

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: SAMARAI

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1956/57

SAMARAI

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Sam 1-56/57	Q.P. Anthony	SAMARAI Local Islands
" 2-56/57	Q.P. Anthony	SUAU, MAILU, and DIMUGA Cens Divs and part DAGA mt. area to Baniara.

MILNE BAY DISTRICT

SAMARAI SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:  
1956/57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY - SAMARAI Report No. 19, 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by O.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled SAMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.F. and N.G.C. 4 Interpreters - 1

Duration—From 9/8/1956 to 20/9/1956 Various periods N.M.O - 1

Number of Days 31 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1956

Medical 5/1856

Map Reference See sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census  
2. General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Cleared  
Amy 3/1/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....MILNE BAY..... Report No.....1 of 1956/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....SAMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....R.P. & N.G.C.....4, Interpreter - 1  
N.M.O. - 1

Duration—From 9.....8/1956 to 20.....9/1956. (Various Periods.)

Number of Days.....33.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 5/1955...

Medical .... / 5/1955...

Map Reference.....See sketch map attached.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census.....

2. General Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....  
.....  
.....

# Village Popul

Year..... 1956-57 .....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIC			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			M	F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
ROGEA I.	9.8.56	18	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	33	2		
SIDUBU.	15.8.56	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	1	6	7		
SAVASAUGA.	17.8.56	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3		
GOTAI.	20.8.56	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.		
BUIARI I	22.8.56	5	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	6	3		
HABANI.	24.8.56	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2		
BEDAUNA.	25.8.56	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
TANUBUIBUINA.	27.8.56	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	.		
HAMAMA	28.8.56	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.		
SEKUKU I	29.8.56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	2	4		
DUIAUNA.	30.8.56	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	1		
TEGERAUNA	31.8.56	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		
SUMAGANI	7.9.56	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	8	4		
NUAKATA I	13.9.56	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	10	11		
DAWSON I	14.9.56	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2		
TEWATEWAI	15.9.56	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1		
KWARAIWAI	16.9.56	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	5		
SKELETONI	17.9.56	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4		
TUBETUBE I	17.9.56	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	8		
ANAGUSA I	18.9.56	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	2	1		
KITAI	19.9.56	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.		
WYARI I	20.9.56	12	5	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	10	6		
<b>TOTALS.</b>		<b>79</b>	<b>59</b>	.	.	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	.	.	.	.	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>9</b>



Patrol Report, Samarai,  
4-56/7.

9-1-57.

District Officer,  
Milne Bay Area,  
Samarai.

Komani P/R No. 1 of 1956-57

I am forwarding three prints of the map accompanying the above P/R.

Grass reconditioning was done here at Port Moresby for 2/- a bag. 7/6 is a fair price at Siduda, and the natives should be advised accordingly.

In regard to the land dispute, apply direct to the Native Lands Commissioner for an officer to hear and register a claim to the land in question. Your application should be accompanied by plan, location sketch, claimants' names and reason for early decision - i.e., "producing area" and "long standing dispute."

A. A. Roberts  
Director JSM

7/13

TERREITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CAJS:EP

30/10/56 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

D. S. P. R. 1/56-57  
30.1.1./139  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

18th October, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - S A M A R A I - No. 1 of 1956/57.

Forwarded herewith, the abovementioned Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer O.P. Anthony.

As Mr. Anthony mentions, this Census Sub-Division covers an area where large and small Islands are scattered over 2,500 square miles of sea and all transportation is reliant on canoes, dinghys or other small craft. This Patrol was delayed for nine days when Administration water-transport, which is the life line of this District, broke down.

Native Affairs:

As is so often the case, the areas in close proximity to District Headquarters are often the most neglected. It is to the dis-credit of the District that GONABARABARA Island had not been visited for seventeen years and that some Islands, namely DAWSON and TEWETEWA had not been visited for four years prior to Mr. Patrol Officer Greaney's visit in May 1955.

However, it is intended that this area should again be patrolled in January or February next year, and then regular census patrols may be continued in the North-West seasons when the weather is better.

Land Dispute BASIPOKA on SARIBA ISLAND.

This dispute is long standing and has been the subject of continual litigation and complaints before every patrolling officer and District Officer for the past ten years, until finally Mr. M.J. Healey then District Commissioner, ordered that none of the claimant's were to take produce from the coconut palms until an officer of the Native Lands Commission had investigated and registered the land in dispute.

However, as the block in question is only 3.104 acres in area and it may be some considerable time before a Native Lands Commission officer is available to work in the area, it is requested that some prompt method be found to settle the dispute.

A sketch of the area is attached to this covering memo for your information. It is my opinion, substantiating that of the village elders and the other villagers, that the best claim is that of MENDORO and SALONA.

Department of Native Affairs:Villages and Housing.

Every endeavour will be made by more frequent patrolling, by constantly reiterated advice and by example, to have the people congregate their scattered hamlets into village areas with a better standard of housing. It is my opinion, that the economic and educational development of these people is retarded when the only time all clan brothers come together from their scattered hamlets is when a patrolling officer comes to the area.

Health and Hygiene:

Every endeavour will be made to have further aid posts opened as more staff becomes available.

Agriculture - Copra

It is pleasing that Mr. Anthony endeavoured to make the people realise that they must improve the standard of their copra if they wish to avoid the heavy rejections which have been their lot in Samarai in recent months.

*Two night*

Mr. Rhoades, Senior Copra Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has visited many of the villages since the completion of this patrol and has similarly advised the people. But it is believed that Agricultural Extension Officers while working in the area introducing coffee in small trial plantings should also pay a great deal of attention to the crop that is already well established and should have the ambition to increase the copra production of the villagers three fold.

Education:

The Rogeia School is excellent and the teachers and the Area Education Officer deserve every credit. It is hoped that in the near future, greater educational opportunity may be offered to others on the outlying islands. I feel it is a great pity that Samarai Island itself has no educational facilities for Papuan children. This is so often the case at Headquarters stations that the children of Police, Administration Servants and employees of firms, a second generation to whom we should attempt to offer much, are deprived of educational benefits which in some instances they may be able to obtain in their home villages.

Conclusion:

Mr. Anthony has written an interesting and informative Patrol Report about an area that has had too little attention paid to it in the past. He is to be commended for a well-conducted patrol carried out in adverse weather conditions.

Claim for Camping Allowance covering days, is attached to the Report.

*A. T. Timperley*  
A. T. Timperley, *per Kap*  
A/District Commissioner.  
Milne Bay District,  
Samarai.  
18th October, 1956.



Area of land in dispute on Sariba Island.  
 See heading "Native Affairs."

B.R.1/56-57  
30.1.1./199

18th October, 1956,

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - SAMARAI - No.1 of 1956/57.

Forwarded herewith, the abovementioned Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Q.P. Anthony.

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Claim for Carrying Allowance covering days, is attached to the Report.

*A. T. Timperley*  
A. T. Timperley, *Perkins*  
A/District Commissioner.  
Milne Bay District,  
Samarai.  
18th October, 1956.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30 - 1 - 1

District Office,  
SAMARAI, M.B.D.

26th September, 1956.

The District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted By: Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: LOCAL ISLANDS Census Division

Patrol Accompanied By: Europeans - Nil.

Natives - R.P. & N.G.C. - 4  
Interpreter - 1  
N.M.O. - 1

Duration of Patrol: 9.8.56 - 20.9.56 (Various Periods)

No. of Days: 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol Area: D.N.A. - May, 1955.  
P.H.D. - May, 1955.

Map Reference: See sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol:  
1. Revision of Census.  
2. General Administration.

*Q. Anthony*

Q.P. ANTHONY  
(Patrol Officer)

PATROL DIARY

Thursday, 9th August, 1956:

To ROGEA I. per launch "NARI." Revised census. Inspected Administration school and Co-Operative Society store. Spoke to school children and village people. Walked along eastern side of island, inspecting hamlets en route. Brief visit to European cemetery. Embarked "NARI" and returned SAMARAI in afternoon.

Friday, 10th August, 1956:

To GONABARABARA I. per M.V. "ERLO." Compiled initial census and inspected one small hamlet. Island not visited for 17 years. Returned SAMARAI.

Wednesday, 15th August, 1956:

Departed SAMARAI 1030 hrs aboard M.V. "ERLO" accompanied by Mr. J. SHARPE, A.O. Arrived SIDUDU on SARII I. Inspected coffee gardens. Checked census in afternoon. Examined rejected Co-Operative copra and talked to villagers re production, curing, etc. Mr. SHARPE returned SAMARAI per "ERLO."

Thursday, 16th August, 1956:

Walked along shore as far as SARIBA Slipway, inspecting hamlets. Investigated land dispute at BASIPOKA and surveyed area involved. Returned to SIDUDU P.M.

Friday, 17th August, 1956:

Embarked M.V. "ERLO." Stopped at WAKOIA and SEBULONA to inspect hamlets. Continued to ITO I. Inspected ITO and DOMA. On to SAUSAUAGA. Checked census during afternoon. Heavy rain. "ERLO" returned SAMARAI.

Saturday, 18th August, 1956:

Still raining heavily. Crossed hill to other side of island and inspected hamlets, coffee and rice gardens. Returned to Rest House.

Sunday, 19th August, 1956:

Stand down. Heavy rain.



Monday, 20th August, 1956:

Left at 0845 hrs in dinghy and two canoes. Into JENKINS Bay. Visited GADOABOHILAI. Continued to head of bay. Disembarked 1215 hrs. 35 minute walk to GOTAI Rest House, inspecting hamlets en route. Census check in afternoon.

Tuesday, 21st August, 1956:

Self and one A.C. down with influenza. Day in bed.

Wednesday, 22nd August, 1956:

Court For Native Matters. Departed 1000 hrs by canoe to POPULAI I., thence to KALAMANDAUA on BASILAKI I, thence to BUIARI I. Census in afternoon and inspection of hamlets and Methodist village school.

Thursday, 23rd August, 1956:

Around island on foot to visit WAKOIANA. Crossed to KULUKULU on BASILAKI I. and returned to BUIARI Rest House.

Friday, 24th August, 1956:

Departed 0830 hrs in sailing dinghy and canoe. Rough sea. Disembarked 0930 hrs and walked along coast of BASILAKI I. inspecting hamlets. Arrived HABANI 1245 hrs. Checked census. Routine duties.

Saturday, 25th August, 1956:

Left HABANI 0730 hrs on foot. Passed through HILIKI, TOINI and KAUALOLO and arrived BELAUNA 1000 hrs. Inspected Methodist Mission Station and school. Crossed to Rest House on KATUKAPUE I. and checked census.

Sunday, 26th August, 1956:

Stand down.

Monday, 27th August, 1956:

Departed 0730 hrs in six canoes across PITT Bay. Disembarked TALADIU 1005 hrs. Half hour walk over hills to DAHIDAHINA. Arrived TANUBUIBUINA Rest House 1125 hrs. Checked census and held usual discussions with villagers and elders.

Tuesday, 28th August, 1956:

One hour on foot visiting hamlets. Embarked at 0830 hrs in sailing dinghies and arrived HAMAMA after a 2½ hour trip. Census during P.M.

Wednesday, 29th August, 1956:

Departed 0730 hrs in canoes and sailing dinghies and arrived SEKUKU I. 0830 hrs. Checked census and inspected BOHILAI Co-Operative Society store. Across to SIDEA I. to visit hamlets of LILEI and BUDIBUDAUNA. Returned to SEKUKU.

Thursday, 30th August, 1956:

Left 0800 hrs by canoe. Disembarked 0930 hrs at GUREBUBU. 75 minutes walk to DUIAUNA Rest House. Checked census and inspected hamlets of KWARUTODAVANA and PUMAPUMANA.

Friday, 31st August, 1956:

Left 0800 hrs. Inspected hamlets and arrived TEGERAUNA 1230 hrs. Census in afternoon. Routine Administration.

Saturday, 1st September, 1956:

Departed 0512 hrs. Passed through hamlets en route to SIDEA Catholic Mission Station which was reached at 0615 hrs. Breakfast at Mission. Embarked on launch "STELLA MARIS" and arrived SAMARAI 0800 hrs.

2nd - 6th September, 1956:

Delayed at SAMARAI awaiting transport.

Friday, 7th September, 1956:

Left SAMARAI 0930 hrs aboard launch "FAIRWIND" accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer J. CORRIGAN. Proceeded to SUMAGAH I. on mainland. Census and routine duties. Returned SAMARAI in afternoon.

8th - 11th September, 1956:

Awaiting transport at SAMARAI.

Wednesday, 12th September, 1956:

Left SAMARAI per M.V. "HUON" 1020 hrs. Arrived PAHILELE I. in Obstruction Group 1450 hrs. Visited two hamlets on island. Continued to IABAM I. Inspected the only hamlet. Slept on board.

Thursday, 13th September, 1956:

Census and medical check of PAHLELE and IABAM people. Crossed to NUAKATA I. and revised census. Inspected hamlets. Slept in Rest House.

Friday, 14th September, 1956:

A 5½ hour trip in rough weather to DAWSON I. Census revision and medical check. Visited garden areas. Slept in Rest House.

Saturday, 15th September, 1956:

A 3 hour run to TEWATEWA I. in the Haszards Group. Census and medical inspection in morning. Walked around island looking at gardens after lunch. Slept in Rest House.

Sunday, 16th September, 1956:

A 90 minute run to KWARAIWA I. in the Engineer Group in rough seas. Medical and census check. Walked across island. Inspected Co-Operative store and copra in shed. Continued in P.M. to TUBETUBE I. Slept in Rest House.

Monday, 17th September, 1956:

Half an hour to SKLETON I. Census and medical inspection. Forty minute walk to SUPUATA on eastern end of island. Returned to TUBETUBE I. Revised census. Inspected all hamlets. Slept in Rest House.

Tuesday, 18th September, 1956:

1½ hours to ANAGUSA I. Inspected village and Co-Operative store. Census and medical check. Continued to KITAI I. Awaiting arrival of villagers. Slept in Rest House.

Wednesday, 19th September, 1956:

Census and medical check of KITAI People. 3½ hours run through heavy weather to WARI I. Slept in Rest House.

Thursday, 20th September, 1956:

Census check and medical inspection in morning. Inspected village and Co-Operative store. Visited ruins of old Methodist church. Slept in Rest House.

Friday, 21st September, 1956:

Departed WARI 0900 hrs.  
Direct run to SAMAPAI arriving 1500 hrs.

END OF DIARY

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1956/57INTRODUCTION:

The last D.N.A. patrol to the SAMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS Census Division was carried out by Mr. P.K. GREANEY, P.O. in May 1955. He was accompanied by Mr. W.R. CROSBIE, E.M.A.

The main object of the patrol, the annual revision of census, was successfully carried out, and other routine administration business was conducted.

The patrol was carried out in two stages, the first being to the large nearby islands of ROGEA, SARIBA, SIDEA and BASILAKI. This area was covered on foot and by using native small craft, canoes, dinghies etc. At the conclusion of this stage a short delay was experienced owing to the unavailability of water transport to the more distant islands. Eventually the M.V. "HUON" was obtained and the second stage of the patrol was carried out to the OBSTRUCTION Islands, DAWSON I., the LASZARD Group, the ENGINEER Islands, KITAI Island, WARI Island and ANAGUSA Island.

Weather for the most part was unfavourable, and it is recommended that in future this patrol be carried out during the North-west season, when there is less rain and the seas are not so rough.

TOPOGRAPHY:

Apart from a small group on the mainland, all the people seen live on islands, varying in size from SIDEA (10 miles long) to PAHILELE (about half a mile). Every island, with the exception of WARI, is heavily wooded. The larger ones are quite mountainous and all have at least small hills on them.

The islands are contained in an area of 2,500 square miles of sea and at no point is one out of sight of land.

CENSUS:

The main object of the patrol was the annual revision of census. This was successfully completed and a total of 3,586 people was seen, an increase of 133 on last year's figures. This increase includes 62 new names, 55 of which were recorded on ROGEA Island. Some of these people were men who had been away at work since before the initial census was compiled, and some were natives who had just never bothered to turn up for census. On the island of GONABARABARA which had not been visited since 1939, 16 new names were recorded.

The birthrate for the year was 35 per thousand, a most satisfactory figure, while the deathrate was 23 per thousand.

18 children under the age of 13 died during this period. This figure compares more than favourably with other areas.

Other points of interest arising from the census figures are:

(a) The preponderance of male births over female births. (79-59.)

(b) The low percentage of males absent from the village at work. (18.4%)

The overall increase in population of 3.5%.

Attendance at census-taking in most cases was not good. This could be accounted for by the fact that it is impossible to get word to the outlying islands of the patrol's impending arrival, and many people were away trochus-fishing, trading or visiting relations on other islands.

It was found necessary to prosecute seven men from ROGEA Island for failing to attend census as they had been given plenty of warning of the patrol's arrival.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It is unfortunate but true to say that this area is the most neglected from the Administration point of view that I have ever visited. The population is small and scattered, and apart from isolated cases such as the progressive group at WARI Island the people are lethargic and have no interest in anything. Some islands, namely DAWSON and TEWATEWA had not been visited for four years before Mr. GREANEY's patrol last year. This in a district where the Administration has been firmly established for upwards of half a century. The only item on the credit side of the ledger is the fact that Co-operatives were established here some four years ago and appear to be functioning reasonably well. Even so, housing standards have fallen off as a result of increased interest in trochus fishing, boatbuilding, etc. I am sure that if more interest was taken in these people and an attempt to bring them together into larger, more centralised communities was made, a tremendous overall improvement would take place.

It is pleasing to see the large number of European type small craft now in use in the islands. The introduction of Co-operatives stimulated the trochus industry and copra production, resulting in more money being available to purchase

cutters, fishing boats and dinghies for use in their economic activities. These craft, most of which are constructed by local native builders, are ideal for short trips carrying shell and copra. The larger ones have small holds where copra can be stowed out of the weather. This is an important advantage during the wet season. In addition, these cutters can carry bigger loads than canoes and are considerably faster and more seaworthy.

Whilst at SIDUDU I inspected 66 bags of copra from the MISIMA Co-operative Societies which had been rejected in SAMARAI. The SIDUDU people had been asked to re-condition the copra for 2/6 a bag to save freighting it back to MISIMA. They felt they were being taken advantage of and quite rightly complained that the price was too low. They were advised to concentrate on their own copra making unless a more reasonable price was offered for re-conditioning rejected shipments. In this case several days work for the whole village was involved, for a sum reward of £8. 5. 0.

At BASIPOKA on SARIBA Island a land dispute which has been dragging on for ten years was investigated. A chain and compass survey of the area in question was made, and a considerable amount of data on land tenure, inheritance and local land history was accumulated.

The land involved contained an area of 3.104 acres and supported between 150 and 200 coconut palms, but little else of value.

The disputing parties were:

1. MENDORO (f) who stated that her deceased husband SANDI inherited half the block from his maternal grandfather.
2. SALONA (m) claims that he inherited the other half from his paternal grandfather TAUDILI.
3. NADILE (m) claims the entire block is his by virtue of it's inheritance from KANAWIRO, his maternal great-grandfather.

Public opinion and the village elders favour the claims of MENDORO and SALONA.

Various officers since the war have given their advice and opinion, but none of the decisions have proved satisfactory to the parties concerned.

Eventually the claimants were told that the matter would be referred to the District Commissioner who could then refer to the Native Lands Commission for investigation and registration of the block in dispute.

During the checking of the census, a large number of migrations both in and out was recorded. In many cases these were natives, both male and female, who had undertaken a trial marriage and who had either migrated to their partner's village or were returning to their own village because of the failure of the trial marriage.

No bride price is paid in the case of a trial marriage, but if after a year or two the union appears satisfactory, then bride price payments are made. As a result of these trial marriages the illegitimacy rate is high and many children are fatherless, although adoption generally solves this problem.

When two people marry, it is generally the custom for the man to migrate to his wife's village, even though the society is patrilineal.

There is much inter-island and inter-village movement, especially in the island groups to the east, and the percentage of foreign natives in each village is high. There would be very few natives who could trace their ancestry back more than two generations on both sides in one village.

This inter-island movement is sponsored largely by the "KULA" trade, in which parties of men, women and children may spend weeks away from home visiting friends and relations on other islands, and exchanging pigs, shell ornaments, cooking pots, woven mats and other traditional articles. It sometimes happens that an article traded by a man may return to him years later via the trade route after passing through many hands.

The KULA area is a big one and includes such distant islands as WARI, WOODLARK, NORMANBY, ROSSEL, and the EGUM Group, and extends to the SUAU coast on the mainland.

A pleasing feature of this patrol was the efficient way in which the various Co-operatives were being conducted. The stores were well stocked and the members seemed keen and industrious. The WARI Island store in particular is doing well. Turnover is high and a considerable amount of trochus shell is being purchased, although the island is not well off for coconuts and very little copra is made. This is unfortunate as trochus is not a financially stable product and if the price takes a sudden drop, the WARI Society will be seriously affected. The other societies are more dependant on copra and would not be as seriously affected by a trochus price drop.



VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

Owing to the infrequency of patrols and the peoples' habit of living in small scattered hamlets, housing and village standards were not all they should have been. Instructions were given where necessary for the destruction of, or repair of unsatisfactory houses.

A total of 448 houses was inspected. In every case, these were constructed from bush materials, sago, pandanus palm, and various bush timbers. In several instances, villagers complained of the shortage of building materials, and in the case of the smaller islands, materials had to be brought many miles from the mainland or larger islands involving long trips by canoe or whale boat.

On WARI I. most of the houses in the village incorporated scraps of European materials salvaged from the wreck of the U.S. Troop Ship "President Grant" which went ashore on the outer reef towards the end of the war. The use of these scraps of salvage lends the village an air of a shanty town and the people were advised to rebuild their houses in the old style with native materials.

In some villages, there are still to be seen examples of the old type Papuan house with the inverted canoe roof. A considerable amount of work had been put into the decorating and carving of the ends of the house. I was told that the custom is gradually dying out, probably due to laziness rather than the introduction of better house types.

On some islands, it was necessary to give instructions for the demolition of old and dilapidated smoke houses, fowl houses and yam houses. It is the custom of these people to surround their dwellings with numerous small buildings constructed of plaited coconut palm fronds. These buildings rapidly fall into disrepair and give the village a dilapidated and untidy appearance.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS:

A total of 22 village constables and 67 Village Councillors were met by the Patrol. Most of these men appeared to have lost interest in their jobs, more than probably due to the infrequency of Patrols.

On the smaller outlying islands, village constables have little government work to do apart from keeping the village clean.

As is the case with most of Papua, the village Councillors have no idea of their duties and it appears that the system in this area at least has failed.

As so often happens, the village constable is not the most influential man in the community and is unable to control the stronger personalities of his group. The most effective V.C.'s seen were SAMOA of WARI I. a man with 28 years service and

SANADOIA of TANUBUIBUINA who is also an able and efficient leader.

When more interest is taken in this area, most village officials should prove themselves capable of doing the job.

Several of the village constables seen are entirely useless, but unfortunately the communities are so small that it is not always possible to find a suitable replacement.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The only roads in the area used by the patrol were those on the large islands of ROGEA, SARIBA, SIDEA, BASILAKI. These were maintained in good condition and provide an alternative route when the seas are too rough for canoe travel. In fact, it is preferable to travel on foot where possible because of the numerous small hamlets which require to be visited.

Apart from the usual log crossings of streams, bridges are non-existent in the area.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

Owing to staff shortages at the Samarai Native Hospital, the Public Health Department was unable to provide a native Medical Orderly for the first section of the patrol, however, a brief medical examination was carried out by the writer.

On the second section of the patrol to the outlying islands, N.M.O. Billy from the Samarai Hospital carried out a full medical check in each village.

The people of this area have practically no medical facilities at all, apart from the Catholic Mission Hospital on SIDEA I. which provides facilities for the nearby communities.

It is suggested that should staff become available, three Medical Aid Posts be established.

The logical situations for these Aid Posts are WARI I., TUBETUBE I., and KAVAGAU on the eastern end of BASILAKI I.

Fortunately, the island people are fairly healthy, but should a person become sick, he or she must be transported by native canoe or whale boat many miles to the nearest medical centre, frequently in bad weather.

On KWARAIWA I., I noticed a male child who appeared to be suffering from a form of skin cancer. According to the parents, they had taken him to Samarai Hospital on several occasions for treatment, but in each case, the treatment was ineffective and they were told to return to the village. The child was suffering badly from malnutrition and lack of

exercise, and appeared to be in constant pain from the numerous small sores which covered his body. The village constable was instructed to take the child to hospital once again in the hope that there was still a chance for his recovery.

Several times I encountered cases which had been pronounced by the medical authorities as being hopeless. These people had been told to come home to die.

The usual crop of tropical ulcers, small sores, cuts etc., were efficiently treated by N.M.O. Billy. Several patients were sent to either the SIDEA Catholic Mission Hospital or to Samarai for treatment.

The incidence of malaria appeared to be low and no anopheles mosquitoes were seen.

As mentioned previously, a birth rate figure of 35 per thousand was recorded. When compared with the death rate figure of 23 per thousand it can be seen that the population is slowly increasing. The infant mortality rate is low and only 18 deaths under the age of 13 years were recorded.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE:

On several of the small islands visited there was a shortage of good garden land. In spite of this however, food supplies on the whole were sufficient for the peoples' needs. The usual staple foods such as taro, sweet potato, yam, manioc and bananas are grown. These are supplemented on the larger islands by various fish foods. Fish and other sea foods have an important place in the diet of the island people. Because of this abundance of sea food, the protein deficiency in the diet is not apparent as it is amongst the groups on the mainland.

A native trainee agricultural assistant accompanied the patrol mainly for the inspection and registration of plot coffee plots on the islands of ROGEA, S. IBA and SIDEA. The Regional Agricultural Officer was supplied with a list of these plots, most of which appeared to be doing well. However, owing to the shortage of suitable land, commercial prospects for coffee do not appear good.

#### Copra:

The production and shipment of copra has been a subject of much discussion in the MILNE BAY District in recent months. As a result of this I spent some time with the Copra Inspector in SAMARAI with a view to passing on to the natives as much information as I could on the production of good quality copra. In each village discussions were held with the native copra producers and advice was given as to the construction

and use of smoke houses, copra driers, bagging and shipment of copra. At the present time unfortunately, the natives of this area do not depend on copra production to any great extent. This is undoubtedly due to the present high price of trochus shell which returns a maximum profit for a minimum of work. Little interest was shown by the people in the possibility of improving the quality of their copra and I feel that until copra is produced on a larger scale instead of the present family or clan production methods, little improvement will be shown. These people produce only enough copra to satisfy their immediate wants. All copra purchased by the Co-Operative Society Stores consists of small 30 or 40lb lots, with the result that when it is bagged, there may be anything up to 20 different types of copra in the one bag. No grading is carried out in the Co-Operative Stores and consequently, if poor quality and good quality copra is mixed together, the whole bag is down graded.

The impression I received, was that these people would sooner stop copra production altogether rather than travel backwards and forwards to SAMARAI with rejected shipments.

It is strongly recommended that an Agricultural Officer be made available to carry out a patrol in this area to advise copra producers and more particularly, Co-Operative Storemen on the best methods of curing and grading copra.

It is estimated that approximately only a quarter of the copra potential in this area is being utilised. Many groves of coconuts are overgrown and are not being worked. Despite the small population, copra production could be at least trebled.

For example, in the Engineer group, where there are large numbers of palms, the monthly average of copra purchased by the Co-Operative Store on KWARAIWA is only 70 bags, however, I think that if the price of trochus drops, copra production will increase.

#### EDUCATION:

Educational facilities in this area are entirely inadequate. Apart from the Administration school at ROCEA and the Catholic Mission School at SIDEA, there are no facilities at all.

ROCEA School is <sup>an</sup> excellently run establishment and a credit to the Administration. There are 150 pupils on the roll, 50 of which are boarders. There are 4 male and 2 female teachers who take the children to standard 6. The teacher in charge is KAMONA - WARO who runs the school in a most capable and efficient manner.

Unfortunately, owing to shortage of time, I was unable to inspect the Catholic Mission School at SIDEA.

Should staff become available for the establishment of more Administration Schools

in this area, the logical situations would appear to be WARI I, and TANUBUBUINA, where the concentration of population is heavy enough to supply sufficient pupils.

In several villages, the Methodist overseas Mission conducts small one teacher schools. In every case, these schools are run by semi educated native teachers, who are capable of teaching the children the alphabet and how to count, but little else.

The KWATO Extension Corporation Limited conducts an efficient school on KWATO I. near SAMARAI. Pupils are drawn from all over the sub district and in addition to schooling are taught such worthwhile trades as carpentering, boat building, plumbing and sheet metal working.

#### LAW AND JUSTICE:

Only once was it found necessary to conduct a Court For Native Affairs at GOTAI. Seven men were convicted and fined for failing to appear to have their names recorded at census.

The area in general was quiet and law abiding, and apart from the usual minor disputes which were settled by Arbitration, there was no litigation.

#### MISSIONS:

There are three Mission bodies operating in these islands. These are the Roman Catholic Mission, the Methodist Overseas Mission and KWATO Extension. Relations between these bodies seem amicable enough and co-operation is given and received by the Administration.

Surprisingly, Mission influence is not strong, possibly because of the remoteness of many of the islands.

#### REST HOUSES:

Rest Houses are built and maintained in most villages for the use of European travellers.

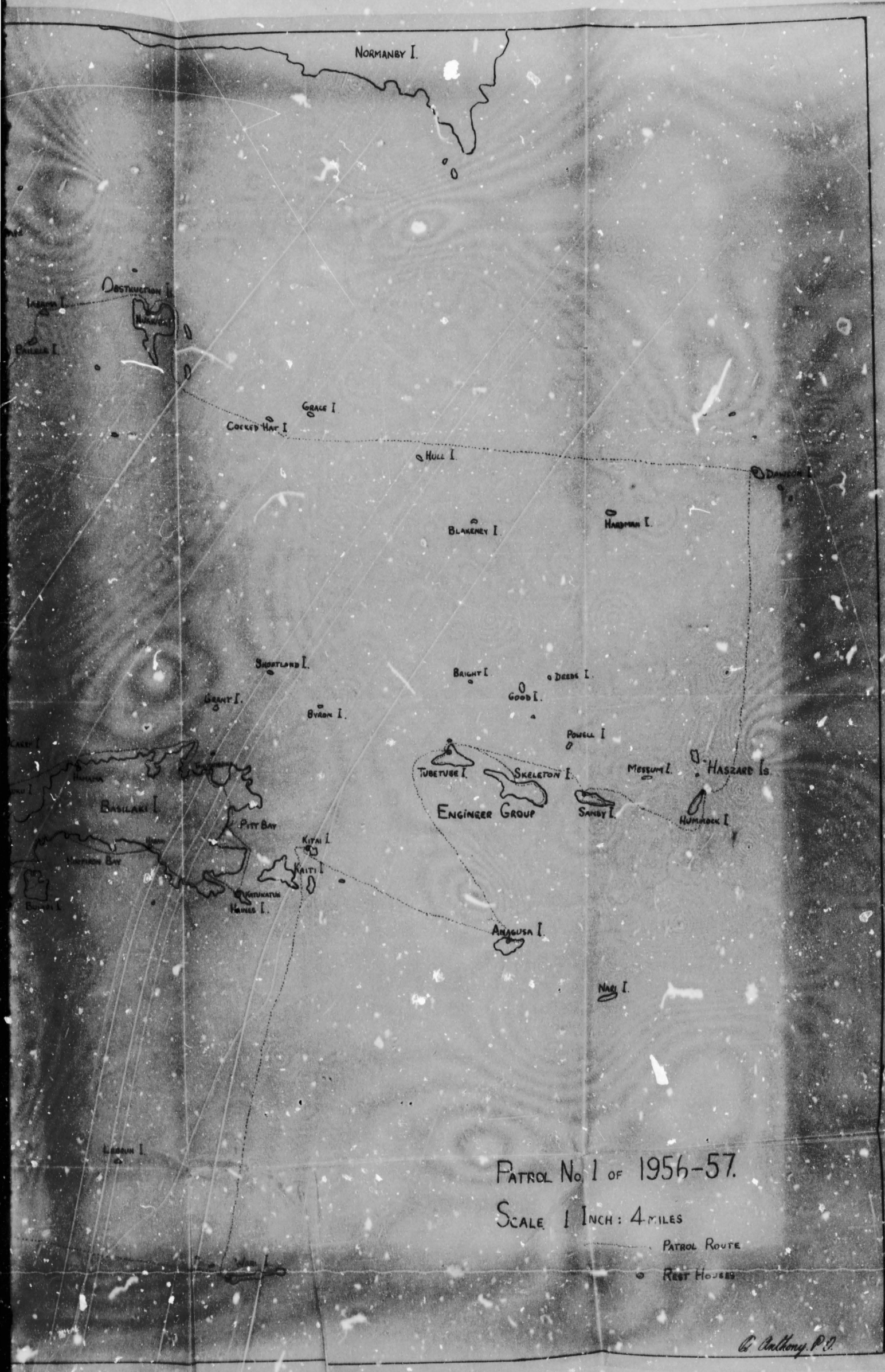
In every case except one, these rest houses were utilised by the patrol and found to be quite satisfactory.

#### CARRIERS:

Carriers and canoe crews were provided throughout where necessary and were paid after service in trade tobacco at the rate of one stick an hour.

*C. P. Anthony.*

C.P. ANTHONY.  
PATROL OFFICER.



PATROL No 1 of 1956-57.

SCALE 1 INCH : 4 MILES

..... PATROL ROUTE  
 ○ REST HOUSES

G. Anthony, P.O.



# Population Register

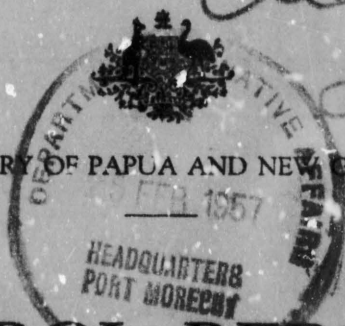
Area Patrolled: SHIMARAI LOCAL ISLANDS

No.	MARRIAGES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
	M	F	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Missor.	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
28		3	14	4	25	10	5	4	4	9	33	110	29	116	5	116	2.5	118	111	142	137	583
7	9	7	14	2	18	1	11	7	29	6	17	91	14	82	2	82	2.7	88	75	127	114	492
3	2	7	7	1			5	3	7		9	34	7	26	3	26	2.6	32	28	51	39	173
	2	5	4		4	1	1	1	14	6	4	35	6	36	2	36	2.7	35	19	45	41	171
3	7	5	3						10	2	8	49	10	38	1	38	2.4	38	31	62	49	195
2	3	3	2						5	4	4	14	1	15	1	15	3.1	16	18	18	19	82
	2	1								1	8	20	5	18	1	18	3.0	19	18	24	20	82
8	4	3	21		5				13	4	11	51	8	61	4	61	2.3	55	39	74	86	298
1	3	3	4	1	2				3	2	5	21	1	19	1	19	2.3	14	9	25	24	84
4	6	2	1			1			1	1	2	11	2	13	2	13	2.0	5	7	15	15	46
7		3	4	1					2	5	3	24	4	21	1	21	2.4	16	17	33	25	103
1		3	3	2	3				9	9	2	22	2	18		18	2.3	14	18	31	22	111
4	2	3	9	5	3		4	1	20	10	2	28	4	23	1	23	2.7	10	16	41	32	151
1	6	15	1		1				6	2	14	53	13	50	1	50	2.4	36	43	72	62	223
2		4							1		4	15	4	13	1	13	2.6	8	11	19	15	54
1	3	5			1				1		4	8	5	5		5	2.9	5	11	11	8	37
5	3	2			1				1		7	33	3	28	2	28	2.0	20	16	44	35	117
4									3			7	2	9		9	2.1	5	5	13	13	39
6		1		1	4				1		7	17	6	16	2	16	3.3	20	22	21	23	95
	3	5									2	15	2	11		11	2.5	9	13	20	18	60
							1	2	2		3	11	3	9		9	3.2	10	13	18	10	51
6	7	4	11	4	1		6		3	1	13	66	13	60	5	60	2.7	72	60	93	88	339
18	57	84	98	22	69	13	33	18	134	63	162	735	144	687	35	687		645	603	994	895	3586



Cleared

Day 10/1/69



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....**SANARAI, MILNE BAY**..... Report No.....**2 of 1956/57**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**J.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer,**.....

Area Patrol".....**SUAU, MAILU and Dimuga Census Divisions and part DAGA mountain area to BANIARA.**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**J.C. CORRIGAN, Cadet Patrol Officer,**

Natives.....**R.P. & N.G.C. - 3, Interpreter - 1, N.M.O. - 1.**

Duration—From.....**18/ 10/ 1956**.....to.....**29/ 12/ 19 56**.....

Number of Days.....**7**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**No.**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....**B. /19 55**.....

Medical ...../.....**B. /19 55 (part.)**

Map Reference.....**See attached map attached,**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**1. Annual Revision of Census,**.....

.....**2. General Administration,**.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*Alan Simpson*  
District Commissioner

*Blair  
19  
25/3*

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

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

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

Language notes removed to author's file.

~~2/1/52~~  
~~2/1/52~~

NA. 30-6-32

13th May, 1957

The District Commissioner,  
SAVARAI.

Your P/R. 2/1956-57 of 7/2/57 refers.

Food and Agriculture.

Comments were forwarded to the Director, Agriculture  
Stock and Fisheries, and a copy of his reply is attached.

P/A  
S  
10/5

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

COPY

17/4/4 ✓

→ 26/6/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

No. 1/30-1-9(P2)

Department of Agriculture, Stock and  
Fisheries,

PORT MORESBY.

7th May, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Your reference N.A. 30-6-32

In reply to your Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956-  
57 - Samarai.

Although we do not doubt that Mr. Patrol  
Officer Q.P. Anthony carries out his duties to the best  
of his ability, it is felt that in this instance of his  
report on Baibara stock and machinery the position is not  
as it appeared to him.

The station is visited many times during the  
year by officers of many Departments, including our own,  
and practices such as are mentioned in this report would  
not be tolerated.

You are advised that the stock and machinery  
are adequately maintained and in good condition. The  
tractor he mentioned had its big end badly damaged and  
was too heavy to move across the river until parts were  
obtained from Australia. This tractor is now working  
on the road, as intended. The furling position has pre-  
vented installation of the lighting plant to date.

*Mr. Anthony's remarks were  
taken down by a most  
unfavourable Auditor's Report!!*

(Sgd.) R.E.P. DWYER

DIRECTOR

N.A. 30-6-32

19th March, 1957.

The Director of Health Services,  
FOUR MOUNTAIN.

SARAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

Attached please find extract from the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

For your information and action, please.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.

*Note*  
*Subsequent correspondence*  
*on relevant M.B.D. files*  
*1/11/57*  
*1/11/57*

N.A. 30-6-32

19th March, 1957.

The Director of Agriculture,  
The Director of Agriculture, Stock &  
Fisheries,  
PORT NORSEBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57 -  
SAWARAI.

Attached please find extract from the above-  
mentioned Patrol Report.

For your information and action, please.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.

Att.

N.A. 30-6/22

19th March, 1957.

The Director of Education,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57  
SAMARAI.

Attached please find extract from the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

For your information and advice, please.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

Att.

W.A. 30-6-32

19th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
SAMARAI.

SAMARAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Anthony has conducted an excellent Patrol. The Report is well written and of great interest.

With your shipping as it is, it would be most advantageous to open a Patrol Post at Konimaiava, providing funds are made available in the coming financial year. The South Coast has been neglected too long.

The shocking state of affairs at Orangerie Bay Plantation is being brought to the attention of the Director of Agriculture.

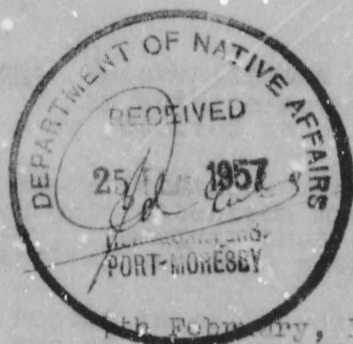
Health matters and Education subjects are also being brought to the attention of the respective Directors.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/6/32 ✓



*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. P.R. 2/1956-57

ATTN:  
HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

25th February, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 2/1956-57 - S A M A R A I.

Mr. GP. ANTHONY, - Patrol Officer

Mr. J.C. CORRIGAN, - Cadet Patrol Officer.

Copy of the abovementioned patrol report is submitted herewith.

Introduction: Funds for the establishment of a patrol post at KONIMALAVA have been included in estimates for the next financial year.

Native Affairs: I agree with Mr. Anthony, that the area patrolled has in the past, been badly neglected. I hope that this can be remedied. A follow-up patrol is scheduled in four months time providing adequate water transport is available. The south east season will preclude the use of small vessels.

Land Complaint: This matter will be investigated.

Complaints: When Mr. Symons returns to duty he will proceed to ISUISU and carry out an investigation regarding labour at Isuisu and Sagsho.

Soon after my arrival at Samarai, I heard that there were people in the mountains behind Orangerie Bay who possibly had not been contacted by the Administration. I am pleased that Mr. Anthony was able to contact some of these people. A special patrol will be made of the area as soon as possible but an experienced Patrol Officer should be given the task.

The Regional Agricultural Officer advises me that an Extension Officer will be despatched to the SUAU and MAILU areas within the next few months.

I feel that the complaints regarding Village Constables and Village Councillors will be overcome when a Patrol Post is established at KONIMALAVA.

Food and Agriculture: Mr. Anthony's report on BAIBARA Plantation, in my opinion, should be brought to the immediate notice of the Director of Agriculture.

Health and Hygiene: I have asked the Medical Officer, Samarai why a medical orderly and drugs were not provided for the patrol.

To: The Director of Native Affairs:

P.R.2/56-57

Roads and Bridges: Apparently the Baibara-Port Glasgow road is being constructed by the Department of Agriculture. I have received no advice on this project.

The patrol report contains much useful information and reveals that much more attention must be given to the coastal area. I respectfully suggest that serious consideration be given to the establishment of a patrol post at KONIMAIWA.

The patrol report is well presented and give the impression that the patrol was of a thorough nature.

*Alan Timberley A*  
A.T. Timberley,  
A/District Commissioner,  
Milne Bay District,  
S A M B A I.  
7th February, 1957.

P.R.2/1956-57  
AT:EP

7th February, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.2/1956-57 - SAMARAI.

Mr. QP. ANTHONY, - Patrol Officer

Mr. J.C. CORRIGAN,- Cadet Patrol Officer

Copy of the abovementioned patrol report is submitted herewith.

Introduction: Funds for the establishment of a patrol post at KOWIMATAVA have been included in estimates for the next financial year.

Native Affairs: I agree with Mr. Anthony, that the area patrolled has in the past, been badly neglected. I hope that this can be remedied. A follow-up patrol is scheduled in four months time providing adequate water transport is available. The south east season will preclude the use of small vessels.

Land Complaints: This matter will be investigated.

Complaints: When Mr. Symons returns to duty he will proceed to ISWISU and carry out an investigation regarding labour at ISWISU and Sagaho.

Soon after my arrival at Samarai, I heard that there were people in the mountains behind Orangerie Bay who possibly had not been contacted by the Administration. I am pleased that Mr. Anthony was able to contact some of these people. A special patrol will be made of the area as soon as possible but an experienced Patrol Officer should be given the task.

The Regional Agricultural Officer advises me that an Extension Officer will be despatched to the SUAN and MAILU areas within the next few months.

I feel that the complaints regarding Village Constables and Village Councillors will be overcome when a Patrol Post is established at KOWIMATAVA.

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To: The Director of Native Affairs:

P.R.2/56-57

Roads and Bridges: Apparently the Baibara-Fort Glasgow road is being constructed by the Department of Agriculture. I have received no advice on this project.

The Patrol Report contains much useful information and reveals that much more attention must be given to the coastal area. I respectfully suggest that serious consideration be given to the establishment of a patrol post at KUMINALAVA.

The patrol report is well presented and give the impression that the patrol was of a thorough nature.

*Alan L. Perley*  
A. L. Perley,  
A/District Commissioner,  
Kilme Bay District,  
S A M A R A.  
7th February, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CAJS:EP

*In Reply*

*Please Quote*

D. S. 106

HEADQUARTERS,  
MILNE BAY DISTRICT,  
SAMARAI.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

18th October, 1956.

Mr. Patrol Officer Q. Anthony,  
S A M A R A I.

Patrol Instructions -- SOUTH COAST PATROL.

Please prepare to commence a complete census patrol of the SOUTH COAST Area, Samarai Sub-District on or about the 18th October, 1956. Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer J.C. Corrigan will accompany the patrol and it is requested that you give him every opportunity to carry out all patrol duties under your supervision.

It is suggested that you commence the patrol from the first village at the eastern end of the Census Sub-Division using the "Erio" for transportation. That you take from two to three months for the patrol, spending as much time as possible in villages.

As it has been reported that there are a certain number of natives living in the mountains at the back of SUAU and at the back of BAIBARA Plantation who have not been visited or censused post-war, it is requested that every attempt be made to contact these natives.

After reaching the ABAU boundary of the Sub-District, the patrol can proceed over the mountains through the BANAIARA sub-District to BANAIARA. Mr. Corrigan can accompany you to BANAIARA and return to SAMARAI from there by ship.

You may take a copy of Patrol Report No.1 of 1955/56 with you. Please return to this office on completion of the patrol.

Please conduct Native Labour Inspections at the following plantations during the course of the patrol:

Isulsu, Gadaisu, Baibara and Mamai.

You may take the files for these Plantations containing previous Native Labour Inspection Reports with you on the patrol, returning them to this office on the completion of the patrol.

Matters for Attention on Patrol:

1. Pay all Village Constables. Make replacements of Village Constables uniforms where necessary.
2. Pay all ferrymen employed by the Department of Native Affairs.
3. Pay all N.M.T.A. outstanding.
4. Please negotiate Lease of Land by Natives to Crown to satisfy Application for Trading Licence under Section 37 Lands Ordinance by J. Greaves. See File 34.1.4 (13). It is suggested that if the native owner is willing, this land be leased at 10/- per year for a period of five years.

2.

To: Mr. Patrol Officer G. Anthony.

5. Reference Samarai memo 11.2.2./157 of 30th July 1956.  
Police Investigation to be conducted as required, please.
6. Finalise Native Complaints and minor complaints as  
filed in the "Attention on Patrol File".

Every endeavour will be made to forward any additional supplies you may not be able to carry either to Fife Bay or Baibara to await your arrival. A leisurely and thorough patrol is required and it is hoped that it may be also an interesting one for both of you.

*C.A.J. Symons*  
C.A.J. Symons,  
Assistant District Officer,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAMARAI.

15.10.1956.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30/1-3

Sub-District Office,  
BANIARA, M.B.D.

2nd January, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Milne Bay District,  
SAWARAT.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted By:

Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

MILU  
SUAU, ~~MILU~~ and DIMUGA Census  
Division and part DAGA mountain  
area to Baniara.

Patrol Accompanied By: Europeans - J.C. CORRIGAN, Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives - R.P. & N.G.C. - 3  
Interpreter - 1  
N.M.O. - 1

Duration of Patrol:

18.10.56 - 29.12.56.

No. of Days:

73.

Did Med'cal Assistant Accompany?

No.

Last Patrol to Area:

D.N.A. - August-September, 1955.  
P.H.D. - August, 1955 (part).

Map Reference:

See sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Annual Revision of Census.
2. General Administration.

*Q. Anthony.*

(Q.P. ANTHONY)  
PATROL OFFICER.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday, 18th October, 1956:

Left SAMARAI in M.V. ERLO 1445 hrs. Aground on reef 1630 hrs. Refloated 1700 hrs. Established camp at KOKO 1730 hrs.

Days Travel: 18 miles.

Friday, 19th October, 1956:

Checked census. Medical inspection. 90 minutes walk to inspect hamlets. Returned to Rest House.

Days Walk:  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

Saturday, 20th October, 1956:

Departed 0830 hrs. per whaleboat and canoes for BONARUA I. Arrived 1000 hrs. Census revised in afternoon. Native disputes.

Days Travel: 9 miles.

Sunday, 21st October, 1956:

Crossed to HARIKOIA I. Inspected hamlet. Returned to BONARUA I.

Days Travel: 4 miles.

Monday, 22nd October, 1956:

$2\frac{1}{2}$  hours by canoe and whaleboat to MODEWA on mainland. Census and medical check in afternoon. Routine duties.

Days Travel: 11 miles.

Tuesday, 23rd October, 1956:

Inspected village and Mission Station. Rest of day on clerical work.

Wednesday, 24th October, 1956:

$1\frac{1}{2}$  hour sail in strong S.E. wind per whaleboat and canoe to SUAU I. Revised census of SUAU, BAIBAISIGA and SIBALAI groups. Inspected Admin. Medical Aid Post. Talk with Village Councillors and A.M.O. Inspected SUAU village and Mission Station. Altercation in village at night settled.

Days Travel: 8 miles.

Thursday, 25th October, 1956:

5 hours by SUAU cutter and on foot inspecting hamlets on BAIBAISIGA I. and on mainland. Inspect A. AH CHEE's trade store. Returned SUAU. Native disputes. Meal and concert at L.M.S. native pastor's house in evening.

Days Travel: 12 miles.



Friday, 26th October, 1956:

30 mins. by cutter and canoe to DAGODAGOISU in DUBAGURI Bay. Some gear sent Baxter Harbour. Census check and medical inspection. Inspected IPULAI hamlet.

Days Travel: 6 miles.

Saturday, 27th October, 1956:

1½ hour walk to TALIBINA Rest House. Census check and medical inspection by A.P.O's. Routine Administration.

Days Walk: 5 miles.

Sunday, 28th October, 1956:

Stand down.

Monday, 29th October, 1956:

Left 0915 hrs. on foot to inspect hamlets as far as SAUAIAIA. Returned to Rest House 1345 hrs. Two complaints settled.

Days Walk: 8 miles.

Tuesday, 30th October, 1956:

Gear to ISUAI by canoe. Self around coast on foot inspecting hamlets and NAUABU M.A.P. Arrived ISUAI after 2 hour walk. Revised census. Medical inspection by A.P.O. AUNINIRO.

Days Walk: 4½ miles.

Wednesday, 31st October, 1956:

1½ hour walk inland to OIAMAMANIA (800'). Arriving 0900 hrs. Census and medical check. Inspected villages.

Days Walk: 3½ miles.

Thursday, 1st November, 1956:

80 minute downhill to SAVAIA on coast. Welcomed by large crowd at new Rest House. Checked census. Medical examination. Numerous petty disputes.

Days Walk: 5½ miles.

Friday, 2nd November, 1956:

During morning inspected villages to the west as far as DUMBARA. Returned to Rest House 1430 hrs.

Days Walk: 5 miles.

Saturday, 3rd November, 1956:

1½ hours walk to SAGAHO. Crossed SUWENI and SIGEHI Rivers per canoe ferry. Through SAGAHO Pltn. to Rest House. Census and medical inspection.

Days Walk: 4¾ miles.

Sunday, 4th November, 1956:

Court for Native Matters in morning.  
During afternoon talk to DIMUGA labour on SAGAHO Pltn. re recent disturbances and clashes with villagers.

Monday, 5th November, 1956:

90 minute walk to ISUISU Rest House. Census revision and medical check. Visited Mr. R. Goodwin on ISUISU Pltn. Talk to labour. Listened to native complaints. Evening meal at Pltn.

Days Walk:  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Tuesday, 6th November, 1956:

Morning on N.L. Inspection of ISUISU Pltn. Numerous native disputes during afternoon.

Wednesday, 7th November, 1956:

One hour's walk to ISUDAU via L.M.S. Mission Station FYFE BAY. Gear from ISUISU by canoe. Census and medical check.

Days Walk: 4 miles.

Thursday, 8th November, 1956:

Complaint from ISUISU Pltn. during morning. P.M. to Mission Station for radio conversation with A.D.O. Samarai. Inspection of all villages during afternoon.

Days Walk: 4 miles.

Friday, 9th November, 1956:

$1\frac{1}{2}$  hour walk through Mission Station and AVORORO village to SEASEA Rest House at head of FYFE BAY. Census and medical check during afternoon.

Days Walk:  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Saturday, 10th November, 1956:

Heavy rain all morning. Afternoon spent drying gear and repacking stores picked up at FYFE BAY.

Sunday, 11th November, 1956:

Inspected SEASEA village. 2 hours by canoe and on foot inspecting villages to Rest House at ALOALO. During afternoon by canoe to TABOINA to inspect Co-operative Society store. Returned to Rest House. Talks with villagers during evening.

Days Travel:  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Monday, 12th November, 1956:

Census of ALOALO group during A.M. By canoe to inspect WABUMARI hamlets. Returned to Rest House in afternoon.

Days Travel: 5 miles.

Tuesday, 13th November, 1956:

By canoe to inspect SILOSILO hamlet. Continued to GEDIGEDI. Disembarked and walked to AUNIERI Rest House inspecting KAUKAU en route. Census and medical check interrupted by rain.

Days Travel:  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

Wednesday, 14th November, 1956:

3 hours by canoe against tide to BONABONA I. Raining steadily. Census postponed until tomorrow.

Days Travel: 6 miles.

Thursday, 15th November, 1956:

Census and medical check in morning. Around BONABONA by canoe inspecting hamlets. Crossed to DELAMI I. Returned to BONABONA. Walked 2 hours from MUGULA to Rest House. Discussion with V.C. and Councillors in evening.

Days Travel:  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Friday, 16th November, 1956:

2 hours by canoe to DAHUNI Rest House in Mullins Harbour. En route examined proposed patrol post site at KONIMTAU. Census revision and medical check. Inspected L.M.S. hospital and Infant Welfare Centre. Inspected villages in afternoon. Native complaints heard.

Days Travel:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Saturday, 17th November, 1956:

Departed 0730 hrs. by canoe down Mullins Harbour. Inspected WERIWIWI. Arrived mouth of TAUATAUA R. 1100 hrs. Continued up river, arriving canoe landing 1230 hrs. Ten minute walk to LEILELAFI Rest House. People in gardens, not informed of patrol's arrival.

Days Travel: 15 miles.

Sunday, 18th November, 1956:

Checked census. Inspected hamlets of LEILELAFI, BOMBOMTITI and ABOLAU. Returned to Rest House.

Days Travel:  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

Monday, 19th November, 1956:

By canoe down TAUATAUA R. to Mullins Harbour and up SAGARAI R. Time: 4 hours. Disembarked and walked 40 minutes to BOROAI Rest House. Census revision and medical check.

Days Travel:  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Tuesday 20th November, 1956:

4½ hour walk to visit hamlets of FADAURA, GABITEU and KAPA. Returned to Rest House P.M. Court for Native Matters. Talk with BOROAI and KWAIOA V.C.'s in evening re uncontacted mountain people.

Days Walk: 17½ miles.

Wednesday, 21st November, 1956:

Left 0630 hrs. Inspected coffee nursery. Along flat for 2½ hours. Climbed to KWAIOA Rest House (1600') arriving 1130 hrs. Census and medical inspection.

Days Walk: 14 miles.

Thursday, 22nd November, 1956:

Inspected village. Day spent resting and sorting gear for tomorrow's trip.

Friday, 23rd November, 1956:

Departed 0530 hrs. with 2 police and 8 carriers. Six hours on bush track to DIDIA in Baniara Sub District inspecting hamlets of LOMDU and KUNIKUNIRA en route.

Days Walk: 15 miles.

Saturday, 24th November, 1956:

Returned to KWAIOA by same route over the main range, taking 5½ hours.

Days Walk: 15 miles.

Sunday, 25th November, 1956:

Stand down.

Monday, 26th November, 1956:

Departed 0615 hrs. for SUAIBINA on coast, arriving 1100 hrs. Census check and health inspection. Despatched runner to GADAISU Pltn. for mail.

Days Walk: 16 miles.

Tuesday, 27th November, 1956:

90 minutes walk along beach to MARIAWATTE Plantation. Met by Mr. J. Stutz. Carried out Native Labour Inspection. Walked 35 minutes to rubber plantation and factory. Returned SUAIBINA P.M. Court for Native Matters.

Days Walk: 15 miles.

Wednesday, 28th November, 1956:

Departed 0700 hrs. Crossed NIGONIGO and WANIGELA Rivers by canoe ferry and arrived LAIMODA Rest House. Census check and medical examination. To GADAISU Pltn. and return in evening. Received report of trouble at MAMAJ Plantation by radio.

Days Walk: 9 miles.

Thursday, 29th November, 1956:

Departed 0530 hrs. Arrived GADAI SU 0700 hrs. 3½ hours along beach to BAIBARA Pltn. Boarded M.V. YELANGILI. One hour to Port Glasgow. Met by MAMAI manager Mr. A.V. CHALDER. One hour by truck to Pltn, arriving 1730 hrs.

Days Travel: 32½ miles.

Friday, 30th November, 1956:

Investigated assault on Pltn. Assistant D. WALL in rubber factory. Arrested four MUSA natives. P.M. to Port Glasgow by truck. Slept at ONIONI village.

Days Travel: 7 miles.

Saturday, 1st December, 1956:

Per M.V. DOMA to GADAI SU. Checked GADAI SU census. Inspected village in afternoon. Night at Pltn.

Days Travel: 28 miles.

Sunday, 2nd December, 1956:

In morning despatched prisoners and patients on M.V. MANAGUNA to SAMARAI. Rest of day on clerical work. Night at Pltn.

Monday, 3rd December, 1956:

Conducted Native Labour Inspection on GADAI SU Pltn. Shown over estate by manager Mr. J. STUNTZ. Native complaints heard in village during afternoon. Night in Rest House.

Tuesday, 4th December, 1956:

By canoe and tractor 3½ hours to BAIBARA Pltn. Checked OIRADA census. Investigated native assault case. Slept night at manager's residence.

Days Travel: 12½ miles.

Wednesday, 5th December, 1956:

Conducted Native Labour Inspection on BAIBARA Pltn. Shown over estate by acting manager Mr. R. STRANGE. P.M. survey of trading site adjoining plantation for Mr. J. GRIEVES. Court for Native Matters. Night at Pltn.

Days Walk: 5 miles.

Thursday, 6th December, 1956:

Court for Native Matters early morning. ½ hour by tractor and trailer to OIBADA River. 2 hours on foot along new Port Glasgow road to ILAI Rest House. Census and medical check in afternoon.

Days Travel: 9 miles.

Friday, 7th December, 1956:

Inspected ILAI village in morning. P.M.  
45 minute walk to MAMAI Plantation. Gear sent to  
TANORADA. Night at Plantation.

Days Walk: 3 miles.

Saturday, 8th December, 1956:

Conducted Native Labour Inspection on  
MAMAI Pltn. Shown over estate by manager. Night at  
plantation.

Sunday, 9th December, 1956:

Driven to TANORADA in truck by manager.  
Rest of day spent relaxing.

Days Travel: 3½ miles.

Monday, 10th December, 1956:

Census check and medical inspection of  
TANOBADA group. Inspected villages. One hours walk to  
MAMAI. Supervised issue of equipment shortages to labour.  
By truck to ONIONI Rest House. Inspected new MAMAI-  
MILLPORT Harbour road. Census check and medical inspection  
of ONIONI group. Inspected SEASEA Village and Co-op.  
store on southern shore of Port Glasgow.

Days Travel: 16½ miles.

Tuesday, 11th December, 1956:

1½ hours canoe-road-canoe to SABILIBO in  
Millport Harbour. En route examined small block of land  
at foot of truck road required by MAMAI as store site.  
Talked to owners. Checked SABILIBO census. Inspected  
MAIVA village.

Days Travel: 6 miles.

Wednesday, 12th December, 1956:

Departed 0845 hrs. by canoe. Inspected  
FEDIRI village en route to EUNORO Island. Continued to  
BOREBO Rest House in MAYRI Bay. Completed census.  
Routine administration.

Days Travel: 13 miles.

Thursday, 13th December, 1956:

Inspected villages of UNEVI, DAGOBO and  
BOREBO. Inspected Medical Aid Post. Visited by Mr.  
W. BACHE of L.M.S. KULELE.

Days Walk: 4 miles.

Friday, 14th December, 1956:

2 hours by canoe to DELEBAI in Amazon Bay,  
ABAU Sub District. Visited by Mr. A. GRAHAM of Co-op.  
Section. Crossed to NOGUBO Pltn. Spent night.

Days Travel: 11 miles.

Saturday, 15th December, 1956:

Left MOGUBO 0800 hrs. by canoe to DELEBAI. Packed gear and walked over range to MODAULO Rest House in 2½ hours, inspecting UDAMA hamlet en route. Census and medical check. Light rain.

Days travel: 13 miles.

Sunday, 16th December, 1956:

Stand down. Raining.

Monday, 17th December 1956:

3 hour walk to GABURU Rest House. Revised census. Medical inspection. Native complaints. Raining.

Days Walk: 10½ miles.

Tuesday, 18th December, 1956:

4½ hours walk to DEIGAM (2000'). Census and medical check interrupted by heavy rain. Inspected village. V.C's from DERIA and DOVETA (ABAU), KERIA (BANARA) and NORA (SAMAZAI) reported.

Days Walk: 13½ miles.

Wednesday, 19th December, 1956:

Completed census. Inspected pilot coffee plot and nursery. Repacked gear for NORA trip. Talked to villagers in evening.

Days Walk: 2 miles.

Thursday, 20th December, 1956:

5½ hour walk over range and down KUTU R. to NORA. Census revision and medical check. Inspected pilot coffee plot. Talk with village officials.

Days Walk: 14½ miles.

Friday, 21st December, 1956:

6½ hour walk over range in heavy rain on bush track to KERIA in Baniara Sub District, arriving 1515 hours.

Days Walk: 16 miles.

Saturday, 22nd December, 1956:

Inspected KERIA Village. Walked to DIGAT over the range in 2 hours, passing through hamlet of WEURA. Compiled initial census for DIGAT, NEPESI and PARAM. Interrupted by rain.

Days Walk: 6 miles.

Sunday, 23rd December, 1956:

Stand down. Purchased pig and quantity of food for Xmas feast for villagers and patrol personnel. Planted hoop pines around new Rest House. Extremely cold and raining.

Monday, 24th December, 1956:

1½ hour walk over greasy track to NEPESI Rest House. Talked to V.C's of GWIRORO, GWALDEDE and GWAGUT. Raining steadily. Days Walk: 5 miles.

Tuesday, 25th December, 1956:

Stand down. Cold and wet.

Wednesday, 26th December, 1956.

3 hour walk to GAUA passing through TUA and GWIRORO. Heavy rain.

Days Walk: 8 miles.

Thursday, 27th December, 1956.

4½ hours to KADAPATA, passing through KANATURU. Heavy rain.

Days Walk: 13 miles.

Friday, 28th December, 1956.

4½ hours to KOLABAGIRA passing through GAIWONAKI. Changed carriers. Raining.

Days Walk: 12½ miles.

Saturday, 29th December, 1956:

40 mins. to GIWA in rain. Called on Mr. D. GLOVER. 70 minutes by launch to BANIARA, arriving 1315 hrs.

Days Travel: 7½ miles.

END OF PATROL DIARY



PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956-57

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol, conducted by Mr. Q.P. Anthony Patrol Officer, covered a period of 73 days and was accompanied throughout by Mr. J.C. Corrigan, Cadet Patrol Officer, this being his first patrol.

Departure was made from Samarai, and the route taken was along the south coast through the SUAU and MAILU Census Divisions, including several short inland trips, to the border of the Central District. The route then led through the DIMUGA Census Division of the Samarai Sub-District, over the main ranges, through the DAGA Census Division of the Baniara Sub-District, finally terminating at Baniara Government Station on the north coast.

As the writer is stationed at Baniara, it was decided that the patrol should terminate there to save unnecessary back-tracking along the south coast to Samarai.

During the coastal section of the patrol, light rain fell on only three days, but immediately after striking inland from MOGUBO Plantation the wet season broke with a vengeance, and each day saw the patrol personnel drenched in torrential downpours which are a feature of these mountain areas in the wet season. Walking was consequently difficult on the muddy, slippery tracks.

It will be noted from the accompanying sketch map that the patrol crossed into the Baniara Sub-District from KWAIOA to DIDIA. The reasons for this trip were:

- (i) To inspect the hamlet of KUNIKUNIRA which had not been visited since the war.
- (ii) To search for possible census-evaders or "border-hoppers" who may have been living in garden areas in the ranges.
- (iii) To inspect the abandoned mining camp of one Mr. Brookes on the headwaters of the WAMIRA River.
- (iv) To examine the track from KWAIOA to DIDIA which has not been used by an officer of this Department since before the war.

The patrol covered a total distance of 585 miles on foot, by boat, canoe, cutter, tractor and truck, and it is thought that this was the first time a Native Affairs patrol has crossed the island from MOGUBO to BANIARA since 1914.

During the course of the patrol, Native Labour Inspections were carried out on five plantations on the South Coast. In addition, an investigation was made into an assault on a European plantation assistant at Mamai Plantation by four MUSA natives. Both subjects have been dealt with in separate correspondence.

The last patrol into the south coast area was carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Greaney in August, September and October, 1955, during the course of which he established a temporary Patrol Post on BONABONA Island at the mouth of Mullins Harbour. For various reasons this site has since been considered unsuitable, so an investigation was made of a site near KONIMAIAVA village in Mullins Harbour. This site is eminently suitable for the construction of a Patrol Post should funds ever be provided for this purpose. (see map and special report).

I might mention here that the system of patrolling the large south coast area from Samarai is both unwieldy and impracticable and necessitates a trip of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 months with much retracing of steps, to say nothing of the problems of transporting stores, prisoners and hospital patients. Of recent months in Samarai, this department has had much difficulty with water transport, with the result that special trips to the Orangerie Bay plantation area for the purposes of native labour inspections, police investigations, court cases, plantation riots, medical surveys etc. have been delayed for much longer than they should be, and for this reason alone it would seem desirable to have a Government Officer permanently stationed in the area. From the Native Affairs point of view it is practically impossible to patrol the South Coast more than once every 12 or 18 months, with only one patrol officer in Samarai. Several plantation managers spoke to me of the desirability from their point of view of having a Government post nearby. KONIMAIAVA Patrol Post could comfortably handle the stretch of coast from the ABAU Border to SUAU I.

#### CENSUS:

A total of 6,004 people was censused. This represents an overall increase of 84 on last years figures. However, 127 new names were recorded, i.e. people who had never before attended census. The majority of these were from the mountains at the head of the LAIMODO and LAGATINA Rivers behind Orangerie Bay.

In actual fact, during the period of 13 months since the last census there was a natural increase of 29 (.48%) and a migratory increase of 55 (.92%). The total increase, including natural and migratory increase and the addition of new names, amounted to 1.42%. It is a fact that the SUAU people are slowly dying out, a situation brought about almost certainly by the absence of a large number of men from the villages. Most of these men are working in the main centres in such semi-skilled occupations as domestic service, truck-driving and switchboard operation.

The birthrate for the year was 31 per thousand, which is very good, but the deathrate figure of 28 per thousand almost counterbalances it.

A total of 40 children under the age of 13 years died during the period, a figure which compares favourably with other areas in Eastern Papua. There

was almost certainly a small number of stillbirths and infant deaths not recorded, due to the fact that the village people had either forgotten or concealed them. This is more the case in the backward mountain areas where the death of a small baby does not occasion a great deal of grief or even interest.

The time seems opportune to pass criticism on the several anomalies which exist in the present "Village Population Register" form. The outstanding faults are:

- 1) The Age Groups in the "Deaths" columns do not correspond with the age groups on the P.H.D. patrol report form, with the result that a Medical Assistant finds it virtually impossible to obtain his statistics from the census figures without a great deal of extra work.
- 2) "Absent from Village at work" columns. On the present form, if a man away at work has his wife and children with him they must be shown as either present in the village or in the "At Work" columns. In both cases the figures would be false as the man's family are neither present in the village nor are they working. The percentage of males absent at work is therefore incorrect in most cases.
- 3) "Labour Potential, Males, 16-45" does not represent the number of able-bodied males as there are many men of over 45 years away at work. It would be far better to replace this column with one showing the number of men over 16 capable of physical labour, i.e. excluding cripples, lunatics, village officials, students in the village etc.
- 4) The two groups "10-16" and "16-45" overlap. The correct numbering should be either 10-16 and 17-45, or 10-15 and 16-45.
- 5) Some of the columns appear unnecessary. It would be sufficient to have one column for men away at work. If a man was working inside the District he might just as well be at the other end of the Territory as he would be taking no part in his village life or activity. On the other hand, if he was working close to his village, on a plantation for instance, and returning home every evening, he should not be shown as "Absent from Village".
- 6) The "Deaths" age groups 5-8 and 9-13 could well be combined as there are rarely any deaths in the 9-13 group.
- 7) The reasons for the existence of the 10-16 Labour Potential groups, especially the female, seem obscure, as does the "Females of Child-Bearing Age" column. It is

7). certainly beyond the ability of a patrol  
(cont) officer to determine at what age native women in various parts of the Territory are capable of bearing children. Surely medical patrols would be in a better position to determine a figure of this nature.

Finally, the census was interrupted by rain on only three occasions, and attendances were good. It was not found necessary to prosecute anyone for non-attendance, although it is believed there are still numbers of people living in the bush behind Orangerie Bay who have not been censused. (See "NATIVE AFFAIRS").

These people are remarkably unintelligent when it comes to conducting a census check and seem to have little idea of what is going on, with the result that one's patience is tried to the utmost.

I might mention that the Village Constables in this area need at least a week's warning of a patrol's arrival as many people live in the bush in garden houses and it takes some time for the V.C. to round them all up.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The patrol covered a large area of country, and passed through a diversity of native groups, varying from the sophisticated coastal SUAU villages to the backward DIMUGA and DAGA mountain tribes. Consequently, the native situation varies considerably from one group to another and it would be difficult to make a general statement regarding the overall situation, except to say that it is as good as may be expected. From the administrative viewpoint the area is one of the most neglected in eastern Papua, being patrolled only once every 12 or 18 months. As mentioned earlier in this report it would be of great advantage to have a patrol post established on Mullins Harbour to control the Western half of the Sub-District. It is approximately 120 miles by sea from Samarai to the Central District border and with the present unreliable water transport situation in the Milne Bay District, the furthest points of the South Coast are rendered almost inaccessible.

Most matters on the "Attention on Patrol" file were finalised, however two or three matters were left in abeyance as the natives required were absent from their villages.

Matters worthy of report under the heading "NATIVE AFFAIRS" are:

#### Boatbuilding

This highly commendable village industry is flourishing on the SUAU coast and some very fine types of small craft are being produced. Some of these boats - dinghies, cutters, whaleboats and launches are sold to natives in other areas and some are retained by the builders for their own use, generally for the transport of copra and stores to and from Samarai. Every encouragement should be given to extend this industry to other parts of the coast.

The craftsmen learnt their trade at KWATO and FYFE BY Mission stations, both of which establishments are to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which the natives have been trained.

#### Land Complaint

Whilst at SUAU I. I was approached by BENOMA, the L.M.S. Mission pastor with the following complaint.

Some years ago the Administration purchased from him a block of land on SUAU known as OI DINA, stating that they wanted to lease it to a European as a trading site. The land is now vacant and BENOMA wishes to buy it back from the Administration, his reason being that his family is growing larger and there is a shortage of good garden land on the island. He was informed that the Samarai land files would be examined and his case presented to the District Commissioner.

#### Trade Stores

Along the coast from SAMARAI to Mullins Harbour there are numerous small trade stores owned and operated by natives. All of these were inspected and advice given where possible. In some instances the licence to trade had expired and the holder was instructed to report immediately to Samarai to have it renewed. Most of these stores are only token affairs doing very little business, but they have the advantage of giving the operators an interest in life and also serve as a foundation for later and bigger business ventures, possibly in conjunction with the co-operative movement. An exception is the string of stores run by a half-caste named AUBREY AH CHEE of SUAU. This man is making quite a good living from trading and copra buying and owns in addition two small launches and a well-constructed European material house on the mainland opposite SUAU I.

#### Co-Operatives

There are several Co-operative Society stores in the Samarai Sub-District which are controlled from ABAU. These are located at TABOINA, GADAISU, ORI, GEAGEA, SABILIBO and BOREBO and belong to the LOPOM Native Association. They are supplied regularly by the Co-operative vessel "MAGI". A cursory examination was made of the books and all appeared to be in order.

#### Special Arms Permit

A total of twenty Special Arms Permits were sighted and where possible the guns were examined for defects. The usual swarms of applicants presented themselves for Permits and in accordance with policy were refused. I fail to see the reason for imposing a ban on the issue of new permits. Even if all the game was shot out,

the people would be no worse off than they are now, when they have no means of obtaining fresh meat. Surely the protein deficiency in the native diet is bad enough now without blocking their only means of increasing it. A ratio of one gun to every 50 people would seem a fairer and more logical distribution.

#### Pigs

A matter which causes much heartburning and litigation amongst the coastal people is the subject of domestic pigs invading and destroying native gardens. In some cases a whole family is reduced to a state of semi-starvation because a herd of village pigs has broken into a garden and eaten or dug up a crop. I was once reprimanded by Headquarters for advocating the fencing of pigs away from the village and garden areas, the reason being that pigs are good scavengers and keep the village clean. However, I again advised the villagers to fence their pigs and instructed them in the law regarding trespassing of animals, as it is much more important for the people to maintain large well-stocked gardens, than to worry about a few pigs which are so rarely eaten that they have no appreciable effect on the diet.

#### Complaints

Whilst at SAGAHO the native pastor and the village people complained about the behaviour of the labourers working on SAGAHO Plantation (a subsidiary of ISUISU Plantation). They stated that these labourers, who are from the mountain areas of the Baniara and Apau Sub-Districts had been molesting their women, that numerous fowls and pigs had disappeared and that generally the natives were behaving like hooligans. As a result, one native was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour, and the remainder were lined up and had the "Riot Act" read to them. Unfortunately, the V.C. stated that most of the women would not lay charges as they were frightened of reprisals. The manager of ISUISU was informed that a serious view was taken of these disturbances and was advised to keep a better check on his labour.

The system whereby labour is employed on ISUISU and SAGAHO plantations would appear to be a breach of The Transactions with Natives Ordinance 1893-1952, Section 3. Copra is made by a number of natives, mostly foreign, who sell it to the manager. They receive no wages, rations or equipment, do not work set hours and are free to come and go as they please. Most of them live in native material houses which they built on the plantations. The amount of money they earn depends on the amount of copra they make. This matter will also be discussed with the District Commissioner.

As mentioned previously, the patrol recorded the names of 127 people who had never before been censused. Some sixty of these were found in the mountain country behind Orangerie Bay and were ferretted out by native police who had been sent into the area for that purpose. The group which was eventually brought to the LAIMODO Rest House consisted of dirty, wild-eyed men, women and children, some of whom were suffering from very bad

tropical ulcers. Most of the younger children had never seen a European or been down to the coast, and very few of the men spoke any Motu at all. The coastal V.C's appeared to know little of these people or of the country they inhabit. I am of the opinion that there is still a considerable number of people living in isolation in the mountains of the main range, in an area straddling the BANIARA-SAMARAI border and extending from NORA in the west to KWAIOA in the east. I suggest that a patrol be sent in from GADALISU for about one month with sufficient police to collect these bush dwellers into a more or less centralised group. Possibly a Rest House and Police Barracks could be constructed in a suitable location some 3 or 4 hours walk inland. Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Corrigan should be quite capable of carrying out this task and I believe is keen to do so. There is also believed to be a number of more civilized natives who make a practice of moving backwards and forwards across the BANIARA-SAMARAI border to avoid patrols. These natives are very hard to come up with as the V.C's invariably deny all knowledge of them to save themselves the unenviable task of several days walk through the bush to round them up for census. It is recommended that should a special patrol be sent into this area it be allowed to cross onto the northern fall of the range to attempt to apprehend these census evaders.

In the writer's opinion, no further progress can be made in the SUAUA and MAILU groups by continuing with the present type of patrolling. These people have made no progress at all since the war, apart from the introduction of Co-operatives in the western section of the Sub-District, and even these, so the Abau Co-operative Officer informed me, are not an outstanding success. Living standards, although fair, have not improved, neither has the diet, and I doubt whether life expectancy figure has increased at all. Financially, the people are a little better off because of the higher prices for copra, but they have no use to which they can put their money. A patrol officer's duty consists almost solely of census revision and the maintenance of law and order, settling of minor disputes, etcetera. The limit of usefulness of this type of patrolling has now been reached and it would appear that the time has come for the next stage of development of these people be considered. Perhaps a series of small economic projects in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture could be carried out in order to give the people the incentive to progress, an incentive which at present is sadly lacking.

The Department of Education is coming a bad last in this area, and the L.M.S. education setup is totally inadequate. I did not see one school worthy of the name, and even at FYFE BAY, the head station, no provision is made for teaching children, the only training being for native teachers.

Perhaps the main obstacle preventing the social, economic and political advancement of these people is the lack of an incentive to progress. If a people remain unmoved by an urge to progress because the challenge of their environment and contacts with the rest of the world is inadequate, they may, equally, fail because the challenge, when

it comes, is more than they can respond to successfully.

The picture is a gloomy one, but the time for complacency is finished, and the question now is whether we are going to let the SUAU, who are typical of so much of Papua, continue in their present state for another fifty years, or whether we are going to do something about it. As everyone knows, the SUAU are slowly dying out, and in fifty years it might be too late.

#### VILLAGES & HOUSING

The overall natural decrease in population can be directly attributed to two facts. Firstly, the large numbers of able-bodied males and potential fathers away from the villages at work. Secondly, the method of scattered hamlet dwelling, which I have attacked in previous patrol reports. However, the latter fact is the case only in the area from ILOILO along the coast to Mullins Harbour. There are many arguments in favour of large villages as opposed to hamlets, the main ones being that the larger unit binds the people together politically, gives them a sense of cohesion, facilitates the implementation of communal enterprises both social and economic, and fosters numerous cultural and group activities. I venture to say that this system of fragmented societies will prove a stumbling-block in the years to come when serious attempts at political unification are made.

The villages from Mullins Harbour to the border, and the inland villages, are much larger, and the number of subsidiary hamlets is correspondingly fewer. The houses in the coastal villages are not particularly well made, although there are abundant supplies of sago and other building materials. The mountain villages are very crudely constructed and indeed it is sometimes difficult to tell a new house from an old one. The improvement of housing standards was emphasised and it was found necessary in most instances to order the demolition of old houses and the construction of new ones.

Whenever time permitted, hamlets consisting of three or more houses were visited and inspected. It seems desirable for legislation to be introduced to prevent people from living in bush houses and two-house hamlets, which at present is permissible, disregarding the stultifying "Forbidden Settlement" regulation in the Native Regulations Ordinance.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS

There is little to report under this section. 35 Samarai Village Constables and 11 Baniara Constables were seen by the patrol. In addition, several V.C's from the GEHUA and ABAU Sub-Districts reported to the patrol at various times. None have



died since the last patrol, although the SABILIBO official is at present serving a prison sentence in Samarai. Their respective abilities range from poor to good, although the average standard does not vary much from year to year.

Most V.C.'s were given their annual pay although the patrol cash advance ran out before the completion of the trip owing to a large unforeseen N.M.T.A. payment. The practice of paying V.C.'s on patrol and issuing them with equipment replacements is a bad one as it means that they never come near their Sub-District Headquarters to report on conditions in their area and the A.D.O. or P.O. has less chance therefore of assessing each individual official's capabilities. I also think it would be a good idea if, when a new V.C. is appointed, he be allowed to spend a period of two months with the local R.P. & N.G.C. detachment learning the rudiments of drill, simple law and Administration policy in general.

Samarai is so far from the more distant parts of the Sub-District that a number of V.C.'s have never been in since they were appointed. Consequently many minor complaints which should be reported are concealed or forgotten.

One hundred and twenty-seven village councillors greeted the patrol in the various villages. They are noteworthy for both their inability to salute and the alacrity with which they line up for their present of a stick of tobacco. They have no idea of their duties and for many years have regarded themselves as "Assistant Village Constables". No amount of talking will convince them or the people otherwise. The system, at least in this end of Papua, is a failure.

The small "Village Constable's Register" seen both before and after the war is apparently out of print. This is a great pity as it was a very handy little book which could be carried by the V.C. at all times. As it is, the V.C. now has to carry the larger Village Register which as a result of too much handling, rapidly falls into disrepair or becomes unreadable if carried about in the rain.

#### FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Little can be added to what has already been written on this subject. Crops and foods planted in the South Coast area have been described fully and accounts may be found in previous reports.

Some of the pilot coffee plots planted during 1955 have started bearing, much to the joy of the various Village Agricultural committees. This would appear to prove the suitability of the respective soils for coffee growing and I presume no time will be lost in encouraging the people to plant large areas of coffee, provided of course that coffee is intended to be a commercial crop and not merely for home consumption. I made several

enquiries from the Native Affairs angle regarding kinship systems, land ownership, etc., and by far the best method will be for each clan to plant a large communal area with coffee on their own land and tend it as a group, rather than for each man to plant a small plot. Not only will this foster a community spirit, but will make it easier to wash, dry and bag the beans by the combined efforts of all the members of the clan, including the women and children. Interest is still very high in coffee-growing in all areas and it would be a good idea to get as much coffee planted as possible in areas which have already proved suitable, before interest starts to wane, as it undoubtedly will. However, normal subsistence gardens should not be neglected in favour of coffee.

Most of the plantations on Orangerie Bay have herds of cattle which they use both for milking and killing. In addition there are large herds of wild cattle, estimated at 2,000 head, in the bush behind BAIBARA and GADAIKU Plantations. The BAIBARA manager told me it is the intention of D.A.C.F. to eventually fence all these cattle into the plantation, in addition to the 600 head already fenced. Also on BAIBARA is a herd of large Berkshire pigs, imported for experimental purposes, and a number of horses.

I feel I must comment here on the cruelty shown by both the manager and various Highland stock boys towards the livestock. Several animals were noticed with large, untreated sores, considerably aggravated by blowflies. The horses in particular, are frequently beaten with large pieces of wood after being forced into a crush constructed of sharp-edged and splintered bush timber. One horse, after being beaten, reared in the crush and tore a piece of skin and flesh off its forehead against the headrail.

BAIBARA Government Plantation is probably the most inefficiently run plantation I have seen. Machinery worth thousands of pounds is rusting away, sometimes in the open. A bulldozer, which must have cost the Administration the best part of £3,000, has been lying out in the weather for some months on the new Port Glasgow road. Only one of the numerous plantation vehicles was in running order during my visit, and a new lighting plant, which the manager informed me had never been used, was also rusting away, because no electrician was available to install it.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

As was the case on my last patrol, no Native Medical Orderly was made available by the Samarai Native Hospital. However, I was told that I could take an Aid Post Orderly from SUAU or NAWABU Aid Posts & keep him with the patrol as far as Baniara. Samarai Hospital was unable to supply a medical box

D.A.C.F.

P.H.D.

for some reason. SUAU and NAWABU Aid Posts are less than two hours apart, and serve a total population of approximately 2,000 people. Because of their proximity to one another, one Aid Post is virtually wasted and it would have been much more sensible to put one of them in an area which has no access to medical facilities.

SUAU Aid Post, conducted by A.P.O. GOODLAND, was inspected and found to have practically no drugs at all, apart from the perennial cough mixture and aspro. The orderly was told to report immediately to Samarai to replenish his stocks.

NAWABU Aid Post was in much the same condition, and A.P.O. AUNINIRO was told to accompany the patrol, even though he had no drugs to treat any complaints except perhaps a headache. Consequently, it was possible only to line and examine each and send any patients to one or other of the mission stations or plantations for treatment. VILLAGE

Fortunately, the manager of BAIBARA was able to supply us with a complete medical kit from his well-stocked hospital and this was used for the remainder of the patrol.

The medical orderly previously stationed at BAIBARA has been withdrawn, presumably due to staff shortage, and the manager now personally attends to all the medical work amongst the 200 odd workers on the estate. It is most essential to have an orderly on this large plantation as the manager is fully occupied with other aspects of running the plantation. In addition, all the local village natives attend the BAIBARA hospital for medical treatment.

The third and last Aid Post on the South Coast was inspected at BOREBO in MAYRI Bay. This Post was recently taken over by A.P.O. TERENCE who brought with him a good supply of drugs from Samarai. The buildings here are in need of repair and the village people were asked to assist in this regard.

Should additional staff become available it is suggested that an Aid Post be opened at DEIGAM in the DIMUGA area. A population of about one thousand would benefit from its establishment.

The general health of the coastal people is good. The SUAU and MAILU are clean-living and fairly well nourished and many years of mission contact have taught them to wash regularly with the result that skin diseases like tinea are practically non-existent.

The DIMUGA and DAGA mountain people however are dirty and not particularly healthy. The incidence of tinea, scabies and impetigo is higher than it should be, and they would benefit by more attention from the Department of Public Health. Some parts of the South Coast, notably the KWAIOA area, have no record of a medical patrol since the war, and most other areas have been visited only two or three times since the war by a Medical Assistant. A population of over six thousand people deserves more attention than this.

Sister Martin of the L.M.S. mission conducts an efficient hospital at FYFE BAY, specialising in infant and maternal welfare. A very high percentage of all SUAU babies are now born in the FYFE BAY hospital, an indication of the peoples' confidence in Sister Martin.

Two payments for multiple births, totalling £10.7.- were made, on the authority of the Director of Public Health. The birth of twins to female MAIAU-MORU of SABILIBO was recorded and application will be made for financial assistance at the rate of three shillings a week for this woman.

Should any more people be discovered in the Orangerie Bay hinterland, it would be advisable for a medical check to be carried out on them. There is sure to be a crop of bad tropical ulcers and other complaints requiring treatment.

Finally, I should like to commend A.P.O. AUNINIRO for the willing and efficient manner in which he carried out his duties. Orderlies of his type should be given a lot more encouragement than they receive.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES

Roads were mostly of the bridle-path variety, except for short stretches of vehicular road on the various plantations.

Government tracks for the most part were well cut and provided relatively easy walking. It is possible to travel by canoe or whaleboat along many parts of the coast, provided the weather is suitable, although a Government track is maintained along the entire coast.

The longest stretch of vehicular road in use is the 7-mile road from Port Glasgow to MAMAI Plantation. It was built and is maintained by the plantation, but is in very poor condition and it takes over an hour for the trip by truck. At the time of the patrol's visit work was in progress on a two mile diversion road to Millport Harbour which in future will be used as the port for MAMAI, as Port Glasgow is silting up.

Work on the BAIBARA-PORT GLASGOW road has come to a standstill with about three miles left to complete. The section already completed will be ready for trafficas soch as bridges are put over the many creeks and gullies. It seems incongruous that MAMAI is discarding Port Glasgow as a harbour because of its unsuitability, yet the Administration is busy building a road to it to use it for that purpose.

There are many parts of the South Coast suitable for the construction of roads, probably in the distant future. The Milne Bay-Sugarai road could be extended without much difficulty to Mullins Harbour and eventually to KONIMAIAVA, the proposed patrol post site. For the greater part of the distance, building the road would only involve clearing the bush and digging drains.

Bridges are non-existent, apart from the odd log thrown across a creek. Several Administration ferrymen are stationed at strategic points along the coast, i.e. at river mouths and the entrance to Mullins Harbour. It would be a good idea to issue these ferrymen with uniforms, possibly the Department of Customs and Marine boats' crew uniform, as is the practice in other areas.

With regard to the maintenance of Government tracks by the village people, I think it is up to the Administration to provide shovels and picks for this purpose. For the people to provide their own tools would represent a considerable outlay of money which many of them cannot afford. If the Government Stores, Samarai, is well-stocked with shovels, an attempt will be made to distribute some to villages in the mountains, where road making is of prime importance.

#### EDUCATION

There is little to report on the subject of education, as, to all intents and purposes, there isn't any. The L.M.S. at FYFE BAY conducts a teachers' training school, but the education of the children is entirely in the hands of one NIUE Island pastor at DAHUNI and several Papuan so-called teachers at various other villages. Schooling is given in the teachers house on an average of three days a week, and rarely do more than a dozen children attend at once. A thin sprinkling of SUAU children attend the KWATO school and the Administration school at ROGEA, both of which are very excellent institutions, but the rest have practically no educational facilities at all.

*Education*

The Department of Education has here an opportunity to make its mark on the South Coast without becoming involved in any misunderstanding with the mission. I spoke to Mr. W. BACHE, the L.M.S. missionary at ILUNA in the ABAU Sub-District and he is very keen for an Administration school to be established nearby at BOREBO which is just inside the Samarai boundary. This would be a logical place as there is a large population, there is easy access to the DIMUGA mountain group, and there is already a Medical Aid Post operating there. Mr. BACHE states that he has more school children than he can handle, so the establishment of the school would not be opposed by the mission.

Another suitable site for a Government school is KONIMAIAVA, provided the proposed patrol post ever comes into being.

In the BOREBO area there are approximately 110 children of school age, whilst in the KONIMAIAVA area there are approximately 90. The people, I am sure, would welcome a Government school in both villages and would co-operate fully with the erection of buildings, etc.

### MISSIONS

The London Missionary Society is the predominating body and has almost exclusive control in the area. KWATO Extension has a small school at BOROAI and the Anglican Mission has a church and school at KWAIOA staffed by an itinerant Papuan teacher who alternates between KWAIOA and DIDIA in the BANIAKA Sub-District.

The L.M.S. has erected some fine churches, notably at MODEWA and SUAU. The head station at FYFE BAY is being rebuilt at a cost of 240,000 and the housing there, single and married quarters, classrooms, hospital, etc., is outstanding.

The patrol was greeted at all mission centres with courtesy and politeness by the teachers and pastors, and friendly relations were maintained at all times.

### LAW & JUSTICE

The area is generally quiet and law-abiding, and it was only found necessary to hold Courts for Native Matters on a few occasions for petty offences such as census evasion, neglecting to maintain roads, refusing to carry etc.

Whilst at GADAISU a request for assistance was received by radio from MAMAI Plantation. The patrol proceeded there the next day and found that one of the European assistants, Mr. D. WALL had been assaulted and badly injured. A number of natives were interrogated and as a result, four MUSA natives were arrested and sent to SAMARAI under police escort. An aircraft was chartered to BAIBARA and Mr. Wall was immediately flown to Port Moresby for hospitalisation.

Where transport was available, prisoners were sent back to SAMARAI, but it was found necessary to bring several prisoners through to BANIAKA where their sentences will be served.

### REST HOUSES

These were utilised in most villages. Their condition as usual varied from shocking to good. The inland Rest Houses generally were small and badly constructed but served the purpose.

### CARRIERS

Because of the extended nature of this two-man patrol, an average of 50 carriers was required at the commencement of the trip. Some stores were sent ahead to FYFE BAY and BAIBARA and the number of carriers was eventually reduced to 35. Even with

this number, there was a shortage in some villages and some men were required to carry for two days. It is necessary to pack lighter loads in the mountains because of the hard going and this increases the number of carriers.

It is possible on the coast in fine weather to send the cargo ahead by canoe or whaleboat.

Carriers and paddlers were paid for their services with trade tobacco. In the mountains salt is sometimes preferred and is a valuable item of trade.

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*Q. Anthony*

(Q.P. ANTHONY)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT

Reg. No. 7239 Const. ERO

An outstanding type of policeman from the Gulf District. Intelligent and has plenty of drive and is strongly recommended for promotion to N.C.O. rank. Performed very creditably on this patrol.

Reg. No. 9563 Const. MEAMO

From the KEREMA Sub-District. A fine physical type with very smart bearing, but unless handled firmly, may develop into a troublemaker. Not particularly trustworthy.

Reg. No. 9590 Const. WAMENANA

Fresh from the training depot and is very young and inexperienced. However is a willing worker, cheerful, and should develop into a first-class all-round policeman.

*Q. Anthony*

(Q.P. ANTHONY)  
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.



APPENDIX "B"

The following is a list of all villages in the South Coast area which have more than 33.3% of all able-bodied males absent from the village at work:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Percentage Absent</u>
DEIGAM	50.00%
ISUISU	49.25%
SEASEA	49.06%
SABILIBO	47.17%
AUNIERI	45.94%
SAGAHO	43.06%
NORA	42.86%
ILAI	42.31%
ONTONI	41.02%
DAHUNI	38.00%
ISUDAU	37.93%
ALOALO	37.70%
NAUABU	36.66%
OIAMAMANIA	36.16%
SUAU	35.93%
GABURU	33.33%

## APPENDIX "C"

### INSPECTION OF PROPOSED PATROL POST SITE - KONEMAIAVA

On 16th November, 1956, an inspection was made of a site near KONEMAIAVA village on the southern arm of the entrance to Mullins Harbour with a view to the establishment of a Patrol Post. The following facts were noted:-

#### Geographical Situation

The situation of the site gives easy access to the Suta and Mailu groups of people, and is between 3 and 12 miles distant from Mariawatte, Gadaisa, Baibara and Mamai Plantations. Frequent Native Labour Inspections can thus be made and in addition there will be an officer handy for the numerous labour disturbances which seem to occur on these plantations. The Soma and Bai linguistic groups consisting of the inland villages of Leileiafa, Boroi and Kwaioa are also easily accessible from KONEMAIAVA.

#### Land Ownership

The land in question is owned by one PURITARA, who is the L.M.S. Mission teacher at KAUKAU in KAUKAU Bay. It is suggested that the land be leased from this man rather than purchased outright. PURITARA was absent at the time of the patrol but the local people seem to think that he will be willing to lease the land. A total of approximately 10 acres would be involved.

#### Topographical Description

A small promontory approx. 80 feet high juts into Mullins Harbour. This promontory, which is about 400 yards across is in the form of a ridge with a small knoll on the seaward or northern end. The ridge falls away on both sides to small flat areas by the seashore. These areas would be suitable for native quarters and other buildings.

#### Vegetation

Vegetative cover varies from light scrub and regrowth on the seaward end to dense rain forest on the inland end. Little difficulty would be experienced in clearing this. There are no areas of swamp.

#### Anchorage

There is a deep water all-season anchorage close inshore on the western side of the point. This anchorage which is sheltered in all weathers is occasionally used by vessels the size of the M.V. MUNIARA.

#### Water Supply

There is a small freshwater creek on the

#### Water Supply (cont.)

western side of the ridge. However, this creek dries up during prolonged dry spells. On these occasions water is drawn from wells and is, I am assured, quite drinkable.

#### Building Materials

At the eastern end of Mullins Harbour there is a large sago swamp which will provide ample native materials for the construction of all necessary buildings. Although this swamp is some nine miles distant, it should be possible for a Government vessel to load materials which will have been previously cut and stacked by prison labour. There is ample bush timber, including some good hardwood close to KONEMAIAVA.

#### Soil

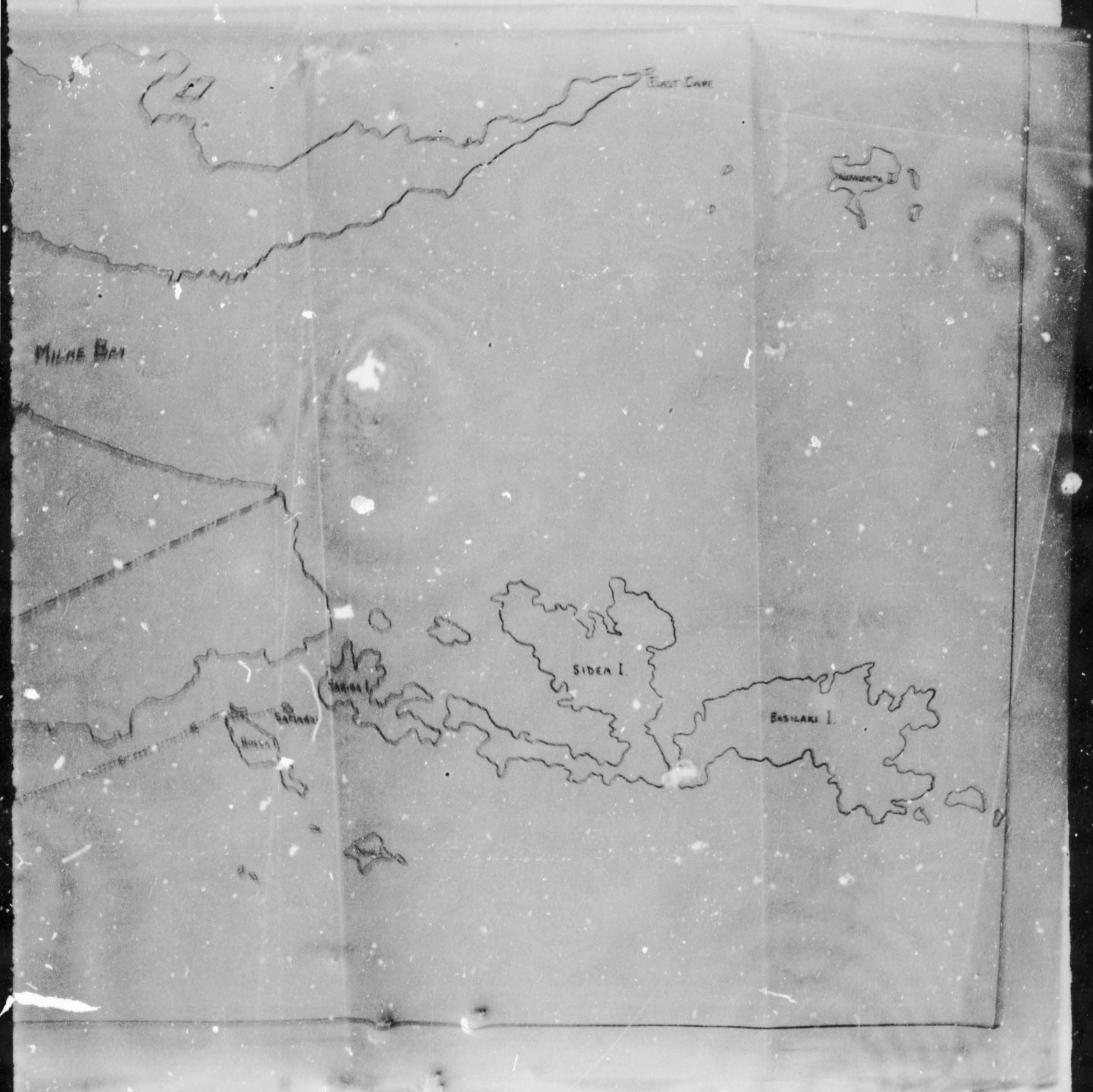
At the time of the inspection there were several small areas of native gardens on the proposed site. The soil appears to be good and is free from rocks and stones. The local natives assure me that this is the case. The rising ground on the inland end of the promontory is covered with virgin forest and appears to be ideal for the making of gardens. It should eventually be possible to feed a labour or prison force almost entirely on native foods.

#### History

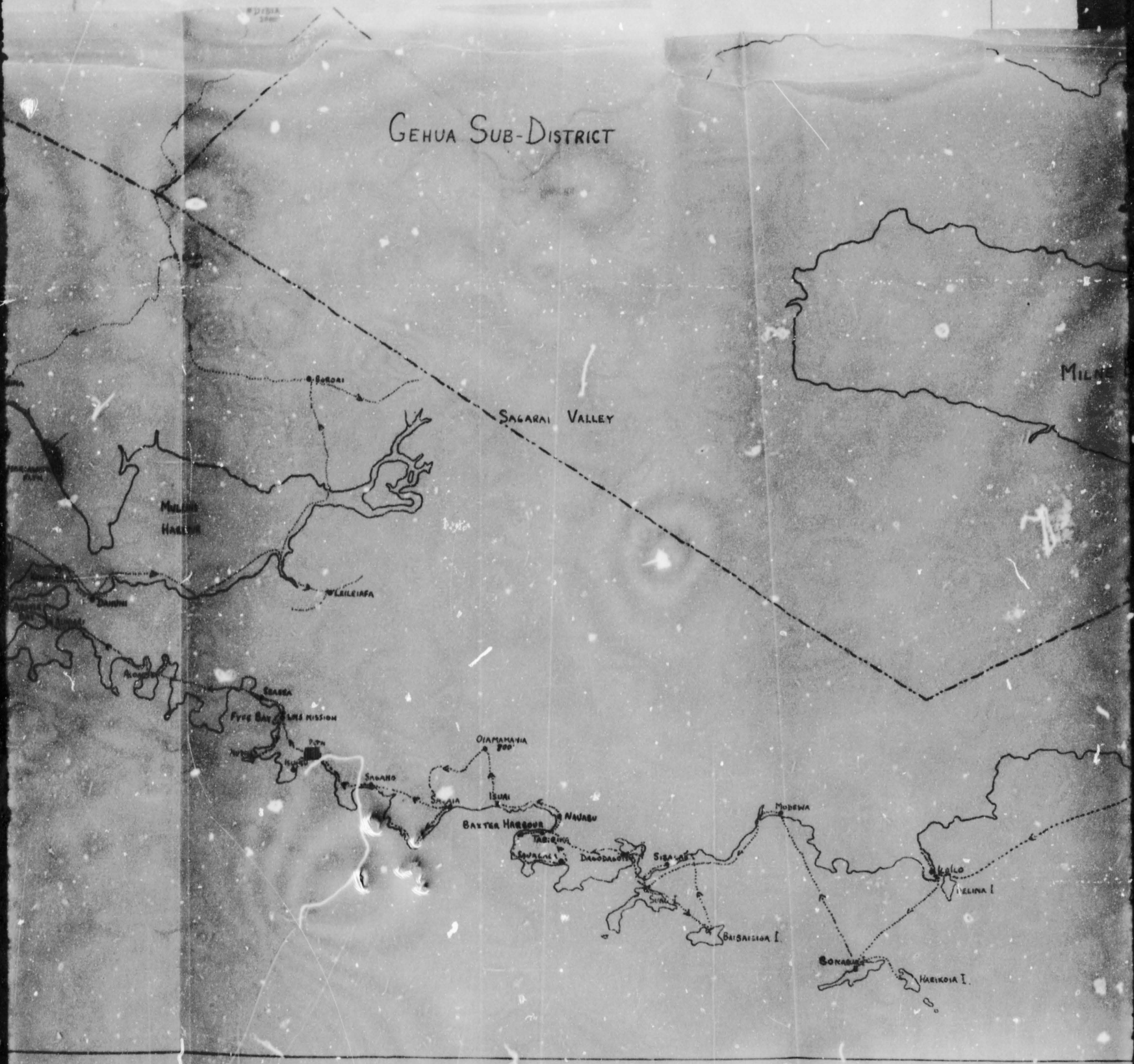
During the war there was a Cpl. Taylor in charge of what appeared to be an A.N.G.A.U. labour recruiting camp. This camp was on the present site and was in operation for about three years. This would seem to be a further recommendation for the selection of this site for the establishment of a patrol post.

#### Health

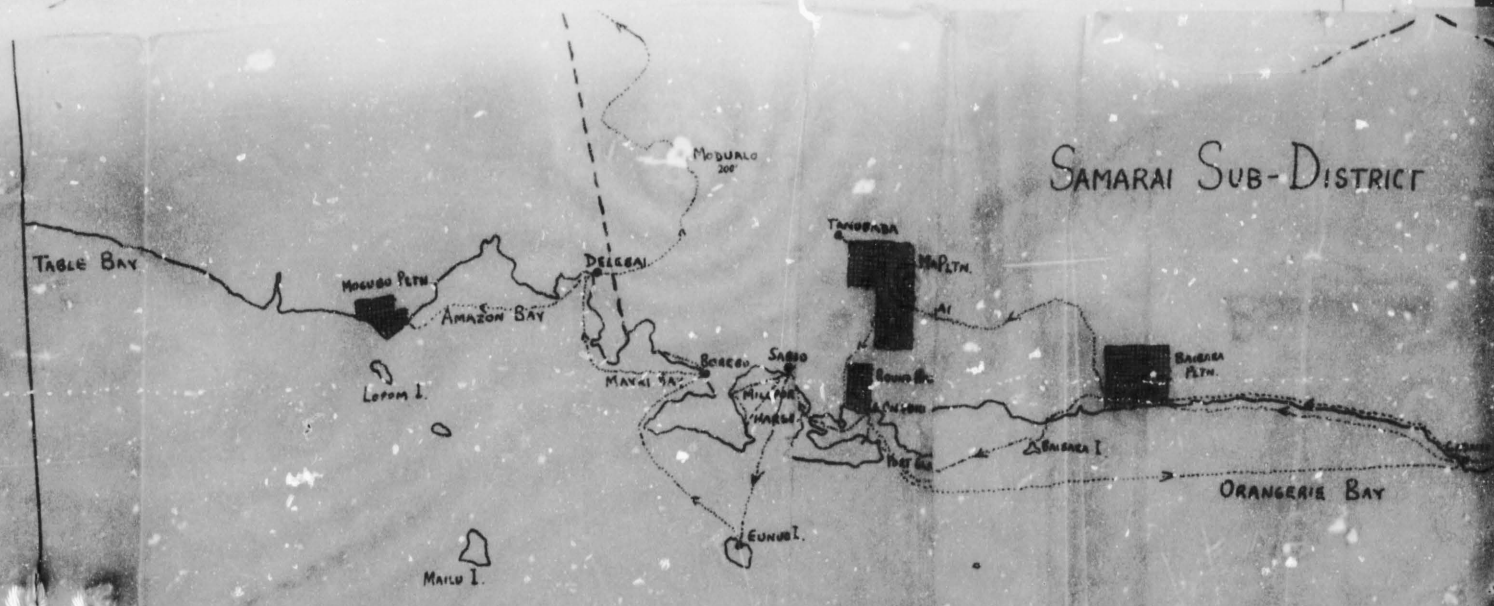
To all intents and purposes the site is a healthy one. Apart from one small area there are no swamps nearby and I am informed that mosquitoes are practically non-existent. A pleasant breeze blows in from the sea most of the year round and the view is excellent - Orangerie Bay clear to Mailu Island, with the Owen Stanley Range in the background. The hills behind the station rise to 1,300 feet.



GEHUA SUB-DISTRICT



MILNE



SAMARAI SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL No. 2 OF 1956-57. 18-10-56 - 29-1-57

Q.P. ANTHONY, P.O.  
J.C. CORRIGAN, C.P.O.

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY -----
- SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY - - - - -
- PATROL ROUTE - - - - ->>>>
- SCALE 1 INCH: 4 MILES

*Q.P. Anthony, Patrol Officer 4-1-57*

TUFI SUB-DISTRICT

BOHINDAKI

BOHINDAKI

MT. DAYMAN  
4200'



WIKICUN' CBO  
WIKICUN' BO

NO 5 DE 12

MT. GWO-RA  
5000'



KAMABA

GABA

GWEOBO

NEPLSI

DIGAY

KERIA

DEHAM

NORA

GASUKU

MT. SIMPSON  
4972'



BANIARA SUB-DISTRICT

ABAU SUB-DISTRICT

CAPE VOGEL

GIBBERNICH BAY

SUB-DISTRICT

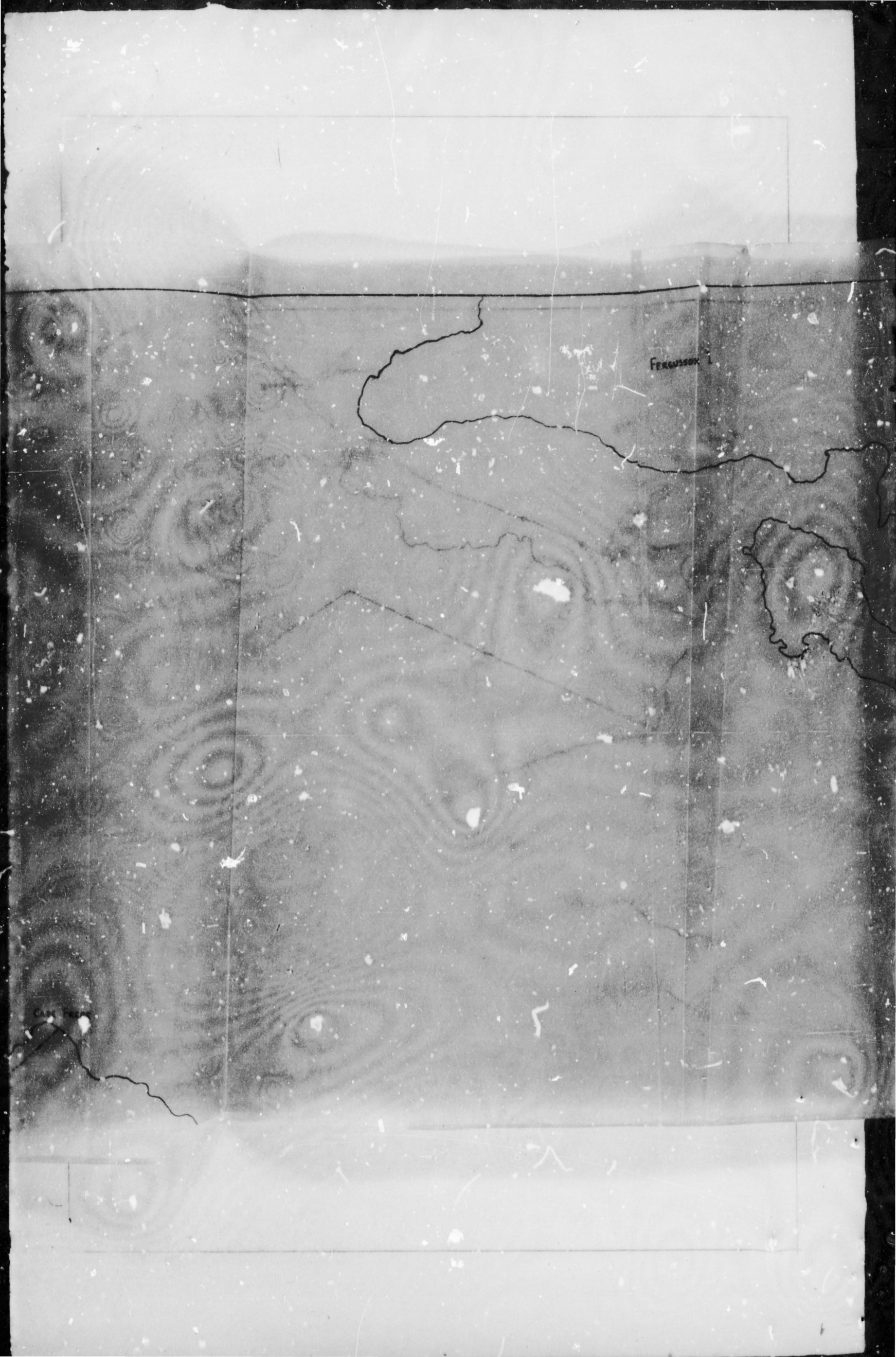
CAPE FEENE

N<sup>o</sup> Thompson  
1948





FERGUSON I.



NORMANCY I.

ESA'ALA SUB-DISTRICT

NORMANCY I.

Administrative

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

SOUTH COAST CENSUS DIVISIONS

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS														DEATHS				MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		M	F			
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			M		F		
BONABONA	1956 15.11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	4	4	6	-	-	6	-	-	13	7	1	22	2	20	4	20	2.2	13	14	29	29	111				
DAHUNI	16.11	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	6	17	13	8	6	-	-	2	-	8	31	3	27	-	27	2.2	16	27	41	42	155					
LEILEIAPA	18.11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	12	8	1	1	4	1	8	-	-	9	4	8	32	3	34	3	34	3.4	35	18	38	42	159					
BOROAI	19.11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	6	6	6	3	2	-	-	-	6	1	3	26	3	23	-	23	2.6	12	9	32	29	100					
KWAIOA	21.11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	18	1	2	1	11	1	7	-	-	-	5	8	4	40	1	38	1	38	3.3	27	24	46	57	186					
SUAIBINA	26.11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	1	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	8	5	1	15	3	19	-	19	3.2	8	10	20	23	83					
IAINODO	28.11	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	34	36	5	8	6	6	3	-	-	1	2	13	27	6	28	3	28	3.7	45	23	33	36	155						
GADAISU	1.12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	6	22	1	18	2	18	3.3	16	13	24	23	80					
OIBADA	4.12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	12	8	3	3	14	4	1	-	-	4	3	9	50	10	41	3	41	3.2	36	33	58	48	201						
ILAI	6.12	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	1	1	6	4	5	-	-	-	1	7	15	6	13	-	13	3.8	17	28	20	14	95						
TANOBA DA	10.12	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	5	1	2	7	4	5	1	-	-	-	2	26	6	16	1	16	3.4	17	17	28	17	96						
ONTONI	10.12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	6	5	2	11	2	-	-	2	6	23	6	26	2	26	3.3	22	23	29	36	132						
SABILIBO	11.12	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	5	1	3	7	2	18	1	-	1	-	10	28	14	36	3	36	3.5	41	42	37	44	193						
BOPEBO	12.12	8	9	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	6	5	8	17	-	-	3	2	20	51	29	61	6	61	3.8	82	80	76	74	347						
MODUALO	15.12	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	3	1	2	20	2	18	1	18	2.9	12	9	20	19	70						
GABURU	17.12	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	2	4	2	5	-	-	-	2	6	1	22	2	24	-	24	2.4	12	8	23	26	90						
DEIGAM	18.12	9	8	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	4	4	9	4	24	1	-	13	6	5	33	7	42	3	42	3	46	48	41	51	253						
NORA	20.12	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	14	8	1	5	11	6	10	-	-	11	1	6	28	8	32	-	32	2.8	44	35	28	39	185						
		96	98	1	1	7	12	6	7	2	4	-	-	60	65	2	192	178	123	185	193	89	405	61	12	-	148	103	251	117	822	117	660	172	5	1013	919	149	157	6004			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

SOUTH COAST CENSUS DIVISIONS

Govt. Print.—7028/7.5.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	Child			Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M			F	M		F	M	F		
ILOILO	1956.19.10	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	11	6	1	5	2	1	2	-	5	-	9	1	3	47	12	33	3	33	3.7	27	34	61	47	189
BONARUA	20.10	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	10	6	8	4	-	1	-	7	4	3	27	1	22	3	22	3.6	33	10	33	30	126		
MODEWA	22.10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	2	-	7	3	1	-	3	1	6	47	4	29	1	29	3.1	17	22	55	34	143		
SUAU	24.10	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	5	8	12	7	2	16	5	1	-	5	1	10	41	6	43	3	43	3.5	44	28	54	49	212
BAIBAISIGA	24.10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	5	19	5	20	2	20	3.4	17	11	25	25	88
SIBALAI	21.10	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	5	3	5	5	-	7	1	1	-	4	2	9	33	7	27	1	27	3.2	26	20	43	39	148
IPULAI	26.10	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	5	1	6	1	-	20	2	-	-	16	10	1	57	4	56	5	56	2.3	30	33	75	79	266
NAUABU	27.10	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	4	2	2	1	6	-	28	6	-	-	1	-	5	9	5	54	4	54	1.8	25	38	75	79	258
SAUALALA	27.10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	9	5	-	-	-	1	7	3	38	5	31	3	31	2.3	27	26	46	44	161
ISUAI	30.10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	-	4	1	-	6	1	-	-	1	3	3	5	3	31	1	31	2.2	13	10	40	44	124
OIAMAMANIA	31.10	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	2	2	-	-	17	7	-	-	3	1	5	30	4	32	1	32	1.7	15	20	36	51	150
SAVAIA	1.11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	4	4	8	10	2	10	1	-	-	1	2	11	44	11	52	3	52	2.4	38	32	62	77	235
SABA' AHO	3.11	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	6	-	2	6	7	5	1	31	6	-	-	-	6	1	11	41	6	46	3	46	2.5	40	21	60	63	234
ISU ISU	5.11	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	6	2	7	8	15	10	18	2	1	-	3	4	10	34	5	41	2	41	3.2	39	33	38	54	217
ISUDAU	7.11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	6	3	8	3	2	1	9	-	-	-	3	11	18	7	19	1	19	3.3	23	22	25	32	117	
SEASEA	9.11	3	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	15	14	15	5	37	8	1	-	4	8	21	54	5	55	1	55	2.5	58	40	72	80	328
AROARO	12.11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	5	6	3	9	-	1	23	3	-	-	2	1	20	38	10	43	-	43	3.4	41	32	48	60	211
AUNIERI	13.11	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	2	1	-	16	4	-	-	2	2	-	20	2	23	1	23	2.3	9	18	23	31	106

at