. Left at 3.30 p.m. and anchored off ROSE POINT at 5.0 p.m. Unloaded stores, etc. for Messrs. Pierce and Middleton. Spent night at anchorage.

Monday, 8th December.

Inspected HULA village, checked census and discussed general matters with village officials and a large crowd of people who had come in from many of the other villages, this being a big centre for village meetings. Visited Trade Store and Prospecting areas of Middleton and Pierce. Returned to vessel and departed at 3.0 p.m. for MADAUA, arriving there at 4.15 p.m.. Inspected villages of DINDINE and MALADIA, and settled minor village disputes. Remained night at anchorage.

Tuesday, 9th December.

Census checked and inspection of MADAUA village completed. Departed at 10.15 a.m. and arrived WEST POINT at 12.0 noon. Inspected the small village, checked census and talked with the people, then left at 3.30 p.m. for GRIFFIN PT. arriving back there at 4.45 p.m.. Remained night at the wharf.

Wednesday, 10th December.

Took aboard Mr. & Mrs. E. Craig & Infant, who were desirous of connecting with the M.V. "Matarani" at Misima, to go to Samarai. Left at 8.0 a.m. and arrived off PANAWINA Island at 12.0 noon. Inspected villages of WAMANILA and PIPIDAI, then crossed to the other side of the bay to look over the property of the late Geo. Burfitt. Left at 2.30 p.m. and crossed to GIGILA Island where the small village of KUANAK was inspected. Took aboard 2 bags Copra and left at 4.30 p.m. for BAGAMAN Island, anchoring off KEIU village at 6.45 p.m.

Thursday, 11th December.

Inspected KEIU village, checked census and discussed village matters with officials and village people. Departed at 10.0 a.m. and proceeded to MOTOURINA Island, anchoring off TEWALA village at 11.0 a.m. Inspected village and checked census. Departed for Bwagacia at 1.0 p.m., arriving back at the Station at 5.0 p.m.

VILLAGES.

No instructions had to be given for the cleaning of any villages visited throughout the patrol, all were found to be reasonably clean and well kept, though most of the smaller beach villages are so situated as to make neatness very difficult. The villages which impressed most notably were HULA on Sudest, and JINJO on Rossel. At several villages suggestions were made during the talks to the people for little improvements to be made, chiefly as regards the lining and spacing of houses, drainage etc..

ROADS.

Little can be mentioned about roads and their condition as only islands were visited and very few roads inspected. Those seen and traversed were chiefly short stretches between villages and on each occasion were found to be clean and well kept.

REST HOUSES.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks were found to be of a creditably high standard, and although few conformed to any established pattern, all were of recent construction or repair, well built and cared for.

HOUSING.

All villages have apparently been recently concentrating on the rebuilding of all houses, as a big percentage in all villages are new. The tendency throughout the area is to adhere to the original types of houses - raised from the ground on piles, low walls, with a high hump roof streamlined down towards the weather. These would seem to be quite a satisfactory type of building though here and there the more modern style of square, gabled roof house can be seen, mostly in areas where Mission influence is dominant. Housing generally could be considered most satisfactory.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Both Village Constables and Councillors appear to take a keen interest in village welfare and, with very few exceptions, are carrying out their duties conscientiously and well. At each village discussions were held with village people and their officials, the latter having a keen appreciation of the needs of the village and the people, and generally showed their interest in the number of questions which they raised when matters of the Administration's policy and aims were discussed. Only Village Constable to be an exception to the above remarks was LAGOPYTA of KILTA, who seems to take little interest in anything. He has been warned and it is recommended that unless more attention to duty is shown in future he be dismissed.

Payments were made to Village Constables, all of who are now paid in full up to 30. 6. 4.

A complete list of Village Constables, Councillors, Districts, Villages, etc. is attached as Appendix "A".

CEMETERIES.

Few cemeteries had the appearance of having received any attention at all during the past few years, but this can be understood in view of so little patrolling having been done. At all villages instructions were given for the cemeteries to be cleaned, weeded, fenced, and kept in good order, the people were also encouraged to plant flowers and crotars in cemeteries wherever possible.

CENSUS.

Owing to the amount of time available for the patrol a complete census of the whole area was not attempted, instead the more distant areas from the District Office were completed, while the closer and more accessible areas were left for some future patrol. Of the completed areas figures indicate little change since the census was last properly taken in 1934, and what small change there might be would be on the increase, most village figures appear fairly static.

Full census figures for the villages checked are set out in attached Appendix "B".

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLIES.

Sources of water for many of the villages visited is very poor, particularly those on the smaller islands. The people on KIMUTA draw their water from a brackish well a short distance in from the beach. SABARI people carry all their water in pots by canoe from NIGAHU Island some two miles away. NINOA have an indifferent supply from a sluggish creek which is entirely dependant upon rainfall fairly frequently to remain flowing. All villages on Sudest Island are well supplied with fresh water from nearly constant flowing streams, but several of the Rossel Island villages depend on seasonal streams and water holes.

The people of all these villages where the water supply is not all that could be desired are willing to pay for tanks and catchments. It is understood that materials for the construction of tanks are in Samarai awaiting shipment to Misima and, as these materials were ordered for village water supplies, it is recommended that KIMUTA and SABARI be given an early preference.

GARDENS.

Good sized gardens were inspected at all villages during the patrol, and shortage of fresh garden produce was not evident in any area. The same varieties of crops are cultivated in all areas, where the people advise there is little disease or pests destroying the produce, and good crops of Yam, Taro, Banana, Sweet Potato, Manioca, Taito, Paw paw, Pineapple, Bread fruit & Citrus fruit are always forthcoming in their seasons. During talks on garden matters the people evinced quite a keen interest in the introduction of new crops and their benefits, though the subject of improving agricultural methods did not impress to any great extent, this would probably be due to the ease with which they can already grow their main food supplies. Small supplies of seed are being distributed to the village officials as they visit the station, and it is hoped that the Department of Agriculture will shortly be able to send out supplies of Peanut, as it is thought likely they would grow well in the Rossel and Sudest areas.

DIET.

Apart from the normally plentiful supplies of garden produce the people of these islands supplement their diet with Sago, Bush "Cabbage", Fish and Game. Useful supplies of Sago are available on most of the islands, and all villages get as much as they require. Fish are plentiful everywhere, the people using nets and lines, also several types of Shell fish obtainable off the rocks and reefs. Wild Duck and Pigeon abound on many islands, and are frequently shot or trapped. Food does not appear to be a problem anywhere.

LIVESTOCK.

Although not plentiful there are a number of Pigs and Fowls in practically all villages, with the Sudest villages being the best off. Pigs appear healthy and the people report no losses through disease, feasts would seem to be the "disease" responsible for the scarcity, as all villages agree that the pigs breed well when permitted to live long enough. The people were advised that a sounder policy for the future would be to prohibit killings for twelve months or so, thereby allowing the present stock to establish themselves in sufficient numbers to allow for regulated killings periodically. Fowls do not fare so well as, like most places in the South Eastern Division, the mortality rate amongst chickens up to six weeks old is very high. The answer to this would probably lie in the introduction of new blood. Like pigs, fowls are only killed by the village people for food during feasts, however, it is in their own interests to breed them as there is always a ready market for both birds and eggs in the European centres, and during talks the people seemed to appreciate this aspect.

DASF

13.4.7

NATIVE PLANTATIONS.

Nearly all villages throughout these islands have a Coconut Plantation of some sort, the majority being of some ten to fifteen acres of well planted palms. In addition to these small 'Company' Plantations, most villages have large areas under irregularly planted nuts. Copra production has not yet reached the standard set by villages in other parts of the district where plantations of over the hundred acres are being worked, but the village people co-operate well in the making of copra and even the smallest hamlets are able to produce one or two bags a month. The produce is sold either to one or other of the Traders, if the village is situated close enough, or else kept until a visit of an Administration vessel, 101 bags being picked up during this patrol. All villages are requesting bags at present, but unfortunately we are out of stock at Bwagaia. All plantations inspected were in good order and the majority appeared to be bearing well. During the talks in villages the people were encouraged to continue their efforts in planting, keeping the plantations clean, and increasing their copra production.

NATIVE COMMERCE.

There is very little commercial enterprise among the people of these islands, with the exception of the trade in a particular type of red shell, known as SAPIAPI, from which flat circular discs are ground, which are in turn threaded into necklaces and armlets. These shells are obtainable only in any quantity at two or three places around Rossel Island, and command a high trade value in most parts of the territory. Other than a small amount of fishing for Trocus, White Cowrie, Green Snail and Girigiri, which can be sold either to the Traders or through the Administration, the people appear to commercialize on nothing else.

COURT WORK.

These people in the south-eastern islands, like the rest of the South Eastern District, are very law abiding, and occasions when legal action must be taken are rare. They respond well to persuasion and encouragement, and are sufficiently intelligent and enlightened to be able to appreciate the reason why any particular law is made. Like most native peoples in this part of the country they are only too eager to bring along their many and varied little disputes which occur from day to day in village life, and, following a little patient hearing of the troubles, are content to accept whatever ruling is given.

NATIVE LABOUR.

No formal labour inspections were held during the patrol owing to the scarcity of labour being employed on the places concerned.

Mr. D. H. Osborne, Abcleti, Rossel Island.

Normally employs up to 80 casuals on his Copra Plantations and Boat-building shop, but owing to lack of rations and supplies had paid off all but a skeleton staff of six - all locals. Labour conditions appear to be most satisfactory.

Messrs. Pierce and Middleton, Rose Point, Sudest.

Employ only four casuals on Gold Prospecting and Trading.

Mr. E. Craig, Griffin Point, Sudest.

Ten locals employed on gathering Gum Copal, and other trading ventures. Conditions of labour appear quite satisfactory, though labourers were absent during visit.

HEALTH & HYGIENE.

Health was found to be good throughout the area visited, no epidemics nor serious illnesses were encountered anywhere.

Medical Aid Posts at JINJE, on Rossel Island, and GRIFFIN POINT on Sudest, are performing very useful service in keeping under control all the minor village ailments, and the Native Medical Orderlies, for semi-trained natives not under direct supervision, are doing a very good job. The hospitals, when inspected, were found to be clean and well kept, with good discipline being maintained amongst both staff and patients. Supplies and rations were delivered to both hospitals to cover the period ending the 31st March, 48.

H.C.H.
16.2.48

Hygiene is a subject which receives very little attention in the villages by the village people, but fortunately for them they are so situated that nature itself reduces the chances of disease spreading. This subject was dealt with to some length during talks with the officials and village people, and the need for the use of properly constructed latrines over the sea, and the proper disposal of rubbish, was impressed upon them.

MISSION INFLUENCE.

Methodist Overseas Mission.

Although this Mission has a Church and School in nearly every major centre there is a marked apathy in their activities. Most of the Native Teachers speak very poor English, and few of them are able to say accurately how many children attend their schools. Nearly all the Teachers enquired if it was known when one of their European Missionaries would be visiting them, as it is over two years since most of their stations have been visited, and in view of this it is a wonder any of the schools are functioning at all.

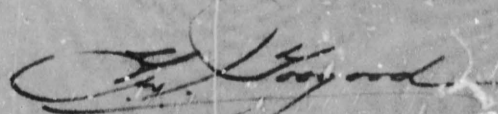
Mission of the Sacred Heart.

The Roman Catholic Mission is spending much time endeavouring to buy freehold areas in this District, and are negotiating for blocks of land on both Rossel and Sudest. Meanwhile they have opened schools at JINJO, on Rossel Island, and at NIMOQA, off Sudest. At the former place a Native Teacher has been installed with about a dozen students from the R.C. Station at Sideia, while at the latter place the Rev. Twomey has been stationed to extend operations to Sudest. As this Mission has only recently extended its influence to these areas, little mention can be made of its activities.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Excellent weather was experienced throughout the patrol, and the performance of the M.V. "Managuna" was all that could be desired, although not fast, she is a good sea boat, comfortable and reliable, and admirably suited to patrol duties in these waters.

Owing to the infrequent patrolling of the Rossel and Sudest areas in the past, caused through the lack of a District vessel, it is recommended a further patrol be made over the same area as covered by this patrol within the next few months, to give the people confidence and encouragement in improving village welfare, their standard of living and the many little points dealt with during talks on village affairs in general.


(G. W. Toogood)
Atg. A. D. O., Milima.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES & COUNCILLORS

&

Villages Under Their ControlSUDEST SUB-DISTRICT AREA

<u>Vill. Const. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Villages Under their control</u>	<u>Councillors</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
S. 1	NAUA NAUA	LALAGELA LAWATA.	HANAHEVARO DCHO MAMADI TODAU	BROOKER ISLAND, CALVADOS CHAIN.
S. 2	DEDEWA	NIMAPANIBANI DADAHE	SARI	WANIM or GRASS IS., CALVADOS CHAIN.
S. 3	TONGENGE	BWAINAINA		PANATINANA ISLAND, CALVADOS CHAIN.
S. 4	KAUWA	GALANGA MALAKAI	DIMURUA	NIMOA ISLAND, CALVADOS CHAIN.
S. 5	SONI	NIMBANAI NOALEMBA KEBAGIBAGI		PIRCN ISLAND, CALVADOS CHAIN.
S. 6	KADAU (Deed)			
S. 6	DAVI	MALADIA DINDINE	OMU	SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 7	PADI	ENJUIO MARA ANGWAMA	DEDEBIBI	" "
S. 8	PILIWAS	JUNUWO WIMBA	SOBUTI	EAST POINT, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 9	LABADI	VANALAGIA GONUGONU NUAMBE BEAWA	BENI MANISA	SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 10	RUTA	GUMACUMA LEMUMU BUIAUWE RENJERU	BIDA	" "
S. 11	MAREKA	GESILA MANHIL TALANGIA	JOE JERI SONGI	GRIFFIN POINT, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 12	KAPAI	ILOBO VARIKI BURURU BAMUMU	KULE	SOUTH COAST, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 13	SALI	JELEWANGA	KIAMU SALIGUANA	PANASURA, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 14	BOM	IOLANDAN ARAKEDA	BANA	NORTH COAST, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 15	GWADUA	GWEDINU GABAGARA MOBWE KWANGWE	MUNGWA	ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 16	BELIBAI	NJARU TOEWA IMINGA	TAMBWA	" "

APPENDIX "A" (Continued)

Vill. Const. No.	Name	Villages Under their control	Councilors	Remarks (Location etc.)
S. 7	MULI	BATAWABA CHIADA	NGUNDI NDANDI	ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 18	PIENA	JINJO TIORA JEMU POBWA	NGU KWADE KAPI	" "
S. 19	PADA	MOMO IANGWA TOMUVA	KAMI DAMUA	VOLUNGA BAY, ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 20	KATO	EETU DARANU ULUNGWA KWAJARA ULUGA GABAIEI	UE DAMUI IAMAIEI LEIAGA TOBWA	KWAJARA, ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 21	TABAMA	DAMINJO BWADUA	IAD TAGA	YONGA BAY, ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 22	TEBE	PIANGAMA NADARA MAGWA	MERA IAMINA KONGWA	ABELETI, ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 23	KWANGWE	RAMBA		ROSSEL ISLAND.
S. 24	KIWAI	TEVALA	KAMIEDO	MOTOURINA ISLAND, CALVADOS CHAIN.
S. 25	JONJC	HULA	KETABU LAIE	ROSE POINT, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 26	PASIPASI	BWEBWEHAE	LUI	WEST POINT, SUDEST ISLAND.
S. 27	GILIPO	EMBAMBALIA		SUDEST ISLAND.

Census Figures of Rossel Island & South Coast of Strickland Island

APPENDIX "B"

Table No. 1 Patrol No. 3 - 47/48

Village (Census Centre)	Children			Adults			Persons			Previous Figures
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
<u>ROSSSEL ISLAND.</u>										
<u>BANBA</u>	9	11	20	14	12	26	23	23	46	46
<u>GWEDINU</u>	26	33	59	32	37	69	53	70	128	125
<u>NJARU</u>	37	27	64	55	39	94	92	66	158	160
<u>ABELETI</u>	18	22	40	35	31	66	53	53	106	102
<u>KWANAGA</u>	21	21	42	31	29	60	52	50	102	82
<u>JINJO</u>	50	34	84	87	57	144	137	91	228	235
<u>WOLUNGA BAY</u>	42	32	74	55	50	105	97	82	179	173
<u>KWA IARA</u>	30	31	61	42	42	84	72	73	145	145
<u>YONGA BAY</u>	58	45	103	73	83	156	131	128	259	246
	291	256	547	424	380	804	715	636	1351	1314

Total Population of Rossel Island	-	1351	Persons.
" " in March, 1945	-	1314	"
<u>Increase in Population over 3 years</u>	-	37	"

Census Figures of Rossel Island & South Coast of Suvest Island

Taken During Patrol No. 3 - 47/48

Village (Census Centre)	Children			Adults			Persons			Previous Figures
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
<u>SOUTH COAST OF SUVEST IS.</u>										
<u>REIWA</u>	27	23	50	74	64	138	101	87	188	176
<u>JURU</u>	8	8	16	36	33	69	44	41	85	96
<u>PANTAVA</u>	9	35	44	14	33	47	23	68	91	97
<u>HULA</u>	32	23	55	55	74	109	87	77	164	170
<u>MADAJA</u>	17	21	38	51	39	90	68	60	128	121
<u>FANASUBA</u>	34	39	73	65	58	123	99	97	196	191
<u>WEST POINT</u>	12	4	16	26	14	40	38	18	56	55
	139	153	292	321	295	616	460	448	908	906

Total Population of the South Coast of Suvest Island - 908 Persons.

" " taken during March, 1945 - 906 "

Increase in Population over approx. 3 years - 2 "



30/1/48

District Office,

Misima, S.E.D.,

26th January, 48.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3. - 47/48.

This is the first patrol possible since the allocation of the m.v. "Managuna" to this district, and was not intended as one whereby the officer would have sufficient time at his disposal to fully inspect and investigate all matters in each small district - rather it is a continuation of the P.O.'s inspection visit to the Iosua, Kitava, Gawa, Iwa, Alcester area.

provided with the opportunity and such a good vessel, the patrol will be repeated slowly and in full detail.

MR. Poogood achieved much in the time at his disposal and is more than satisfied with the general tone and progress of the district considering the conditions of recent years when constant patrolling was difficult and often impossible. He was offered the opportunity of taking his family with him and did so.

Information has been received that material for twenty-six tanks are awaiting transportation in gamarai. When these are assembled action will be taken to distribute them in centres where they are most needed - as drinking water.

N/D.C.

P/A
S/c Extracts
as wanted
to D.A.F. - 17/4/7
& P.H.T. 16/4/7
16/2

4 OF 1947 / 48

by L.F. CONLEY D.O.

DATE: 14 / 6 / 48 - 23 / 6 / 48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

7

District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

28th. June, 1948.

District Officer,
MISIMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 -47/48.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE FOLLOWING ISLANDS:-

PAGAMAN, BROOKER, GRASSY, KIMURA, MABEIAN, MOTOURINA, NIMOQ,
PANATINANA, ROSSEL, SABARI, SUDEST.

PERIOD OF PATROL: 14th. to 23rd. June, 1948. 10 days.

PERSONNEL: D.S: Mr. C.F. Cowley, D.O., E.J. Emanuel, P.O.

MED: Mr. L.H. Adams, E.M.A.

R.P.C: A.C. 1272 Const. TOMBONO.
A.C. 2019 Const. RALAU-GORI.

INTERPRETER: MOI-MOI.

DATE OF LAST PATROL: November, 1947.

VESSEL USED AND OFFICER IN CHARGE OF VESSEL: P.V. MANAGUNA,
Mr. A. Savage.

PURPOSE OF PATROL: Inspection of villages, transport of stores
and supplies to native hospitals in district
transport of materials & tools and
inspection of buildings for Sudest Police
Post.

COST OF PATROL:

Tobacco 9 lbs.	£2 - 8 - 0
Rations for Police, and interpreter	01 - 7 - 3
	<u>£3 - 15 - 3</u>

DIARY

(6)

Monday, 14th. June. 7 a.m. left BLAGAIA. 11.20 a.m. arrived TEWALA village, MOUWIRIA IS. (V.C. KIWAI, Counc: KAWEDG.) Village officials reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village; 12 houses, new rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water; buildings in good condition; village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. Methodist Mission school has 15 boys and 9 girls attending. Paid V.C. 40 empty copra bags left account this village. 12.15pm left.

1.30pm arrived KEIU village, BAGAMAN IS. (Counc: PAIAIEU). Peoples assembled. Councillor reported. With D.O. inspected village; 12 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water; buildings in good condition and village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. 20 copra bags left for BAGAMAN, and 25 bags for BHOOKER IS. 2.10pm left.

2.45pm arrived KAUMAK village, LABNEIAN IS. (Counc: KAUBAGI) Councillor reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village; 7 houses, 3 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines over water in good positions; buildings in good condition, village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. 20 copra bags left. 3.1pm left.

6pm arrived MEBAMAMIA village, SABARI IS. (V.C. DEDEKA, Counc: KULMS) Anchored for night. Councillor reported; V.C. away.

Tuesday, 15th. June. 6.15am peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village; 3 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water; buildings in good condition. Obtaining of materials and working on construction of 2 new houses was reason given for cemetery not being clean. Instructions issued for cemetery to be cleaned and kept clean. It was suggested that crotons, already growing in the village be planted around the area set aside as the cemetery. Village clean. The V.C. controlling this area, who later reported at NIGAMU village, was informed of the instructions re the cemetery, noted in book, and it was explained to him his duties in these matters. No disputes, no Court cases. Copra bags left: 30 SABARI IS. 20 PANAWINA IS. 10 GIGILA IS. 7.25am left.

7.50am arrived NIGAMU village, SABARI IS. (Counc. SIGAC) Councillor reported. Also V.C. DEDEKA. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village. 7 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water; buildings in good order, village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. 9 boys away attending Catholic Mission School at BLAGAIA IS. 30 copra bags left. 10 bags copra taken on board account this village. Paid V.C. 8.45am left.

9.30am arrived BUNBUN village, GRASSY IS. (Counc: SIKI) Councillor reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village. 7 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water; buildings in good order, village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. 20 bags village copra taken on board. 30 copra bags left. 10.30am left.

11.35am arrived BUALAMIA village, PAWATIRIA IS. (V.C. TOGEBE-GE, Counc: TOALEWEGU (elected during visit.) Peoples assembled, village officials reported. With D.O. inspected village. 3 houses, rest house, 3 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water; buildings in good condition, village clean. V.C. suggested that the villagers did not want TOROKA to remain a councillor because of adultery with two women, and they wanted TOALEWEGU appointed. Through the interpreter villagers stated this was true. TOALEWEGU elected and given councillor's medal. TOROKA admitted adultery, but parties concerned did not want Court case. No further disputes, no Court cases. 17 boys village copra taken on board. 20 copra bags left. V.C. paid 11pm left.

5

Tuesday, 15th. June (Continued) 1.45pm arrived Catholic Mission Station, NIPCA IS. With D.O. visited Mission station. Mail delivered to Rev. Twomey, priest in charge. 35 boys attending school here. Mission has boat "ST. FRANCIS" stationed here. V.C. KAWBWA and Counc. DIMINU reported. Paid ex V.C. (resigned) LUPE for period 1.7.47 to 31.12.47; and V.C. KACBWA for period 1.1.48 to 30.6.48. V.C. reported no trouble on island. 20 copra bags left. 2.40pm left.

4.20pm arrived GRIFFIN PT., SUDEST IS. Anchored for night. The following village officials reported:-

<u>Village Constables</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
IBREKA	JOJO
BOM	BWAKA
SALI	CHALI
SILIPO	EWATAMA
SONI	BIDA
	KARLAN
	KIKKA
	KACAVARU

Above 5 v.c.s. paid. Copra bags left for the following villages:- PAMINA 6; JOLANDA 20; TOMESIMBA (PIROM IS.) 25; JELEWANGA 12; BABANSALIA 4; TARANGKI 20. Visited Mr. T. Craig.

Wednesday, 15th. June. With D.O. inspected site of Police Post. P.O.'s house erected, flooring and windows required, also kitchen. Two members of the Misima R.P.C. detachment were brought down - A.C. 1287 J... and A.C. 3037 ADRI, and left with instructions to put floor in kitchen, and make materials for walls, bring in posts for further buildings, with aid of some local labour. It is anticipated the house will be ready in a month. In stationing the R.P.C. here, Circular Instruction No. 43 - 46/47 was explained to the police. (NATIVE ADMINISTRATION AND THE ROLE OF THE NATIVE COMMISSARY). WILLIAMS-1000, Medical Officer attached to native hospital GRIFFIN PT. stated he had heard that V.C. KAPAI of HULA village, had formed an "army" of 10 soldiers, and was going to use sorcery on the Silest peoples. Other village officials present said KAPAI told them he was the "boss soldier". Instructions issued for KAPAI and "soldiers", to be brought to Griffin Pt. to the D.O. 6 weeks rations left for police, 3 months rations for R.M.Cs. I did R.M.Cs. With D.O. visited Native hospital. Hospital garden supplies food for patients and staff, only small amounts. With D.O. visited BAKEL village, 7 houses, cemetery, latrines, buildings in good condition. village clean. No disputes, no court cases. Natives work gold close to the village in creeks, and in waterways made by them.

Thursday, 17th. June. As "soldiers" had not reported, instructions given to v.c. to keep them until the boat returned in about 4 days. 9.50am left.

4pm. arrived BAKMA village, ROSEBEL IS. (V.C. KWANGWE, away at Sudest) V.C. FARMA and Cmsr. DAGA of DAMIJO village, V.C. GWADUA and Counc. MANGA of GWEDING village, Counc. MALLI of BAKMA reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village. 5 houses, rest house, 2 village copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water, native buildings in good condition. Village clean. No disputes, no court cases. There are two large copra sheds here belonging to and used by Mr. B.F. Osborne, whose plantation is close to this village. Paid V.Cs. TABAMA and GWADUA.

Friday, 18th. June. 7.30am left BAKMA. 10.3am arrived ABELTIE village. (V.C. TERE, Councs: LAMBA, HERRA, KONGKA.) Anchored for night. The following officials reported:-

<u>Village Constables</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
TEBE	KONGKA
MULLI	LAMBA
BENIBAI	KONGKA

4

Friday, 13th. June. (Continued) Peoples assembled. Village inspected. 3 houses, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water. Buildings in good order, village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. Paid V.Cs. TEBE, MULLI, BELIRAI. With D.O. and E.M.A. visited Mr. D.M. Osborne's property. With Mr. E. Osborne (son) they are the only European residents of the Island. Have 34 local natives working; copra, SAPIAPI shell, and pitsaws for timbers, ~~see~~ buildings and boat-building. Left 6 copra bags V.C. TEBE and 4ounc. TCBUA.

Saturday, 19th. June. 6 am left ABLETTI. 11 am arrived JINJO village (V.C: PIBAK, Counc: WDU) Village officials reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village, 17 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, latrines in good positions over water. Buildings in good condition, village clean. Native Hospital here has 3 N.M.Os attached. Paid N.M.Os. and left 3 months rations and also medical supplies. No disputes, no Court cases. Methodist Mission has a large church built here, and the school has 15 boys and 10 girls attending. There is also a football field here. Largest village seen during the patrol. Paid V.C. Two boys returning to NIMOA IS. Mission school given passages.

Sunday, 20th. June. 6am left JINJO. 8.40am arrived WOLUNGA BAY village. (V.C: PADI, Counc: KAMI, DANUA.) Village officials reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village; 4 houses, rest house, latrines in good positions over water. Buildings in good order, one new house under construction, village clean. No disputes, no court matters. Paid V.C, left 10.25am.

11.10am arrived KAIARA village, (V.C: KATO, Counc. IAMBILEA) Village officials reported. Peoples assembled. 5 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water. Buildings in good condition, village clean. 20 copra bags left account this village. Paid V.C. 12.40pm left.

2.30pm arrived DALONGWA village. (Village officials away). Anchored for night. Peoples assembled. With D.O. inspected village 3 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water, one new latrine building almost completed. Buildings in good condition, village clean. School conducted by Methodist Mission has 20 boys and 7 girls attending. No disputes, no Court cases. Left 30 copra bags account Counc. IADI.

Monday, 21st. June. 7.10am left DALONGWA. 2pm arrived back at GRIFFIN PT. SULEST IS. The following officials reported:-

<u>Village Constables</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
KAPAI	KULE
RUPA	LAIE
JONJO	
PADI	DEDEBIBI

Above 4 V.Cs. paid. With D.O investigating regarding 12 "soldiers" who were brought in. In dealing with this matter the contents of Circular Instructions No.20 - 46/47, NATIVE ADMINISTRATION; No.37 - 46/47, CULTS; No.50 - 46/47, NATIVE ASSIMILATION AND SOCIAL UPRISST, were observed. Investigation resulted in D.O. recommending dismissal of V.C. KAPAI. It was suggested to all assembled that they could make use of their land, especially those natives within reasonable distance of GRIFFIN PT. by growing surplus foods and that the Government would buy some for the police, labourers, and hospital as it was anticipated the Post would be opened in about a month. (MEP: C. Memo. DS 25-1-7, of 30/12/47). PURCHASE NATIVE FOODS. Care was taken that this suggestion was not interpreted as a Government order. The peoples said they would do this.

Tuesday, 22nd. June. 7.15am left GRIFFIN PT. 8.40am arrived NIMOA IS. where 2 students were disembarked, having come from Rossel Is. in order to attend NIMOA school. 8.50am left.

(3)

Tuesday, 22nd. June. (Continued.) 9.10am arrived
BEBEHEAIA village, west pt. SUDEST. (V.C: PASI PASI, Counc:
BAIBMI) Village officials reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O.
inspected village; 5 houses, rest house, 2 copra sheds, latrines
in good positions over water, buildings in good condition.
Village clean. No disputes, no Court cases. 1 bag copra, 2 bags
trochus shell picked up account this village. V.C. paid, left
at 9.35am.

10.15am arrived DADARE village, GRASSY IS. (Councillor:
TANOWAI). Councillor reported. Peoples assembled. With D.O.
inspected village; 4 houses, rest house, cemetery, latrines in
good positions over water, buildings in good condition. Village
clean. No disputes, no Court cases. 10.40 left.

5.15pm. arrived KESIA village, BROOKER IS. (V.C: NAUA WAUA,
Counc: MAMADI). Village officials reported. Peoples assembled.
With D.O. inspected village, 12 houses, 3 copra sheds, rest
house, cemetery, latrines in good positions over water.
buildings in good condition, village clean. No disputes, no
Court cases. 15 bags copra account UTEAN village, 8 bags
account GULEKA IS. taken on board. Methodist Mission school
has 3 boys and 4 girls attending. Paid V.C.

Wednesday, 23rd. June. 7am left BROOKER IS. 1.30pm arrived
KIMUTA IS. (V.C. TAGOPITA, Counc: NATANIBIA.) V.C. away.
Councillor reported. With D.O. inspected village, 5 houses,
rest house, latrines in good positions over water. buildings
in good condition, and village clean. Nearly all men on
other side of island working copra. No Court cases. 25 copra
bags account native TODANA, and 20 bags account native ALESIA
left. 2.50pm left.

4.25pm arrived BWAGACIA.

During the patrol 23 Village Constables were paid.

457 copra bags were sold; 77 bags copra picked up, 2 bags shell
(trochus) picked up.

5 of the villages visited had Mission schools, total attendance
being 94 boys, 36 girls.

From inquiries in villages, there were no blind natives.

Where an unusual amount of sickness occurs, V. Constables were
told to report it to an F.M.C., and European officer next
visiting time.

Sources of water supplies have improved on KIMUTA IS. as some
44 gallon drums were sent there last year, from BWAGACIA.

Gardens inspected at the villages show the native food position
to be satisfactory.

Duties under the N.R.C. were explained to V.Cs. The difference
between Councillor and Constable also explained, also method
of selection - Constable appointed and paid by the Government,
Councillor by the peoples.

Emanuel P.O.

SUMMARY.

PATROL REPORT - NO. 4.

Mr. EMANUEL is to be congratulated upon the thorough and energetic manner in which he carried out his duties on the patrol. His keenness covers all details and his observance of instructions especially Circular Instructions and Memoranda, are clear indication of his thoroughness and determination to acquire knowledge and put it into effect.

He is untiring in his efforts, is a good listener, takes heed of advice, and his quiet, conscientious approach to native matters is something obviously appreciated by native officials, and gives them the confidence so necessary for co-operation.

SUDEST POLICE POST:

The need for this post has been covious for a long while. The people are keen to have an Administrative Representative in the district and, with the intention of opening the Police Post next month, two constables were stationed at GRIFFIN PT., for the purpose of completing the house already standing there, but in need of floor, inner walls, and kitchen.

COPRA:

The receipt of copra sacks permitted their distribution to all villages in the CALVADOS CHAIN, and to some at SUDEST and ROSSEL ISLANDS. The villagers are enthusiastically making as much copra as possible, and 77 bags were brought back to MISIMA for shipment to world markets. 457 bags were left for future requirements, and each village was given a three letter brand to identify their produce upon arrival at SAMARAI. It was discovered during the patrol that the villages in the CALVADOS CHAIN are not called at regularly by traders, and that SUDEST ISLAND copra is bought and sold by MR. E. CRAIG, and the ROSSEL ISLAND copra by MR. H. OSBORNE.

Although a number of copra sacks were left at certain villages in these two islands, it is not intended to overlap the trading areas of these two gentlemen. However, when natives asked the price of copra, they were told, and costs of bags and shipping were explained to them. In short, it is this office's intention to collect all the copra, when possible, not regularly called for by the traders.

It is very gratifying to note the response to representations made for more copra, and it is difficult to say, at this juncture what the approximate yield per annum can be. Some of the copra is the result of harvesting nuts which have fallen over many months. Production figures will not be known until a steady output of newly fallen nuts can be assessed.

Taken all round, it is pleasing to note a big increase in production.

SCHOOLS:

The Roman Catholic Mission at NIMOA (Rev. TWOMEY in charge) is slowly establishing itself, and enquiries show that a big percentage of native children are now attending both the Roman Catholic and Methodist schools.

D H S F
0517-1-2

D. J. C.
05/1/15

HEALTH:

Taken all round the people seem very healthy, and not one complaint was received concerning failure of garden crops, or lack of food.

"SOLDIERS":

The gale force rumour that certain natives were drilling "soldiers" for an alleged attack on other villages at SUDEST ISLAND, reduced itself, on investigation, to a slight zephyr. A thorough enquiry discovered the simple facts that Village Constable KAPAI of HULA, sitting in the village grounds with 1/2 dozen other natives resented the suggestion by one of them to drill some "soldiers" and attack someone. He claimed that if anyone would be leader, he would, but the closest examination of gossiping witnesses did not indicate that any "soldiers" were drilled nor was any person or village specified for attack, and the whole thing dissolved itself into village gossip.

A gathering of the village officials was told of the foolishness and danger of such gossip, and practically all of them expressed indignation that "people who talk too much bring shame and trouble to our island".

V.C. KAPAI admitted that he had "yarned" about "soldiers", and as he appears an unprepossessing type of man and not up to the standard of other village constables on the island, his dismissal will be recommended in a separate communication.

GOLD:

The people of SUDEST still reclaim a little gold, and are quite pleased with their source of income.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS:

It is very noticeable everywhere, that villagers are banking their money regularly, either individually or co-operatively.

GREEN SNAIL SHELL:

Whilst returning to MISIMA, a telegram was received asking if it would be possible for this Division to supply four tons of green snail shell. This was immediately put before the people of KIMUTA ISLAND, and to a Half-Caste at BWAGAIA, and there seems every hope that the four tons will be forthcoming in as many months.

GENERAL:

Practically all ^{the} people speak English, and it is quite noticeable that they do not attempt to speak to strangers in Police Motuan. They seem a happy people, Village constables and councillors are interested, alert, conversational, and eager to please and co-operate.

In the ROSSEL ISLAND area there seems to be some enthusiastic mat making in the SAMOAN style, mostly among the Mission people. As the patrol progressed, a keener enquiry into wrong-doing was pursued, but it is quite clear that they are a very law-abiding people, and the only two cases where a court case was suggested, (adultery) it was the councillor, or the village constable who pressed for prosecution. When the matter was put clearly before the husband in each case, he did not wish to lay the charge.


.....S/D.
(G.F. Cowley).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-7-13

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY

2nd August 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
South-Eastern Division,
MISIMA

PATROL REPORT NO. A-47/48 - MISIMA.

Receipt of the above is acknowledged and it has
been read with interest.

It is pleasing to hear that the villages are being
kept in order.

The response to the coconuts production drive sounds
promising and it will be interesting to see the results.

(J.R. Jones) *J.R. Jones*
ACTING DIRECTOR

*From the
g/c
P/A*

WOOD-LARK.

1 OF 47/48

By. W.S. JOHNSTON P.O.

DATE. 14/10/47 - 20/10/47

and 24/10/47 - 25/10/47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

5

Police Post,
Kulumadau,
WOODLARK,
South Eastern District,

22nd October, 1947

District Officer,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 1-47/48

A Report of a Patrol Through All Villages on The Eastern End
of Woodlark Island.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Routine inspection patrol, check census figures, etc.

PERIOD OF PATROL: From the 14th October to the 20th October ----- 7 days.
From the 24th October to the 25th October ----- 2 days.

PERSONNEL: W.J. JOHNSTON, P.O.
Village Const. MIKIDULANA, Interpreter.
No. 3082 Const. BUBAI, No. 3986 Const. BUIABA.
SYNDD, N.M.O.

LAST D/S PATROL: 15th August, 1945.

LAST M/S PATROL: December, 1946.

DIARY.

14th Oct. Dept. KULUMADAU 0830 arrived BONIVAT 1030 visited Mr. A. Dawkins in connection with the whereabouts of some household effects believed to be the property of War Damage Commission. Dept. BONIVAT 1130 and arrived at THOMPSON'S CREEK 1200 where the party boarded two canoes and departed for LABITA a village at the entrance to SULOGA Hbr. on the western side. A strong S.E. wind and an incoming tide made progress very slow, unable to reach LABITA before dark so made for MAPAS Is. arriving there at 1600. It was originally intended to leave this village until the return trip.

15th Oct. 0700 Inspected the site of a new village that is being made on the top of a grassy knoll in the centre of the Island, several houses have already been erected on this site which was chosen by Mr. R. Neate some ten months ago. 0800 census checked talk made to the people. 0915 departed by canoe for LABITA, arrived 1200. Hamlet inspected, census checked, new book made out to include this hamlet with MAPAS. 1330 departed for WABUNUNU on foot, majority of gear sent around by canoe to the hamlet of UNAMATANA, 1500 arrived UNAMATANA and inspected same, 1715 arrived WABUNUNU.

16th Oct. 0730 people of UNAMATANA and WABUNUNU gathered at Post House, census checked, new book made out, general talk made covering a number of topics, medical inspection made of the whole population. 1130 departed for WALAVATA, arrived 1230 census figures for this village and the hamlet of BOMASBO were checked, talk given to people on gardens, housing, hygiene and possible village commercial activities. Medical inspection made, a

number of cases being brought on to GUASOPE for injections and dressings. 1500 departed for GUASOPE airdrome a hut of which is used as a Rest House, 1530 arrived GUASOPE. (Natives taken to GUASOPE for injections etc. because of the dirty state of the village.)

- 17th Oct. Entire day spent in looking over GUASOPE airdrome and its surroundings.
- 18th Oct. 0730 departed for KILEWA and arrived there at 0800, census checked, new book made out, talk given to the people, village and surroundings inspected. 1020 departed by canoe across KUMERAU Bay on reaching the other side party proceeded on foot to UNGANAMA, gear being sent around by canoe. 1145 arrived UNGANAMA, village inspected, census checked, talk made and at 1400 party dept. by canoe for KAVATANA arriving there at 1500. Census for this village and the hamlet of KIADURA checked, new book made out, talk given, village and water supply inspected, proceeded to KIADURA which is 15 mins. walk away and inspected same.
- 19th Oct. 1000 hrs. departed KAVATANA, for return trip to KULUMADAU, departure delayed as it was necessary to wait for the tide to come in so as to avoid some rough water around the headland of the bay which was being cut up by a stiff S.E. breeze. 1230 arrived KILEWA, breeze assisting greatly. 1315 arrived GUASOPE, departure postponed to following day due to heavy rain and No. 3986 Const. ~~Buloba~~ being ill with fever.
- 20th Oct. 0700 departed by canoe for KULUMADAU. 1600 arrived THOMPSON'S Ck., proceeded on foot to KULUMADAU, arriving there at 1900.
- 21st - 23rd At KULUMADAU.
- 24th Oct. 0800 left KULUMADAU for DIKOIAS - KAURAI. 0900 arrived DIKOIAS, inspected village, 1000 departed for KAURAI, arriving at 1300, village inspected, census checked, gardens inspected, talk given to the people.
- 25th Oct. 0730 departed for DIKOIAS, arrived 1000, census checked, talk given to people, some time was spent in discussion with VAOSE the island's head man and with the councillors and V.C.s. 1215 departed for KULUMADAU, arrived 1315. Patrol completed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

All the roads are in need of maintenance and repair and some have ceased to exist altogether through lack of use and the jungle growth, the most notable of these is the road from LUSAI to GUASOPE which is a good 8 hours walk with no village at all throughout its length but it saves a lot of time and means that a patrol up to KAVATAN could be done in the form of a loop with half the amount of back tracking cut out and the advantage of being able to get to GUASOPE without having to worry over the state of the sea as is the case now when proceeding up SULOGA Harbour in a small canoe. This road will be reopened with a small Rest House half way as soon as practicable.

Immediate repairs have been ordered on the KULUMADAU-BONIVAT road, and an effort will be made to construct a flood resisting bridge over the MUIAL Ck.

WATER HOLES, SPRINGS etc.

The majority have rather poor water supplies as in most cases water is obtained from soaks dug out of the sand and from these water can only be obtained at high tide. The quality of the water is not very good so it is advisable when proceeding on patrol to carry some drinking water. The V.C.s and councillors have been instructed to build small fences around their village water holes and to keep them free from pollution, actually most of them have been doing this to some small degree. LIKOIAS is the only village who obtains its water supply from a creek and is in any way pleasant to drink.

LIVESTOCK:

There is very little livestock in any of the villages on this end of the island and I don't think that I saw more than a half dozen fowls or pigs on the whole patrol. This has been brought about by a type of VAILALA MADNESS that came from MISIMA in 1943 and since then there have been two outbreaks of it and the pigs, dogs and fowls that survived the first outbreak went under with the second outbreak so that the villages were left without animals of any description. The fowls and pigs that I saw on this patrol have been bought from natives on the outlying islands, to build from this stock, to their prewar number will take quite a few years. However these people may be able to make some money out of the sale of copra and gold and so be able to buy livestock.

GARDENS:

The gardens seen on the patrol were all free from disease but were only very small and very few, consequently for a greater portion of the year these peoples' diet consists of sago and coconut. This has been brought about mainly by two things, the first one being the three outbreaks of VAILALA Madness (the last one of which was just prior to the reopening of this station.) during which all the food was eaten from the gardens and the people didn't leave sufficient seed for the replanting of gardens again. The second reason is, that, the people living in villages close to GUASOPE Airdrome were moved away from their garden lands, a great deal of which was subsequently destroyed by the making of roads etc. and the people claim that they lost quite a bit of seed in this manner also.

It is hoped that supplies of yams, taitu etc. can be obtained from the PROBRIANDS to assist these people towards the making of bigger gardens. I believe that the season for planting yams etc. is past for this year but possibly something could be done to ensure that next year they will have the seed to plant.

The European vegetable seeds that were brought out from MISIMA were distributed and were eagerly accepted.

MISSIONS:

There aren't any missions on the island nor are any visits made by any travelling missionaries.

A school for natives would be of great value here at KULUMADAU as the position is relatively central to all the villages on the island and also to the people of the various island groups in this area. During the patrol several enquiries were made by some V.C.s and councillors as to the possibility of a school being started on WOODLARK and as to if there were any missionaries coming to open a station, as they said that they didn't want their children to grow up to be "silly boys who didn't savvy anything". The impression I gained from them was that they felt

that they were being left out of things as during the war some of these people have seen and heard of the jobs that natives from other areas are doing and talk has reached them of the high wages that are available to natives that have had some education and I think that they have a strong desire to bridge the gap between themselves and the more fortunate native who has had the opportunity of gaining a little education.

They were informed of the Government's plan in connection with this matter, and told that possibly it will be some time before anything can be done for them, the obvious reasons being given.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

The standard of health of the natives inspected was not very high as there were numerous ulcers and cases of yaws. A number of these were brought back to the hospital at KULUMADAU.

The standard of hygiene is also very poor as there was hardly one village that had a latrine with the result that flies were quite numerous. Instructions were given that should remedy this to some extent.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

At present the Village Officials appear as if they may be good men, after they get some idea as to what is expected from them, this statement mainly applies to the constables who, judging from the state of the villages, appear to lack authority and zeal. This can be remedied.

Councillor DUMILLA of UNGANAMA has notified his resignation as he has recently lost his wife and so has moved to his married brother's village of KAVATANA so that his sister-in-law would be able to care for his four small children. The village people elected a native by the name of PAULA to take his place.

For a number of years the village of UNAMATANA has been without a councillor since the death of its previous one and they now wish to appoint a native by the name of SABALANA.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS:

There is one plantation on an island off WABUNUNU but it hasn't been cleared or worked for a number of years. The clearing of it is to be commenced shortly and it is expected that before long copra will be produced.

REST HOUSES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS:

Rest Houses on this part of the island are practically non-existent and the 7'x10'x8' affairs that serve as Rest Houses in some villages, are all in various stages of collapse, even though minor repairs had been effected immediately prior to the patrol. Instructions have been given for the construction of some small Rest houses of standard design at such villages that is considered necessary.

The housing conditions in the villages are very poor as no new houses have been built for some considerable time with the result that the majority are dirty dilapidated affairs that don't even keep out the weather effectively. Instructions have been given that should result in some improvement before a patrol is again made in the near future.

The village at MAPAS is one that is being reconstructed as the V.C. is acting on instructions that Mr. R. Neate gave him some 12 months ago.

①

Native Customs:

During the patrol, a pastime of the adult males of these villages, appeared to me to be unusual. This was the sailing of small model ships, some of which were copied after the style of Schooners and ketches, and others after the style of the native sailing canoes of this area. On occasions races are held between three or four men, but they are of a spontaneous nature and not planned events, the winner of these races gains no reward apart from the obvious lift that his ego gets. The usual practice is for a man to take his model out and sail it whenever the desire seizes him.

General:

Information was received that Mr. A. Dawkins of BONIVAT had certain property that was believed to be the property of War Damage Commission which he had taken to his residence for safe-keeping. On mentioning the matter to Mr. Dawkins it was learned that he had the following articles:- one enamel, plunge bath, formerly the property of A.R.A. Rogerson, one Singer sewing machine, formerly the property of S. Nelson and one Philips wireless set (out of order and probably of little value).

Mr. A. Dawkins has now submitted a bid of five pounds (£5) for the sewing machine, which I recommend be accepted, being a fair bid for this machine in its present condition.

The plunge bath and the wireless set will be brought back to KULUMADAU, where the bath will be taken over on behalf of the Civil Admin. and the wireless will be held until it can be disposed of.

Buildings GUASOPE Airarome:

At the above airstrip there are three, American igloo type, corrugated iron, huts, all of which are in reasonable condition.

These huts could be made serve a very good purpose if permission and transport could be made available to have them removed to Kulumadau, where one would replace the present dilapidated Native hospital and the others could be used for, medical store, living quarters for the N.A.O.s and Interpreter and police etc. as the buildings that are at present being used for the above purposes are all in need of replacement or extensive repairs.

[Handwritten signature]
P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 125 - 30/-/48.

30/7/48 ✓
6

CNR/FAC

District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

7 May, 1948.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.



PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 47/48.
KULUMADAU.

Enclosed herewith please find copies of the abovementioned report in triplicate.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: The OIC is being requested to advise result of orders given.

WATER: Owing to the poor quality of the water in the various villages mentioned it is suggested that the OIC requisition for spear pumps or any other types of pumps as recommended by the Administration.

LIVESTOCK: It is recommended that if possible Administration assistance be given in this regard, not in the form of a gift but to make pigs and fowls available to the natives who may purchase some.

GARDENS: The natives from the GUASOPE area should be instructed to submit claims for the damage done to their garden lands and for seed lost.

MISSIONS: It is hoped that before very long the Methodist Mission will be able to supply a Teacher for these people. That matter will be further taken up with Rev. Clarke.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: Only by constant patrolling, education and moral support can any improvement be expected in this regard. It will need many years of patient labour and reiteration before the Councillors fully grasp the position they hold with regard to village life.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS: Every encouragement and assistance must be given with regard to the cleaning of Plantations and the making of copra so badly needed the world over.

REST HOUSES: Orders should be given for the erection of Rest Houses where considered necessary. Payment in the form of tobacco (lb. per structure) is to be made.

GENERAL: The items mentioned under this heading are to be taken on charge at KULUMADAU. A tender is being submitted on behalf of Mr. DAWKINS for the sewing machine mentioned.

IGLOO HUTS: Two have since been brought to the Station.

[Signature]
.....a/D.O.
(C.F. Cowley).

Encls.

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS 30-7-9
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

28th May, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
South Eastern Division,
NISIMA.

(6)

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1947-48 - KULUMADAU.

I am in receipt of your memorandum 125-50/-/48 of 7th May, 1948, together with the abovementioned patrol report.

It would appear that the covering memorandum, which is addressed to me, is being used to make suggestions and recommendations to the Patrol Officer. Your observations, suggestions, recommendations and instructions should be addressed to the Patrolling Officer, with a copy accompanying the Report for the information of this Headquarters. In your covering letter to me you should indicate what other action if any, you have taken, e.g., the fact that a separate memorandum on the subject has been written to the head of the Department it concerns.

A Patrol Report, like a Monthly Report, should not be made the medium of complaint or a recommendation for action by this Headquarters.

So far as the abovementioned patrol report is concerned, the following queries arise :-

Water - Has this recommendation been made the subject of a separate memorandum?

Livestock - "The natives from the GUASOPE area should be instructed to submit claims etc.". Were they?

Native Plantations - This direction is obviously misdirected; a similar decision was made during the District Officer's conference and has been the subject of a circular memorandum issued by this Headquarters.

Rest Houses - "Orders should be given etc.". The Patrol Officer advises on page 2 of his report that they were.

(J.H. Jones) *J.H.*
ACTING DIRECTOR.

Copy to : O.I.C. Kulumadau Police Post,
WOODLARK ISLAND.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/7/48 ✓
9

Ref. 236/50 - 3/48.

District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

10 Jul., 1948.

CFC/FAC



D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1947-48.
KULUMADAU.

Receipt of your DS. 30-7-8 dated the 28th MAY, 1948, is acknowledged.

The explanation is a simple one, one of oversight. The procedure of commenting upon Patrol reports written by the Officers in charge of Sub-stations or Police Posts, has been known to me for many years.

The oversight which caused you the inconvenience of having to write four separate memoranda upon four separate reports, was due to my signing the four letters without noticing that they were addressed in each case to the Director, erroneously, instead of to the Officer in charge of the Police Post, who wrote the reports.

Actually, to enable me to deal with other matters, the four Patrol Reports were discussed with the, then, A.D.O., marginal notes made, and suggestions offered as to what comments should be made.

This the A.D.O. did, dictated his comments to the typiste, who finally presented them for signature. If, in the pressure of work at the time, the address had been noticed, its correction would have been made on the spot. Unfortunately it was not and has resulted in your memoranda referred to.

Records in this office, written after that date, and dictated by me, are shown addressed to the author of the report, substantiating, if that is necessary, my claim to ~~un~~awareness of the correct procedure. May I say, also that I am acutely aware of the need for avoiding use of Patrol and Monthly Reports as a medium of complaint or recommendations for action by Headquarters.

WATER:

The Officer in charge, WOODLARK, has been recommended to submit requisitions for suitable water pumps, but it has since been considered that galvanised iron tanks, a number of which are being made on this station for outlying islands, may be the better answer to the situation.

LIVESTOCK:

On my next visit to KULUMADAU (this would have been next week if the District Vessel had not been required for duty in the Eastern Division), I intend discussing the matter fully with the Officer in charge, with a view to providing the natives in the GUASOPE area with some of the pigs received for distribution as discussed at the D.O.'s Conference, and under the terms of C.I. No. 4/48 of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

WOOD LARK

2 OF 47/48

By: N. J. JOHNSTON P.O

DATE: 21/11/47 - 26/11/47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

5

Police Post,
Kulumadan,
WOODLARK,
South Eastern District.

28th November, 1947.

District Officer,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 2-47/48.

A Report of a Patrol Through All the Villages on the Western End
of Woodlark Island.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Routine inspection patrol, check census figures etc.

PERIOD OF PATROL: From 21st of November to the 26th November --- 6 days.

PERSONNEL: W.J. JOHNSTON, P.O.
Village Const. MIKIDULANA, Interpreter.
No. 3082 Const. BUBAI, No. 3986 Const. BUIEBA.
SYNOD, N.M.O.

DATE LAST D/S PATROL: Sometime 1944

DATE LAST M/S PATROL: N.M.O. approx. January, 1947.

DIARY.

- 21st Nov. Dept. KULUMADAU 0630 and proceeded to BUNKINAI wharf, KWAIPAN Bay. 0730 party dept. in two small canoes, sea dead calm the first few hours until a slight S.E. wind started to blow bringing heavy rain with it. Continuous heavy rain for three hours, arrived KALABADUA 1230. Word of my arrival had been misinterpreted and I was expected the following week. Heavy continuous rain for the remainder of the day.
- 22nd Nov. 0700 census taken and a talk given to the people, village inspected and a canoe was taken to inspect the village gardens, which are a considerable distance from the village and can only be reached by canoes. The gardens were inspected and methods of agriculture discussed with the villagers. 1230 arrived back at the village. 2 pm dept. for MUNIVEO in two small canoes, calm all the way, arrived there 6-45 pm.
- 23rd Nov. Four hamlets comprising MUNIVEO inspected, census taken, gardens inspected, talk given to the people and at 1 pm patrol departed for MADAU arriving there 3-30 pm, hamlets inspected and some time spent in talking to the councillors.
- 24th Nov. 0700 census taken, talk given, dispute settled, gardens inspected and at 1030 departed for MADAU Plantation which is the property of Mr. B. HUGHES, but is now uninhabited, the purpose of calling here was to inspect some iron and timber that ANGAU had brought down from KULUMADAU to erect a police barracks during their stay there. The iron was found to be in a reasonable condition and efforts will be made to have it brought back to KULUMADAU where it will help slightly in the construction of some new buildings here. This iron was originally

(4)

from the Govt. whaleboat shed in KWAIWAN Bay. After inspecting the iron etc. I proceeded down to the coast and met the canoes that were proceeding around with the gear, 2-30 pm arrived BOAGIS, village inspected, census checked, talk given to the people.

25th Nov. Sea dead calm, departure to KULUMADAU postponed until following day in hope of obtaining a favourable wind as it was planned to do the return trip in one day by one large canoe and so save tobacco etc. as a quantity of native food had been purchased for Native Labour and hospital patients at KULUMADAU. Day spent in watching the young men of this village catching fish and chasing turtles.

26th Nov. 6 am patrol dept. for KULUMADAU in one large canoe, slight assisting breeze, little headway made until approximately mid-day when a western breeze freshened up and we made good time until about 5-30 pm when we were just outside the entrance to KWAIWAN Bay when the wind dropped, the canoe was then rowed to the wharf at BUNKINAI, arrived 9 pm. Patrol completed.

GARDENS:

The people on this end of the Island have much better gardens than those on the other end of the Island as the soil appears to be more fertile and the people less affected by the war. However the gardens produce only sufficient for the people in this area as they are not in the habit of making gardens bigger than their own requirements demand. MADAU is an exception to this rule as they do grow a small amount extra that they trade with BOAGIS, who on account of their situation on an unfertile rocky portion of the Island have little or no gardens and being seafaring people depending on trade with fish for their livelihood.

The usual native foodstuffs are grown although very few sweet potatoes or bananas were seen and I am told the reason for this is that they are destroyed as soon as they start to bear, the former by scrub turkeys and the latter by cockatoos.

WATER HOLES etc.

The water supply for this end of the island is similar to the eastern end in that water is obtained from soaks or small underground creeks that come to the surface only when they go through the rocks that mark the beginning of the mangrove swamp.

With the exception of villages where rain is caught in 44 gallon drums, the drinkingwater is very brackish and so it is advisable to take drinking water on patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The councillors and the V.C. all appear to be very good selections and are carrying out their jobs according to instructions.

BEST HOUSES AND HOUSING

Housing conditions generally are on the way to improvement as a number of new houses have been commenced in the last few months, and it is anticipated that others will be commenced on the completion of the ones at present under construction.

Rest Houses are much better than the other end of the Island but even so there is some work to be done on them still.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS:

There are several native plantations that when cleared up should yield a fair amount of copra, at present a little bit of copra is being taken from one of them and being sold to Mr. R. NEATE.

The people have been urged to take advantage of the present good price of copra - the benefits that they can obtain by doing this has also been pointed out to them and so it is expected that some effort will be made to see that production is increased.

LIVESTOCK:

Considerably more pigs were seen on this end of the island than on the eastern end. These pigs have been largely obtained from capturing young bush pigs and rearing and breeding from them.

Poultry is very scarce there being no more than about 12 fowls in all the villages in this area.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

In common with the rest of the Island the people on this end have no latrines in the villages and it appears as if they have never had any. However this is anticipated to be remedied by the time that the next patrol is done to this part of the Island.

The health of the people is quite good and only one case of yaws encountered throughout the patrol.

ROADS:

There is only one Government road on this end of the Island and that is from MUNIVEO to MADAU and BOAGIS. This had been cleared prior to my arrival and the portion I traversed was in good condition. Due to the levelness of the terrain, this road is easily maintained. It is rarely used as canoes go by shorter and quicker routes. For the purpose of patrolling canoe travel is much cheaper, and less burden to the natives, than proceeding by the road.

NATIVE CUSTOMS:

The following custom was encountered while checking the census at one of the villages. On being told that a woman was lying down in her house I enquired if she was sick and on receiving a reply in the negative I questioned as to why she was remaining in the house. The following is the result of the questioning.

On the occasion of a woman's first born there is a small ceremony attached to the event, in that the woman does not leave her house, until, a feast has been given and she has lost a great deal of her colour.

The food for the feast is provided by the woman's relations, who, on noticing that the woman is pregnant start and make a garden to grow the food. If the season has been a good one and sufficient food grown it is harvested and taken down in baskets to the relations of the woman's husband, who give a gift of a knife or some such article for each basket of food that is brought. When this food is eaten at the feast after the woman comes down from the house each person who partakes of it makes payment in

form of a knife or some trade good to the husband's relations.

The whole time that the woman remains in the house she sleeps on a bed that is made over a small fire and this fire is kept going continuously with the result that the woman is in a state of perspiration for the majority of the time, approximately three times a day the woman bathes herself with warm water and during the whole period of her stay in the house she only drinks hot water. The whole object in this procedure is apparently is to keep the woman perspiring and as she is out of the sun she eventually loses a lot of her colour.

When sufficient food has been grown and the woman has reached the desired colour a day is named when the "Coming Out" ceremony will be enacted. The day prior to the ceremony the woman's father takes the husband down to the sea and gives him salt water to drink after which he goes back to the house and takes his wife's place on the bed near the fire. The fire is built up and kept burning fiercely all day. The next day the husband and wife put on all their bargis and armshells as well as those of their relations, then when everyone has assembled outside the house the husband and the woman's father help the woman out of the house and down the path of mats that have been laid for some 30 yards from the house people being lined each side of the path to watch the ceremony. On reaching the end of the mats the trio returns to the house. After this the feast takes place and the woman can go wherever she pleases but she is usually so weak that maybe a month will have elapsed before she is capable of doing any strenuous work in the gardens.

The reason given for this practice was, that if wasn't done the child would be simple minded.

The reason given for the spectators was that everyone wanted to see how white this woman had become.

I am told that sometimes some women remain in the house for a year depending upon the energy of their relations and whether it has been a good season for the gardens, or not.

[Handwritten signature]
PO

MOOMARK ISLAND.

Census figures and statistics up until November, 1947.

	Births		Deaths		Migrations				Child- ren		Adults		Total 1947.	Total 1945.	Tax- able Males	Able Bodied Males.	Women Childbear- ing Ago.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
MAPAS	2	-	3	1	4	3	10	13	12	9	13	13	47	62	4	6	4			
WABURUNU	1	6	-	1	6	9	-	-	14	24	31	31	100	70	18	22	19			
WAIIVATA	3	1	4	1	3	3	4	4	20	14	29	21	84	81	13	14	18			
KILEWA	1	3	5	3	8	5	1	-	17	10	21	19	67	57	14	13	16			
KAVATAN	1	1	3	4	-	-	3	5	13	9	21	15	58	66	12	12	17			
BILOIAS	1	1	2	4	9	4	1	9	21	17	36	23	99	100	22	19	31			
KAURAI	4	2	12	8	-	-	12	11	24	17	47	38	126	163	23	26	38			
BOAGIS	1	-	2	-	5	4	1	3	12	5	20	16	53	49	12	13	15			
MADAU	No record of previous check								22	7	15	14	58	-	8	9	12			
MUNEVEO	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	14	18	19	64	-	11	12	16			
KROPAN	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	3	10	8	26	-	5	6	6			
KALABATBA	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	13	9	26	-	7	8	8			
TOTALS:													175	131	274	228	808	158	209	171

7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-7-10
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

28th May, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
South Eastern Division,
MISIMA.

6

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1947-48 - KULUMADAU.

Your memorandum 126-30/-/48 of 8th May covering above-mentioned patrol report refers. Please see my letter in regard to Patrol Report No. 1 on the subject of your covering memorandum and note that no action is being taken by this Headquarters.

Care should be taken to ensure that any copra produced by the natives is shipped and marketed within a reasonable time; unless this can be absolutely ensured it is better to keep out of it, otherwise disillusionment and disappointment may result.

It is agreed that the native custom described by the Patrolling Officer on pages 3 and 4 should be discouraged, if possible, but the reaction of the natives to the suggestion should be closely watched.

lvt.

P/A

(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR. *Pine*

Copy to - C.I.C. Police Post, Kulumadau,
WOODLARK ISLAND.

CFC/FAC

Ref. 237/30 - 3/48.

20/1/48
8



District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

12 July, 1948.

104

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

7

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1947 - 48.
KULUMADAU.

Receipt of your memorandum DS 30-7-10 of the 28th MAY, 1948, is acknowledged.

The reply to your first paragraph is contained in my 236/30 - 3/48, of 10 July, 1948.

Care has been taken, as you suggest, that any copra produced by the natives is shipped and marketed within a reasonable time. It is considered necessary, now that the only area in which traders are not handling native copra is that of the CALVADOS CHAIN and KIMUTA ISLAND.

If the district vessel is not withdrawn from the district from time to time, there need not be any collapse of existing plans.

C.F. Cowley
..... a/D.O.
(C.F. Cowley).

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

ref. 126 -30/-/48.

District officer,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

8 May, 1948.

CHR/FAC

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.



PATROL REPORT NO. 2-47/48. KULUMADAU.

Attached hereto please find copies of the abovementioned report in triplicate.

WATER HOLES: Again it is recommended that OIC submit requisitions for water pumps.

REST HOUSES AND HOUSING: Pleasing to note that greater interest is being shown in the construction of dwellings.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS: The importance of encouraging copra making cannot be overlooked and must be stressed at all times.

ROADS: When ever possible portorage should be undertaken by canoe and thereby save the arduous and uninteresting task of carrying heavy burdens. This does not mean that the officer conducting the patrol is to neglect the inspection of roads, villages etc.

CUSTOMS: The custom mentioned is very interesting, but it would appear to have a very bad effect on those who practice it, and encouragement should, I think, be given for it to be discontinued.

[Signature]
.....a NO.
(C.F. Cowley).

6
30/7/10^v

WOOD LARK

3 00 47/48

W.S. JOHNSTON P.O.

DATE: 12/1/48 - 19/1/48



TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

4

Police Post,
Kulumadau,
WOODLARK,
South Eastern District.

26th January, 1948.

District Officer,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 3-47/48

A Report of a Patrol Through All Villages on The Eastern End
of Woodlark Island.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Routine Inspection and Investigating War Damage Claims.
PERIOD OF PATROL: From the 12th January to the 19th January ---- 8 days.
PERSONNEL: W.J. Johnston, P.O.
GEORA, Interpreter.
No. 3986 Const. BUIEBA.
KULINAIASI, N.M.O.
LAST D/S PATROL: October, 1947.
LAST M/S PATROL: October, 1947.

DIARY.

- 12th Jan. 1045 Self departed KULUMADAU - departure delayed as information was received from radio that a vessel had departed MISIMA for TROBRIANDS on the 10th - it being thought that if calling here I would sight it before 10 am. On arrival MUNIAI River some time was spent speculating on suitable position to erect a bridge. 1 pm arrived BONIVAT - 2.30 arrived THOMPSON'S Creek. 4.30 arrived MAPAS Island, good following wind. Progress of the new village inspected, male population inspected for V.D., one case of GRANULOMA discovered.
- 13th Jan. War Damage claim investigated. talk about health and hygiene etc. given. 0900 dept. for LABITA on arrival there inspection made, discussion with councillors and men re gardens and then departed by canoe for UNAMATANA, arrived 2.30 pm, village, males and gardens inspected, discussion held about housing and gardens - departed by road for WABUNUNU, arrived there 5 pm, discussion held at night with v.c., councillors and other males about origin of European goods and methods and the ways by which they can be obtained by those who desire them, questions invited.
- 14th Jan. 0700. Medical inspection, village and gardens inspected, talk with all the villagers re hygiene and housing conditions, departed on foot for GUASOPE 1230 arrived WAIIVATA, inspected village, medical inspection of BOMASEU and WAIIVATA people made, short talk given, inspected all village gardens, then came back and inspected BOMASEU village. 4.30 pm on to GUASOPE, 5 pm arrived Rest House.

- 15th Jan. Entire day investigating War Damage Claims. Word was sent for all the people of WAIIVATA, BOMASEU, KILEWA, UNGANAMA and KAVATANA villages to come to GUASOPE to work on clearing air strip, medical inspection made of each group as they arrived and claimants for War Damage called for as required. Heavy rain for greater part of afternoon.
- 16th Jan. Details of a charge of threatening language heard and dismissed, civil dispute heard and settled and some more War Damage Claims brought forward and investigated. Afternoon spent in looking for suitable gear for a bridge over the MUNIAI etc.
- 17th Jan. 0800 Inspected work done by people and held a discussion with all councillors and V.C. and various instructions given regards clearing of airdrome, then proceeded to KILEWA and inspected gardens and village, talk given to councillor re housing. 3.30 departed by canoe for KAVATANA, hamlet UNGANAMA inspected enroute, 6.30 pm arrived KAVATANA, later in night talk given to councillors and V.C. and others re origin and methods of manufacture of various European goods and food-stuffs and the methods by which they are obtained by those who desire them.
- 18th Jan. KAVATANA and KIADURA and some near-by gardens inspected. 0830 party departed by one large canoe for KAURAI, slight, inconsistent, assisting breeze. Arrived KAURAI 8 pm. Trip could have been accomplished much quicker by smaller canoes but the coast is made up of high rocky cliffs flush with the sea for the majority of the way. There being no place to call into in advent of bad weather.
- 19th Jan. 0700 Village and people inspected, discussion held on health and housing etc. 10 am Departed for DIKOIAS, gardens inspected enroute. 1230 arrived DIKOIAS, people inspected, and then an inspection of all the garden areas was made, new village site inspected and a discussion held with the councillors and people re suitability of site, new site selected. Councillors interrogated re the recent death of Councillor GADORKA, talk given re health matters and then departed for KULUMADAU, arrived 6.30 pm. 1 completed.

REST HOUSES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS:

Four new rest houses have been completed and even though they have been made not quite as to instructions, they are quite satisfactory and serviceable types.

A number of new houses are also in the process of construction, but there is still considerable amount to be done in this matter as in several cases it is a matter of rebuilding entire villages - WARBUNUNU, KILEWA and KAVATANA coming into this category. However this will all be remedied in time. There being so much for these people to do.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

The position in regards to these two matters is relatively much better, due of course to the fact that all sufferers of sores and such like were dealt with three months previous and removed to the native hospital.

Two deaths have occurred in this area since the last patrol, the first was a young woman who died as a result of childbirth at KAVATANA and the second was Councillor GADORKA of DIKOIAS who it is believed died of Pneumonia several days before my arrival at the village. The Native Medical Orderly at KULUMADAJ was sent for by the V.C. but as usual only when it was too late and the patient died several hours after the N.M.O.'s arrival.

During this patrol the N.M.O. found one case of GRANULOMA, 9 cases of GONORRHEA and one case of crab yaws. It is believed that the granuloma sufferer contracted the disease six months ago from a woman patient at KULUMADAU Native Hospital.

Each village now has its two or more latrines but they aren't up to satisfaction and better ones are to be constructed

Even though the majority of these villages are on the coast it is useless in some cases to build latrines over the water as heavy seas soon destroy them and the making of pit latrines are a problem as the sub soil is usually sand with water being encountered after about 6 feet.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRFIELDS:

Some work has been done on the KULUMADAU - BONIVAT and the DIKOIAS KULUMADAU roads but it has only been slight and far from satisfactory. A party from KAURAI and DIKOIAS villages are to commence work on the 21/1/48 on their respective roads and a Constable of the R.P.C. is to accompany the party from the former village to show them what is required. They will be given a few axes and shovels etc. and the working party of eight will be changed weekly until the job is completed.

A substantial bridge has yet to be made over the MUNIAI River, this will be attempted if some suitable material can be brought around from GUASOPE.

The main landing strip at GUASOPE has been cleared of all small trees and shrubs but tufts of short coarse grass about 6" high still cover the solid coral foundation of the strip. Young trees at the approaches to the strip still require felling. The cleared portion is in my opinion over a mile in length, the width is about 70 yards, as in the hollow between the main strip and the other strip a lot of young saplings have grown up and the clearing of this will take some time. All the people from the villages between UNAMATANA and KAVATANA have been instructed to spend one day a week clearing this area.

NATIVE GARDENS:

A number of new gardens have been made and planted up since my last visit to this area. These gardens appeared to be growing reasonably well although the dry spell that we have been experiencing here the last four months has hindered growth considerably, this is most noticeable in the GUASOPE area where the sub soil is mainly coral. For most of these gardens it will be 3 months or so before any produce can be taken from them and this means that the villages of WAIAVATA, BOMASEU, KILEWA and KAVATANA have absolutely no food except coconuts, sago and fish until the gardens are producing. The reason for this is the VAILALA madness outbreaks as mentioned in the previous report. In these gardens taro, sweet potatoes and a few yams are grown, as previously explained seed and cuttings etc. for planting are not plentiful and so the gardens could be bigger. The three bags of yams that were obtained from you ex LOSUIA were found to be extremely old and decaying and less than half were of any value for re-planting.

①

4.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The death of councillor GADORKA of DIKOIAS is reported. The people elected KALOKAJA for their new councillor.

The village officials of the island appear to be conscientiously trying to carry out all the instructions that I have given them during the last few months, of course it is realised that frequent patrolling is required to maintain this conscientiousness otherwise they will readily let things slide until they are back to their old conditions, unless the talks I have given them bear a little fruit and they take a pride in their villages etc. and realise that by raising their conditions of life there, that they are actually progressing their general status.

[Handwritten signature]
P.O. etc.



P/A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 127 - 30/-/48.

30/7/48

CHR/PAC



District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

5

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 238/30 - 3/48.

30/7/48

CFC/PAC



District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

1

12 July, 1948.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/1947 - 48.
MULOMBAU.

6

Receipt of your DS 30-7-11 of 28 MAY, 1948,
is acknowledged.

DS. Circular Instruction Nos. 37 and 50 of
1946/47 are on record in this office.

C.F. Cowley
.....s/D.O.
(C.F. Cowley).

P/A
1/14

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 127 - 30/-/48.

30/1/48

CHR/FAC



District Office,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

5

8 May, 1948.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 -47/48. KULUMADAU.

Attached hereto please find copies of the abovementioned report in triplicate.

LATRINES: Unless "over water" latrines are built, it is considered unwise to recommend any other type which, without very strict and constant supervision, would prove less hygienic than the present method of using the bush.

GARDENS: It is very distressing to know that the food position is so bad at WAIAYATA, BOMASU, KILNW, and KAVATANA villages and especially as the main reason for the cause was the Vailala madness cult. Any future outbreaks of such cults should be nipped in the bud, before they have time to disrupt village life.

[Signature]
.....a/D.O.
(C.F. Cowley)

Encls.

HOOD LARK

4 of 47/48

BY: H. J. JOHNSTON P.O.

DATE: 20/2/48 - 2/3/48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

9



30

Police Post,
KOLUMADAU, WOODLARK,
South Eastern District.

6th March, 1948.

District Officer,
MISIMA, S.E.D.

PATROL REPORT No. 4-47/48.

A Report of a Patrol Through all the Villages
on GAWA, KWALAWATA and MADAU ISLANDS.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Routine medical and D.S. inspection, check census, investigate claim for Compensation for Death for native castaways from GAWA, inspect MADAU Plantation for War Damage Commission and to purchase native food for hospital patients and Administration Servants at KOLUMADAU.

PERIOD OF PATROL: 20th February to 2nd March - 12 days.

PERSONNEL: W.J. JOHNSTON, Patrol Officer.
GEMORA, Interpreter.
No. 3082 Const. BUBAI.
IAFERA, N.M.O.

DIARY.

20th Feb. 1030 departed from wharf at KWALAPAN Bay in one sailing canoe for BOAVIS, departure delayed until that time as a wind had been commencing to blow approximately that time the past few days. After covering about 10 miles wind changed and a slight N.W. commenced to blow - against this very little distance was covered by tacking. By nightfall very little progress being made although slight N.W. still blowing. Decided to continue through the night as canoe several miles from shore and no village nearby, also a chance of a good wind coming up during the night which promised to be clear with bright moonlight, I also desired to push on before the N.W. properly commenced. Some helpful gusts received during the night.

no covering letter received. 26/5

8

21st Feb. 0530 daylight found us a few miles from MADAU and FUSAM Islands, on entering the shelter of these islands it was necessary to row ashore and pole around to BOAGIS on the opposite side of MADAU, arrived BOAGIS 0930. Village inspected.

N.W. began to work up to gale strength - heavy rain squalls all afternoon - departure postponed until following day.

22nd Feb. 0730 departed BOAGIS for GAWA - north wind blowing, favourable for us but not very strong - sailed all day - progress reasonable - fair weather. Sailed all night, clear moonlight night - progress slow. Fortunate in having no rain.

23rd Feb. 0630 arrived GAWA, had to pole and row around to anchorage. 0830 arrived anchorage and track to villages. Proceeded up to Rest House and village areas. Talk had with V.C. and Councillors and then inspection made of half the village areas and some gardens. During the afternoon census checked, medical inspection made - treatment given and a general discussion held until approximately 5 pm. School held that night by Mission !!

24th Feb. 0700 some native food purchased and all villagers assembled and a talk was given which embodied a number of topics but dwelt mainly on hygiene and the earning and saving of money so that they would be able to assist to a small degree with their own advancement. I pointed out how and where they could earn money now and how to work as a body. I didn't touch much on the topic of what the Administration plans to do at a later date as I was certain this had been dealt with by yourself and the Administrator during his recent visit there. From approx. 10 am until 2 pm troubles over armshells and bagis were heard also an adultery case investigated.

During the afternoon the Medical Orderly inspected male population for V.D. More native food purchased. Remaining half of village area inspected. General talk with V.C. and Councillors. Later Mission Teacher presented himself for a talk. Some money brought forward by Councillors for the opening of village bank accounts. After 7 pm before everything finalised.

25th Feb. 0700 one large canoe loaded with yams and with some hospital patients as crew sent back to KULUMALAU - some final instructions given to V.C. and Councillors and the party proceeded to anchorage from where a small sailing canoe was taken across to KWAIWATA. Necessary to row across due to strong current running east and only a slight N.W. headwind blowing. A large canoe sighted leaving KWAIWATA several miles away sailing for WOODLARK. With the aid of a mirror this was turned back

7

as I wanted to check census also I thought V.C. may have been on board.

Arrived KWAI WATA 1.30 pm decided not to proceed to N.W. side of Island where Rest House situated as too much time entailed having gear carried around or canoe poled around also strong N.W. wind working up. 3 pm departed for village area in centre of Island, arrived 3.30 - inspected villages and gardens. 5 pm returned to anchorage, new, unfinished copra smoke house used as Rest House.

- 26th Feb. 0730 heavy rain delayed departure to the village area as the track is up a steep coral cliff. 0930 departed for villages, whilst climbing cliff had slight fall due to wet rocks, the jolt of which broke patrol watch in my pocket hence times from here on only approximate. 1015 arrived village area, people assembled, census taken, medical inspection carried out and a talk given. Complaint of adultery investigated and dismissed. Approximately 4 pm everything finalised so proceeded to anchorage. Decision made not to proceed to IWA as a strong easterly current runs between IWA and KWAI WATA and the winds being inconsistent N. Westerlies. 5 pm departed for GAWA to pick up more food and be ready for early start to WOODLARK the following morning. Reached GAWA 6.30 pm - good following wind.
- 27th Feb. Native food purchased and 8 am departed for WOODLARK. Strong N.W. blowing and so good time made for a number of hours but wind eased off towards sunset and so arrived BOAGIS approximately 8 pm. Canoe with hospital patients from KWAI WATA arrived about one hour later.
- 28th Feb. 0800 a talk given to Councillors, heavy rain and a N.W. gale blowing so unable to assemble all the people. When rain had ceased about 1030 one canoe loaded with food and patients and sent to KULUMADAU, canoe with gear sent around to eastern side of MADAU Island to a creek that is near to the residence on MADAU Plantation. Arrived approximately 1230 and commenced to inspect the plantation buildings for the purpose of assessing War Damage. At approximately 5 pm completion of inspection postponed until following day.
- 29th Feb. 0730 N.M.O. departed to inspect villagers of nearby hamlets of MADAU. Myself accompanied by a former boss boy of the plantation spent entire day until 5 pm inspecting plantation area - inspection completed.
- 1st March. 0730 departed by road for MUNIVEO, gear sent by canoe. 0745 arrived hamlets of MADAU - inspected these and the surrounding gardens - gave a short talk to the people. Departed at 9 am,

(6)

gardens inspected enroute, arrived KUDUWEDI 11.30 arrived MUNIVEO 12.15, gardens and hamlets inspected, villagers assembled, discussion on copra production and benefit of co-operative effort held. 2 pm medical inspection held by N.M.O., self inspected native plantation and held general discussion with V.C. and Councillors.

2nd March. 0800 departed by canoe for KALBADUA and KULUMADAU, favorable wind, reached KALBADUA 1200, inspected hamlet and had talk with Councillor, departed 1500 arrived wharf KWALAPAN Bay 5.30 pm, poor progress being made until about 6 miles from wharf when strong N.W. rain squall caught up with us and whipped the canoe in to the wharf in approximately half an hour. -- Patrol completed.

REST HOUSES AND HOUSING CONDITIONS:

On MADAU and the western end of WOODLARK there have been some new houses built to replace those that were in a poor condition so that now the housing conditions generally are satisfactory for a while. There are still several more houses to be built and some to be completed, these will be done when more leaves are available as with the exception of BOAGIS these people use pandanus leaves for the making of their roofs etc. and have to wait until sufficient leaves die and fall to the ground.

On GAWA and KWALAWATA there are a number of houses which require renewing. Instructions have been given to this effect.

Necessary repairs and alterations have been carried out on the Rest Houses and Barracks on MADAU so that they are now satisfactory. The construction of a new latrine has been ordered at the Rest House at GAWA.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

On GAWA and KWALAWATA a number of injections for yaws were given. The sufferers as usual being mainly young children. The following cases were brought back for treatment: 5 Gonorrhoea, 7 bad tropical ulcers, 1 granuloma, 1 Muscular T.B., 1 crab yaws. With the exception of the granuloma and 1 gonorrhoea (also suspected granuloma) all were from GAWA and KWALAWATA. At GAWA I saw a woman who appeared to me to be an advanced case of T.B. of the lungs but could see no advantage in bringing her to KULUMADAU. Perhaps the E.M.A. at BWAGAIA could check on this during one of his trips. Her name is WAI'IAU.

On my arrival at GAWA and KWALAWATA it appeared as if the entire

(5)

population were suffering with heavy colds, several having accompanying high temperatures of 101° and 103°, a quantity of cough mixture was given to the former and the latter were attended to by the N.M.O. being given sulpha pyridine, on the morning of my departure they were checked and temperatures had dropped to normal.

On MADAU all villages now have satisfactory latrines erected which are being used by the villagers. On GAWA and KWALAWATA there are no latrines in any of the villages, and instructions have been given that they are to be constructed.

ROADS:

The BOAGIS-MUNIVEO road is in fair condition. However the making of some improvements has been suggested as in some portions the road is over jagged coral patches which with a little effort could be made quite easy for the natives to traverse.

NATIVE GARDENS:

At the time of the inspection of these gardens in the various localities all appeared to be doing very well. GAWA had just commenced to dig their yams and to all indications there promises to be a very good and heavy crop. Their taro also appears to have suffered no great set back during the recent dry spell as they have a swampy area in which to plant. Sweet potatoes and bananas being plentiful also.

KWALAWATA has not commenced to dig their yams yet, it may be several months before they do but they are not short of food.

MADAU: The taro gardens on this Island were considerably damaged by the dry spell during the months of November, December and January and the taro gardens at KUDJWEDI and MUNIVEO and BOAGIS died off altogether. The village of MADAU had the majority of their taro planted in a swampy area, this survived. With the arrival of steady soaking rain prior to my visit the taro commenced to grow again and at the time of my visit the shoots were approximately 6" out of the ground so it will be some time before these gardens are of any value to the villagers.

The yam gardens all appear to be growing very well as do some gardens of sweet potatoes that have been planted up in the last few months but these will be several months or so before mature. The people most affected by the dry spell are the hamlets in the MUNIVEO area as their only native foods at present are fish, coconuts and oranges but individual natives are producing some copra to sell for rice etc. from the Trade Store at KULUMADAU. The hamlets comprising MADAU village have sufficient food for own requirements as they still have a

(4)

supply of yams from last year and as stated above their taro was able to survive the dry spell through being planted in a swamp.

BOAGIS as mentioned in previous report to this area rely on trade with the islands of GAWA, KITAVA, IWA etc. for their food supply at present they have a little food which they purchased from KITAVA a few months ago and upon hearing that GAWA had commenced to dig their yams they had began preparations to spear and smoke quantities of fish to be taken to GAWA to purchase food.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

On GAWA the most conscientious official is Councillor BODEGELU who is doing his best to organise the people to co-operative effort. The V.C. appeared to me to be a very negative quantity during my short stay.

The village officials on this Island appear to have been impressed by the meeting at BWAGAOIA and by the money saved by the various villages on MISIMA. They are desirous of doing the same and Councillor BODUGELU brought forward the sum of £5/13/6 and Councillor TAUORADA the sum of £1/0/0 to be used as the initial deposit for the opening of two bank accounts.

At KWAIWATA, the village officials, at the present time, to lack zeal and authority, this may be due to the fact that it is over two years since a visit has been made to their villages. It is unfortunate that they missed being picked up by the MV "MANAGUNA" to be taken to the meeting at BWAGAOIA as I am sure it would have had the desired effect.

On MADAU the village officials are progressing satisfactorily.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS:

GAWA has not yet commenced copra production at the island of DUGUMENU it is stated this will be done after the yams have been harvested. The plantation at GAWA is a very poor bearer, many trees having no nuts at all-why this is I don't know.

KWAIWATA has almost completed the construction of a new smoke house and copra is expected to be made shortly, not very much is anticipated to be produced from this plantation.

On MADAU Island the only village up to date who has produced any copra to be disposed of by me has been MUNIVEG and they have ten bags waiting to be brought up to KWAIAPAN Bay.

All told there are five small native plantations on MADAU that it

is hoped will be beginning to produce within the next 6 weeks.

It has been suggested to the GAWA people that it would be possible for them to come across to WOODLARK and assist in the working of some of these plantations and so obtain a percentage of the profit, as at present lack of labour is holding up the working of them.

MISSIONS:

On GAWA there remains an old teacher of the METHODIST Mission and after the visit of His Honor, the Administrator, has commenced holding school again. I was informed that school has been held every day since then. During my visit I was able to watch it in operation and formed the opinion that this teacher's son and daughter had a little knowledge that they could pass on and so informed them that I would try and get them some materials to work with, not knowing at the time that His Honor had, I believe, made a similar statement, so I presume this matter is being dealt with.

NATIVE CUSTOMS:

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

Artificial Respiration is known to the people of this area but it is really only applicable for young children, which is understandable when one considers that all adults in these parts can swim.

The method used is to grab the victim by the ankles and hang face down over the rescuer's back with the victim's stomach facing inwards, the rescuer then proceeds to run quickly backwards and forwards and as he tires his place is taken by another person and so on till the child is revived or hope is abandoned.

CEREMONY PRIOR TO YAM HARVEST.

GAWA and KWAIARATA have very little ceremony attached to the harvesting of the yam gardens. The usual procedure is as follows. On observing that the yams are reaching maturity, the leaves beginning to die etc. the natives take a yam from their garden just on dusk and it is cooked and tasted by a young person, if pronounced satisfactory then a dish of cooked yam is placed outside the house and all the young people called to partake of it. After that has been done the yams are eaten by all and sundry. The following day a large ball of the yam leaves is wound around a stick and taken down to the boat anchorage where it is taken out into the water and driven into the sand possibly to inform passing canoes that the digging has commenced.

WOODLARK has a slightly more elaborate ceremony. Prior to the digging of new yams or taro it is known as KAPAWARASA and in the centre

(2)

and western end of WOODLARK (NADAU) is strictly adhered to. However once KAPAWARASA has been made for one area it is sufficient for all the other yam gardens on the island.

The village of DLEGIAS usually performs the ceremony and the people of the other villages wait until word is received to the effect that KAPAWARASA has been held.

The procedure is as follows. When the yams have reached maturity two men, who by right of inheritance from their Mother's brother, approach an old man in the village and ascertain from him if the time is right for the making of KAPAWARASA this man then checks the month by the position of a star called CUMWEIOU, if the month is correct these two young men for four mornings running rise early and the first calls out, "KAPWARASA NAGENA TASIWINAWISA OWINAKAI". The meaning of which is not too clear as the first and third words are only ever used on these occasions, the second and fourth words mean "to-day" and "yams". The second man then calls out "KAPWARASA TOWOSAU NAGENA SIWINAWESI OWINAKAI NATEFU" the meaning of the second and last words being "all the men" and "Taitu". The second man on reaching the 'tu' of the last word is joined in by all the men of the village and a long drawn out call is made. After this is done on the fourth morning a few yams are dug, brought back to the village, cooked and placed outside for all the young people of the village, who desire, to eat. After this the yams are harvested and stored.

If KAPWARASA is not made these people believe that they will have too much rain and severe electric storms, the people who ate the yams are liable to be struck by the lightning. On the advent of a bad electrical storm it is attributed to the fact that pigs are getting into some gardens and removing yams before KAPWARASA.

GENERAL:

The following information was given to me while at GAWA and is included in this report as the matter may not have been previously brought to your attention.

It deals with an alleged brawl between some natives of KITAVA and IWA. Only an outline of the affair could be gathered and it is as follows. During last JANUARY some natives from IWA went to KITAVA to do some exchanging of BAGIS etc., while there an IWA native named TAGANIWA arranged a meeting with an unmarried girl for the purpose of sexual intercourse. One male KITAVA native (name unknown) didn't approve of this and it appears followed the girl to the beach and on going to enter the low doorway of the canoe house, where it is presumed the couple were inside, he was struck on the head with a sharp instrument. This cured his curiosity to some extent and he returned to the village where the blood from his head was observed and he was questioned as to how he came

①

by the wound; he replied that an IWA boy had hit him with a knife. It was too late for this man's male relations and friends to do anything that night but early next morning they proceeded to the beach armed with knives and iron spears and commenced to fight with the IWA natives, who only had a few sticks.

Several IWA natives were injured but fortunately it appears none were serious.

The above is only what I was told by someone who was told by someone else etc. and so may be far from the actual occurrence.

CENSUS FIGURES:

	Births		Deaths		Migrations				Child.		Adults		Total 1948	Total 1945				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	In	Out	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
GAMA	9	8	4	8	2	1	2	62	5	82	99		302	297				
KWAIWATA	No record of previous figures												24	16	42	37	119	---

NATIVE COMPENSATION:

The ten native castaways from GAMA Island who were taken to RABAU where they were later bombed by the JAPANESE the majority being killed. The next of kin of these natives has been determined and claims for compensation for death will be submitted at a later date.

[Handwritten signature]
P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

(10) 30/7/48

Ref. 128 - 50/-/48.

MEMO FAC

District office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

8 May, 1948.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-47/48. KULMADAU.

Attached hereto please find copies of the above-mentioned report in triplicate.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE: The matter of the women at GAWA will be brought to the notice of the M.A. It is pleasing to note that the sulphaa-pridine given had the desired effect on those suffering from colds etc.


NATIVE GARDENS: It would appear that with the exception of the MUNIVEO hamlets, the food position in the other areas visited is very satisfactory.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS: Every encouragement and assistance is to be given with regard to copra production and the planting up of new areas.

MISSIONS: The Methodist Mission will be approached with a view of obtaining a teacher for the people of GAWA, and when appointed a requisition will be submitted for materials required.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. - YAK HARVESTING: Both very interesting

VILLAGE FIGHT: This matter will be further enquired into on the next visit to the TROBRIANDS.


..... D.O.
(C.F. Cowley).

Encls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/7/48

Ref. 409/30 - 3/48.

CPC/FAC

SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES
RECEIVED
23 SEP 1948
PORT MORESBY

District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

15

14 September, 1948.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

KULUMADAU PATROLS.

Your DS 30-7-12 of the 2nd August, is acknowledged.

I thoroughly agree that it is risky and therefore quite unnecessary for a patrol officer to use a canoe for the Woodlark area waters, and it is intended to obviate this by placing the district vessel, if possible, at the disposal of the O.I.C. Woodlark three or four times a year to visit his outlying islands, until such time as the sea-going launch requisitioned for is available.

I do not say that the district vessel could not have been made available in the past. Anything such is impossible, but a minute survey of the vessel's activities in the past twelve months would reveal that it has been fully occupied throughout the whole district and it is only now that regular allocations may be made without interruption, provided, of course, that the services of the vessel are not demanded outside the district.

Although there is no evidence to support it in official files, the O.I.C. Woodlark has been instructed by me, in a private letter not to take these risks.

I am glad you appreciate this officer's zeal and initiative, it has improved to such an extent that he may be considered an efficient and talented patrol officer considering his period of service.

by Dick to [unclear]

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
RECEIVED
27 SEP 1948
NATIVE AFFAIRS

[Signature]
Actg. D.O.
(C.F. Cowley).

DISTRIBUTION:

- 3 copies D.D.S. & N.A.
- 1 copy to O.I.C. Woodlark
- 1 copy Running File.
- 1 copy File.

3/0
12/10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

13

DB. 30-7-12

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MERSBY

2nd August 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
South-Eastern Division,
MISIMA

NEILMADAN PATROLS.

Reference is made to patrols conducted by
Mr. Johnston, Patrol Officer in Charge, Police Post
NEILMADAN, and in particular to Report No. 4 of 4/48.

Whilst appreciating this officer's zeal and
initiative in conducting a patrol to these outlying
islands, it is considered risky and in future he is not
to proceed to the LAUGHLIN Islands, BURN Islands,
MARSHALL BURNET Islands, ALPSTON Islands or ISA, by
canoe.

Please arrange for the District vessel to be made
available at least once or preferably twice, a year,
to the Officer-in-Charge WOODLARK, for the purpose of
visiting these outlying islands.

(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR

JH

1/1A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/7/48

Ref. 245/30 - 3/48.

(12)

CFC/FAC



District Office,
MISIMA. S.E.D.

13 July, 1948.

D.D.S. & N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1947 - 48.
KULUMADAU.

(11)

Receipt is acknowledged of your DS 30-7-12
of 23th May, 1948.

The reason why four patrol reports from
KULUMADAU covering the period October 47 to March '48
arrived on this station, and were not dealt with until
the first week in May, is that the mail route at that
time from KULUMADAU was via SAMARAI, and that during that
period January to end of March, the district vessel had
not called at KULUMADAU and was chiefly in the TROBRIANDS
and at PORT MORESBY for the District Officer's conference.

Since then it has been possible, in the absence
of demands for use in other districts, for the "MANAGUNA"
to maintain satisfactory contact with KULUMADAU.

Just why it took so long for the reports to reach
this office via SAMARAI is inexplicable, but such was the case,
and is referred to in the monthly report for March "lack of
communication was responsible for January, February and March
reports arriving simultaneously", and under heading of
"patrols" "October and January returns have just been received".

The time lag between the date of the D.O.'s return
from conference, 13th March to 5th May, was occasioned by the
volume of work which had accumulated during his absence, a
week in bed with a poisoned foot, inspection of a mining area,
Easter holidays, council meeting, etc., which took some time
to fully deal with.

Yes. Mr. Johnston is doing very good work.

G.F. Cowley
.....a/d.o.
(G.F. Cowley).