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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: ESA'ALA

VOLUME No: 26

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: ESA'ALA

ACCESSION NO. 496

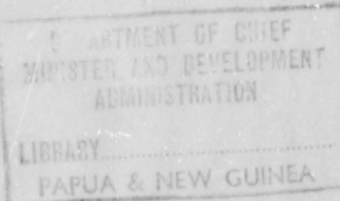
VOL, NO: 26 : 1972/73

NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT.

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1 10 OF 1972/73	1-5	R.W. EDGAR	SANAKOA X AMPHLETT ISLAND		21.8.72 - 25.8.72
2 20 OF 1972/73	1-24	R. HEADW P.O.	NORTH NORMANBY X EAST FERGUSON CENSUS DIVISION		16.10.72 - 30.11.72
3 30 OF 1972/73	1-3	R.W. EDGAR	SANAKOA, SEBUTUA, BASIMAH		22.1.73 - 24.1.73
SEHULEA					
4 10 OF 1972/73	1-3	R. BUCKNELL A.P.O.	PART DUMEN COUNCIL AREA		13.9.72 - 30.9.72
5 1A OF 1972/73	1-54	P.D. BUCKNELL P.O.	SOUTH NORMANBY CENSUS DIVISION		13.9.72 - 29.11.72
6 2 OF 1972/73	1-2	P.D. BUCKNELL P.O.	PART SOUTH NORMANBY ISLAND		5.1.73 - 13.1.73
7 30 OF 1972/73	1-3	P.D. BUCKNELL P.O.	SOUTH NORMANBY		7.3.73 - 9.3.73
1A YALELE					
8 10 OF 1972/73	1-2	J.A. STANDING P.O.	WEST FERGUSON		20.2.73 - 22.2.73
9 20 OF 1972/73	1-3	J.A. STANDING P.O.	WEST FERGUSON		12.3.73 - 6.4.73
10 30 OF 1972/73	1-2	J.A. STANDING P.O.	PART WEST FERGUSON		27.4.73 - 10.5.73
BOWLECKU					
11 10 OF 1972/73	1-4	D.J. FRECKELTON A.P.O.	WEST X INLAND FERGUSON		2.8.72 - 1.9.72
12 20 OF 1972/73	1-3	A.D. STEYENS A.P.O.	GOODENOUGH ISLAND		13.10.72 - 16.11.72
13 30 OF 1972/73	1-4	D.J. FRECKELTON P.O.	GOODENOUGH ISLAND		13.10.72 - 5.11.72
14 30 OF 1972/73	1-2	K.J. KALIDINDY P.O.	UFAUFA		30.11.72 - 22.12.72
15 4 OF 1972/73	1-3	D.M. JUSTIN TPO	GOODENOUGH ISLAND		1.5.73 - 25.5.73
BWAGADIA					
16 20 OF 1972/73	1-11	A.J. POTTER P.O.	WEST CALVADOS CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	N.A.

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 265

[illegible]



MILNE BAY DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

ESA'ALA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	R. W. EDGAR	SANAROA & AMPHLETT IS.
2-72-73	R. T. HEADLY	North NORMANBY & East FERGUSON C/D
3-72-73	R. W. EDGAR	SANAROA, SEBUTUIA, BASIMA
<u>SEHULEA</u>		
1-72-73	P. BUCKNELL	Part DUAU COUNCIL AREA
1A-72-73	P. D. BUCKNELL	South NORMANBY C/D
2-72-73	P. D. BUCKNELL	Part South NORMANBY Is. - jacket
3-72-73	P. D. BUCKNELL	South NORMANBY
<u>IAMALELE</u>		
1-72-73	J. A. STANDING	West FERGUSON - jacket
2-72-73	J. A. STANDING	West FERGUSON - jacket
3-72-73	J. A. STANDING	Part West FERGUSON-jacket
<u>BOLUBOLU</u>		
1-72-73	D. J. FRECKELTON	West & Inland FERGUSON
2-72-73	A. D. STEVENS D. J. FRECKELTON	GOODENOUGH Island
2A-72-73	D. J. FRECKELTON	GOODENOUGH Island
3-72-73	K. J. KAIADAYA	UFAUFA - jacket
4-72-73	D. M. JUSTIN	GOODENOUGH Island

(2)

BWAGAOIA

1-72-73	Missing	
2-72-73	A. J. POTTER	West CALVADOS C/D
3-72-73	R. C. MUMME	ROSSEL Island
4-72-73	R. J. WALLENT	West CALVADOS CHAIN
5-72-73	R. C. MUMME	MISIMA Island Census Div.
6-72-73	R. J. WALLENT	East CALVADOS CHAIN - jacket
7-72-73	O. H. RHEENY	ROSSEL Island

MISSIMA

1-72-73	R. C. MUMME	SUDEST Island C/D
2-72-73	R. C. MUMME	East CALVADOS CHAIN C/D
3-72-73	R. C. MUMME	SUDEST Island Census Div.
4-72-73	R. C. MUMME	ROSSEL Island C/D-jacket

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 72-73
 District: Milne Bay
 Patrol conducted by: R.W. Edgar
 Area patrolled: Sanaroa & Amphlett Is
 Duration of patrol: 4 Week
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 9/8/71
 Last O.L.G. patrol: 25/10/71
 Map reference: Fourmilinch Fergusson Is
 Objects of patrol: Collection of Taxes
 Station: Esa'ala
 Subdistrict: Esa'ala
 Designation: Sub-District P.O.
 Personnel accompanying: Clerk & 5 Councillors
 Number of days: 5
 Total population of area: 543
 Council area: Dobu Local Government Council
 House of Assembly Electorate: Esa'ala Open

The District Commissioner,
 District,

ALC 72V

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ()
 Patrol Instructions, ()
 The Report and my comments, ()
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Reports No's 1-2, ()
 Patrol map, ()

DATE: 6/9/72

J. M. A.
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Report No's. 1-2 ()
 ()
 ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 1/10/72

J. J. Brown
 District Commissioner



689 67-4-5
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone 67-6-10
Our Reference
If calling ask for ESS/kv
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.
Division of District Administration
Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
Milne Bay District,
ALOTAU.

2nd October, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT 1/72-73.

Enclosed is the above.

2. There are no comments required, apart from agreeing with A.P.C. Edgar on the sea conditions of the Morima coast in the South East.

(F.C. DRIVER)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ESA'ALA.

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDORU.

67-4-5

3rd November, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Milne Bay District,
ALOTAU.

ESA'ALA PATROL NO. 1-72/73.

Reference your 67-6-10 of 2nd October, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports
1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of the Amphlett and
Sanarua Census Division, together with the appropriate
assessments, ^{as} submitted by Mr. R.W. Edgar.

No comments are ~~made~~ for.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
s/Secretary.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 of 1972/73
 District: Milne Bay
 Patrol conducted by: R.T. Headly
 Area patrolled: Ntn. Normanby C.D.
 Duration of patrol: 16/10/72-30/11/72
 Last D.D.A. patrol:
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: Sketch map attached

Objects of patrol: Census, area study, Political Education
 Station: Esa'ala
 Subdistrict: Esa'ala
 Designation: Patrol Officer
 Personnel accompanying: interpreter, D.I.E.S.
 Number of days: 38
 Total population of area: 10410
 Council area: Dobu
 House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,

District,

ALOTAU.



In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 4 To 9, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, (✓)

The Report and my comments, (✓)

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, (✓)

Situation Reports No's 5-8, (✓)

Patrol map, ()

DATE: 30/1/19 73.

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 Konedobu, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1— ()

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
16.10.72	SISIANA	61	64	102	86	4	2		1	320
17.10.72	MTADEBA	27	28	43	48	5		13	5	169
18.10.72	DARUBIA	54	61	90	78			3		286
19.10.72	MAIABARI	26	32	37	30			2		127
20.10.72	BWAKERA	187	144	161	138			9	1	640
23.10.72	KORUWEA	82	74	102	84	1		5		348
25.10.72	IO'O	69	63	57	54		1	4		248
26.10.72	TAULU	78	83	91	81			21	4	358
30.10.72	DOBU	214	200	257	265	2	3	88	23	1052
		795	749	940	864	12	6	145	34	3549

XX
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

67-4-30

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU

J.W. Kent

21st March, 1973.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
Milne Bay District,
ALOTAU.

ESNALL PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-6-11 of 1st March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 5 to 8 arising out of the above patrol of the NORTH NORMANBY and EAST FERGUSON Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. R.T. Heady, Patrol Officer.

I agree with your comments and those of the A.D.C. that the only Situation Report which indicates that a thorough piece of field work was done is that dealing with Political Education - a sphere in which Mr. Heady appears to have great interest.

Notwithstanding the fact that two separate Census Divisions were patrolled only one Area Study was submitted. It is difficult to judge whether this combines both Census Divisions or only one and if only one, which is covered. A poor, long winded piece of reporting.

It is also noted that the population figures are submitted according to the date the census was taken instead of listing the villages in alphabetical sequence.

W.P.R.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary.



67.4.30 (27)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-6-11
if calling ask for KJ/kv
Mr.

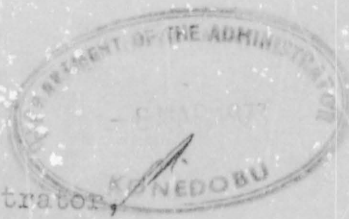
P.O. Box 35,
Aiotau.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

1st March, 1973.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.



ESA'ALA PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1972/73.

... Please find enclosed in duplicate Patrol Report jacket Esa'ala No.2 of 1972/73, Situation Reports 5 to 8, and the Area Study. Situation Reports 1 to 4 were sent in without covering memo on the 7th December, 1972. It appears that the A.D.C. was dissatisfied with them and the subject matter is covered more fully in the Reports now forwarded.

The A.D.C. has already been strongly criticised for the inexcusable delay with other Patrol Reports recently and I will impress on him that punctuality with comments is absolutely essential even if precision is sacrificed a little. There have been mitigating circumstances; Mr. Absalom had hepatitis throughout November and has also been studying for exams, including a post examination. He has also been very fully engaged on the tax prosecutions on which there was a strict time limitation.

Concerning the Area Study, as Mr. Headly is at pains to point out, he was transferred to Losuia immediately after conclusion of the Patrol. He should have submitted a Patrol map but I consider this whole tedious and out of date Report should be a closed issue.

KINGSLEY JACKSON
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.C., ESA'ALA.
Mr. R. Headly, LOSUIA.

AREA STUDY

(A) Introduction.

It was the intention of the writer to do a leisurely patrol throughout the entire Dobu Local Government Council area which comprises Northern Normanby, East Fergusson, Amphlett, Sanarea and Tewarra Islands to conduct census, area study and other investigations. However because of my urgent transfer to Losuia, the Amphlett, Sanarea and Tewarra Islands had to be abandoned. East Fergusson, the patrol had to hurry to complete the census of all villages prior to my departure at the end of November.

Consequently this report will deal only with Normandy and East Fergusson, but because of limited time at the disposal of the patrol, comprehensive detailed information has not been gathered. In addition relevant information requested from the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries Esa'ala has not been forwarded to the writer.

The topography of northern Normanby Island is characterised by a central mountain core with the highest peak being Mount Solomonai which is three thousand feet above sea level. A number of other peaks range in height from 1500 ft to 2000 ft A.S.L. Coastal plains vary from about a mile in width to a mere 500 ft in the north and extreme north east of Normandy Island. Swamp lands are in evidence over much of the coastal plains.

Two mountain blocks are in evidence on east Fergusson Island. The Sebutuia lowlands split these blocks into Northern and southern with the highest peaks rising to 5500 ft A.S.L. in the north and 1600 ft A.S.L. in the South. All the offshore islands are of volcanic origin.

Vegetation consists of lowland and mid-mountain forests which harbours occasional stands of first class timber for milling. Gardening is mostly confined to the coastal plains area because of the easier accessibility.

The climate of the area is typically tropical with temperatures ranging between seventy five (75) and ninety four (94) degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity remains high at various periods of the year particularly in the doldrums or changeover of seasons.

Rainfall figures vary from month to month, year to year and even at distances as little as five miles apart. Take for example the month of March over a three year span. 1966/67 - 1567
1967/68 - 518, 1968/69 - 368. Unfortunately because of my rushed transfer figures for this year were not obtained. Perhaps the Sub District Office Esa'ala could supply this information as an appendix at the end of this report.

(b) The only Administration station in the area patrolled is "ESA'ALA" which is also the Sub District headquarters for the D'Entrecasteaux group. Besides being the administrative centre, Esa'ala is also the central shipping point for this area.

There is a patrol post at Bolubolu on Goodenough Island which is responsible for Goodenough and West Fergusson and another patrol post at Sehulea on Southern Normanby Island.

Apart from shipping which is fairly regular, access to Esa'ala is gained by aircraft through airstrip some fifteen and one quarter miles by road from Esa'ala

AREA STUDY

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Motor Vessel Pearl is the Administration boat that is based at Esa'ala and is continually being used, sailing to and from Esa'ala, Bolubolu, Sekalea, Alotau and Samarai. The District shipping centres of Alotau and Samarai are approximately ten hours boat travelling time from Esa'ala.

The wharf at Esa'ala is probably the best in the Sub District, but even so urgent maintenance is required and installing of new pylons. The Public Works Department will be visiting the Sub District early next year to carry out necessary works programme on all wharves in the area.

Whilst on patrol I inspected the wharf at Ibuia Island and Koruwa Village (Northern Normanby Co-operative Limited). Both these wharves are in an appalling condition and considered dangerous.

(c) Contact with people from this area was established just prior to 1900 by the Mission and their influence still remains very high today. The United Church has a very large Mission at Salamo incorporating church, hospital, education (primary and secondary) and boat building. The Catholic Mission at Badoia (E. Fergusson) is a much smaller concern.

Contact with the Administration was never really established on a permanent basis until just before second World War. Because of the lack of financial and material resources the Administration's influence has been slow in making any headway. However now with a new airstrip at Miadeba and road from Sewa Bay Southern Normanby to Esa'ala Normanby Island is being opened up and closer contact with the people being obtained. East Fergusson Island at the present moment has only a few minor tractor roads but I believe consideration is being given to roads being constructed on this island also.

There has been no cargo cult or any other such movement since 1959, and as this has already been reported I will not comment on same. The people of the area are very easy going and lackadaisical in their approach to life. They lead a very comfortable and easy life of leisure. Their requirements are negligible and everything they want is close at hand. A hundred years could go by, Europe could be devastated by World Wars, but the people of this area would still be ~~still~~ ~~be~~ living in their same old way.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Census revision were done of all villages in the Northern Normanby and East Fergusson Islands. Unfortunately as mentioned previously no time was available to conduct census of the Amphlett, Sanaroa and Tewarra Islands. This will have to be done at a later date by another officer whom (I cannot help saying) will have a very pleasant and easy patrol.

I had been forewarned that the census books of last year were in a poor condition, but nevertheless I was not prepared for the appalling mess and inaccuracies encountered. All census books for Northern Normanby division were rewritten, most of these whilst on patrol. East Fergusson Division will likewise have to be rewritten. Because of hurried transfer this was not possible.

Following the Assistant District Commissioners instructions I checked the names of all persons who had had their names crossed off in the census books. The majority of these names were of people who were working in other centres such as Lae, Port Moresby and Rabaul. From inquiries, it was ascertained whether the persons or persons had definitely migrated out or were returning sometime in the future. The majority were returning at sometime so their names were rewritten into the census books. Although I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner that this was correct, I sincerely believe that the Administration must make some definite ruling as to policy when it comes to who is illegible to be on what census book. The policy of having a person classes as a migration out after an absence of six months (residing in another village) is acceptable but not for a town worker. I can recall doing a census of the Popondetta squatter settlements. Majority of these people were town workers mainly comprising people from other districts (Milne Bay included). I now wonder if these people are being counted not only in Popondetta but also their home districts.

Census statistics are compiled on the new folder covers. The census figures tend to reveal that absenteeism due to employment is greatest amongst those villages which are closest to large Mission Stations or the more established and better type Mission Schools. This points to the fact that increased education stimulates a desire to leave the area.

I believe it would be quite pointless comparing my census figures to that of last years. Even apart from the absent workers who last year were not included in the census, other mistakes and discrepancies were numerous.

All villages are connected by fair walking tracks which mostly encircle but occasionally traverse the mountain ranges. Details of walking times are included in the 'Diary' section. I would like to mention that these times are only those as walked by the carriers as the actual patrol itself could have walked the distances much quicker. It would appear that coastal people are more lethargic than mountain people as I have observed elsewhere.

In most villages the birth rate was high and death rate low. In my situation report on Aid Posts I reported on the high death recording of Maiabari village.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

For detailed information on this subject I refer you to Are a Study in Patrol Report No 1 1968/69. I will nevertheless submit a condensed report as follows.

There are approximately twenty two social groups in the entire Dobu Local Government Council area. There are seven to eight land holding groups as listed hereunder:-

BWAIOWAIO	.....	Black Crow
KANAGARA	.....	Green Parrot
WAKEKE	.....	Cockatoo
GEGERA	.....	Red Parrot
MAGISUBU	.....	Eagle
KILAKILA	.....	Small Green Parrot
BUNEBUNE	.....	Pigeon
SIYAE	.....	Bird of Paradise

In each Ward land is owned by four to five of the clans listed above. There are no known Sub-clans. The largest of these clans are Bwaio, Bunebune and Kanagara. The Clan's blocks of land are sub divided into Matrilineage blocks which in turn are split up into individually owned blocks of land which explains the large number of hamlets found in the area.

Clan members, that is people marrying into a matrilineage, come from as far afield as Southern Normanby, West Fergusson, Goodenough Island and Trobriands. The area's population is therefore split up into matriclans or matrilineages.

The Dobuan language is the most common lingua franca and is used extensively throughout the area. In the past language was merely a village level language confined to Dobu Island. However the Mission developed Dobuan as a lingua franca and used it as a medium of communication and education for many years. The people therefore gained a great deal of unity through a common language. However now the Mission is being criticized for concentrating too much on this language and not enough time spent on teaching English and other essential subjects.

The functional social unit is the basic family with the extended family comprising the hamlet unit. Large families are desirable and adoptions and re-adoptions take place frequently. Divorce is most prevalent and during census several instances were observed of men marrying, divorcing and marrying again in the period of twelve months. In one instance a man married three times divorcing twice. No need to mention what effect this has on trying to keep neat and accurate census books.

The gardening unit is the family group working on a five to seven year rotation system. Communal gardening is uncommon in the area. At birth, a new child has a gardening area designated to him by his/her mother. Disputes sometime occur at the census table as both husband and wife wish to have their names recorded at their respective mothers settlements. No clear ruling appears to be given on this matter, and I would suggest that the policy be that if the people are resident in the village, then that is where they must census. Too many instances were encountered where people residing in one village wanted their names recorded in another village. Also confusing were the families that were continually shifting back and forth from one village to another. It would pay the Assistant District Commissioner to examine this matter and draw up a definite procedure and ruling as to where these people must census.

AREA STUDY

...../ 5.

As mentioned previously the lingua franca of this area is Dobuan. It is extremely difficult to try and make an assessment of the language pattern. The majority of the younger people were absent at school, and it can only be surmised that they are conversant with the English language. Similarly absent workers are assessed as being reasonably educated and conversant with English. However on checking with the people of the villages that were present the languages spoken and in order of fluency are firstly Dobuan, Motu, English and Pidgin.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

I had only been in this area three weeks prior to commencement of patrol which of course is insufficient time to get to know anyone. From perusing old patrol reports statements have been made that there are no leaders in this area. Without finding out anything to the contrary I must also go along with this assumption.

On patrol I met all the Councillors of their wards that I visited. However I would not even consider commenting on the characteristics of these men after only one meeting.

Similarly I met all Committeemen from most villages and generally was most impressed with the way they assisted the patrol. The meeting of the old Village Constable was my first experience whilst here in the Territory. These men gave an impressive appearance but I cannot say to what effect they carry out their duties or to what degree of esteem they are held in their villages. Nevertheless I have always thought that the old village constable should be retained in the villages to deal with the petty and trivial problems and disputes that do occur.

As mentioned previously the Mission has got a great deal of influence and I would say that it is in this field (Indigenous priests and Fathers) that you would find your most influential men. In a previous report an Officer has said that the strict Mission control over the decades has watered down the influence of what would be local leaders and very much so if the leaders were antagonistic to the aims of the Mission.

I think it fairly obvious that the real leaders are the older men in the community. The fact that younger men have been voted into the positions of Councillor does not contradict this statement, as I feel that in many cases, a person of average or less than average standing in the community is selected by the people because they can choose to ignore him if they wish to do so. This was observed with the village of Garea where pigs were running loose and getting into the gardens. The young Councillor was obviously ignored in his attempts at having the pigs penned.

I cannot foresee the younger and more educated person becoming leaders in this area. As in other districts these young people drift to town centres seeking employment and usually return many years later. I was surprised to make the acquaintance of a former student at the village of Bosalewa. This boy had been in the Navy at Manus until recalled by his father over some pretext or another. This young man is now obviously not happy staying in the village will be applying for the position of Patrol Officer with the Department of District Administration.

In some cases where the patrol met reasonably educated and intelligent men it was discovered that these men after marrying had migrated in to their wives villages. These men in most cases would have no land rights whatsoever, and consequently one wonders what leadership rights they would ever obtain.

On personal details of leaders please refer to previous reports, particularly No 1 of 1968/69 (Esa'ala).

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

All rights to land are traced matrilineally. There are two types of rights to land and these can be termed primary and secondary rights. Primary rights may be inherited by both male and female offspring through their mother and such rights last throughout the lifetime of the holder. If the latter is male, the primary rights cease with his death. The rights of the female are transferred to her children after her death. Secondary rights can be acquired by any person in respect of any land to which the following relatives have primary rights; spouse, father, mother's father and father's father. The secondary rights cease totally and immediately on the death or divorce of the person through whom they were acquired. Both primary and secondary rights confer equal rights of unrestricted cultivation, harvest, residence, occupation, hunting, fishing and gathering.

The transfer of land rights outside the matrilineage may be accomplished in three ways. The first is by burial. If a man dies and his/her matrilineage refuses to bury him, any person may bury him in return for rights to a portion of the deceased's matrilineal land. The transferred rights are primary ones and, if acquired by a male, pass to his children on his death and through his matrilineage thereafter. They can never be redeemed by the deceased's person's matrilineage.

The second method of transferring rights is by way of the mourning feast. Where a person desires a mourning feast but does not possess the necessary ceremonial artefacts, any person may provide them in exchange for a portion of the mourning group's matrilineal land. The rights are carried on as described for burial transfer and can never be redeemed by the mourning matrilineage. In the village of Bosalewa I encountered a dispute over land which involved the accidental deaths of four young boys by fire. The land holder was held responsible and had to give presents to the bereaved parents. Another man assisted the land holder in this duty by giving artefacts and as a result moved onto the landholders land. The dispute was brought to me whilst on patrol, and unfortunately not having enough time to investigate I gave the squatter the ultimatum of either moving off the land or attending court where the dispute could be heard. The squatter said he would move off the land and the patrol moved on. Obviously if this matter does come to court this second method of transferring land rights will have to be considered.

The third method of transferring land outside the matrilineage is by nomination before extinction of the matrilineage. When matrilineage is faced with extinction, the last surviving member may appoint a person to succeed and inherit the last members rights. If the last surviving member dies without appointing a successor, the land of the extinct matrilineage passes to the burier of the deceased.

Children adopted by native custom are not entitled to any land rights to the matrilineage land of their adopting mothers. The descendants of these adopted children are not entitled to access of matrilineal land of their adopting mothers.

There appears to be a general distrust amongst village people over land matters. I quote from a previous patrol report = 'It is not unusual in this area for villagers to give foreigners parcels of land because they are friends and then to reclaim the land after the foreigner has been resident for many years and planted several hundred coconut trees which are producing.'

(F) LITERACY

The patrol did not have enough time to inspect schools or more appropriately to gather information concerning student enrolment. Census was carried out during the day when students were absent. Similarly teachers who invariably came from other areas never approached the patrol so it was quite pointless making enquiries on this matter. Unfortunately because of my transfer to Losuia I have no access to Education files, or information concerning student enrolment. To acquire this information through the mail, would take some considerable time, and my report would be submitted long before the information required reached Losuia. Consequently I humbly request that the Assistant District Commissioner Esa'ala ask the Education Inspector Esa'ala to supply this information which can be appended to this report at a later date.

Numerous children are receiving secondary education with the United Church Salamo. Several young people are receiving secondary education in high schools in Moresby and Lae. A few are attending University. The first part of patrol the names of these people were recorded at the completion of census. However with the latter part of patrol time was not sufficient and recording of names was abandoned.

Several Indigenous Mission teachers were encountered on patrol. No comment can be made on their teaching ability but their betel nut chewing capacity appeared to be excellent.

Referring back to my not obtaining names of students in higher education I must make mention that trying to obtain any information from the people was like getting water from a stone. This applied not only to this subject but to nearly everything I wished to know. On checking previous patrol reports I find that previous Officers had likewise difficulty. The people appear suspicious of your intention in asking questions and take some while in thawing out. I had several people ask me later why I asked so many questions and what the purpose was in asking them.

A count of radios was made in all villages visited. There was one village only that did not possess any radios. Rather than waste time and paper detailing the number of radios in each village it is more expedient to say that there is an approximate average of four to five radios in each village. Obviously villages near Administration and Mission Stations have more radios than those situated in isolated places. People in the main preferred listening to Radio Milne Bay. One reason for this was the better reception than that of 9 PA Port Moresby. Programme listening preferences were invariably the same as other areas and I list as follow:-

- (1) News
- (2) Music
- (3) Sport

Political Education posters and booklets were given out to the people whilst on patrol and there appeared to considerable interest shown. The posters with photographs of people from other areas, although excellent usually finished up in a damaged state. This was not because of non interest by the people but to the contrary too much interest, the poster being handed around from one person to another. At a later date an attempt would be made to affix the poster to the wall of a house but this was never successful, with the result that the poster would be torn or damaged. I suggest that the Council give consideration to installing notice boards in every village or outside every rest house for the purpose of displaying notices, posters or any other information sheets. Only in this way is there any hope retaining the good condition of pamphlets and posters that otherwise would be destroyed in the first day or two.

(c) STANDARD OF LIVING.

No general sweeping statement can be made on the standard of housing in this area. In some cases houses sighted were in an appalling condition and in other cases of excellent size and condition. Sage palm is the main source of building material. The walls are constructed of the stem of the sage palm, the roof of the frond and the floors usually of split black palm. The frame is sometimes constructed with mangrove timber.

The rest houses were generally excellent being big and roomy. New rest houses had been constructed at Nade, Si'ilugu, Duduna, Urua, Gameta and another under construction at Du'una. Rest houses in poor condition were those at Wadalei, Miadeba and Dobu. Villages that were without rest houses were Sawaedi, Galubwa and patrol had to be housed in teachers houses. This is far from being satisfactory and I informed the village people accordingly. At Sawaedi the toilet was half a mile away from the house where the patrol was camping. Fortunately it was the weekend and I had to return to Esa'ala to obtain further information regarding transfer. Consequently I did not have to stay overnight and put up with these poor conditions. I advise the next patrol to check to see if a rest house has been constructed before planning to stop at these villages.

Toilets were conspicuous through their absence. Coastal villages generally had one or two toilets built out over the water and approach to same was sometimes a hazardous operation. Fortunately most rest houses had toilets (pit) constructed which relieved the situation. However I was not impressed in the few occasions that I had to plough my way through the bush to attend to nature.

The staple diet of the people is based on the yam which is the staple crop. Sweet potatoes, taro, pumpkin and beans grow to a lesser extent. Peanuts have been introduced into the gardens by D.A.S.F. as a source of protein but no evidence of same was observed by the writer. The sea naturally supplies an abundance of food in the way of fish, crabs, shell and crayfish etc. Coconuts, sage and other greens are also commonly used. Canned foods such as tinned meat and fish are used in conjunction with rice.

The majority of men 90 - 95 percent wear European clothes and over 50 percent of women still wear the traditional grass skirt. I am amazed that these skirts never appear to catch fire as the women tend the fires. Teenage girls usually wear European dresses.

Knives, forks, spoons, enamel plates, mugs, lamps, steel axes and knives are in use in nearly every household. The traditional clay cooking pot made in the Amphlett Islands is still in use and considered a better cooking utensil than the European saucepan.

There are no community centres in the area although women's clubs are found in a number of villages. The Dobu Council is now giving assistance in the building of women's clubs and one fine building was observed in the village of IO'O. This may be stimulating interest as I gained the impression that women are interested in developing these clubs. I would like to see a concentrated drive by the Welfare Department or the Council in developing and promoting activities for the women.

Prior to my commencing patrol there was a visit to Esa'ala by a Girl Guide Representative and obviously there is some work being done with Guides at Esa'ala, but to what extent I do not know.

Similarly there is interest in sport, but difficulties encountered by sporting teams when travelling to other villages usually over water make inter village match fixtures almost impossible to arrange. Whilst the patrol was at Bwakera a soccer team from Sewa Bay visited and soccer match played. No doubt match fixtures could be arranged but walking times and sea travel would create difficulties for some of the villages. However I think it would be well worthwhile for the Council to study this matter in view to trying to arrange something in the future.

(H) MISSIONS.

There are two Missions in this area. These are the United Church with its headquarters at Salamo. The other is the Roman Catholic Society of the Divine Word which has its headquarters at Budoia opposite Esa'ala.

The United Church, previously the Methodist Mission first settled on Dobu Island in 1919. The excellent church and buildings built thereafter are still standing. However at some time (date unknown) the Mission moved to Salamo which has superior wharf and boating facilities. The Mission now at Salamo is a very big Mission incorporating church, education (primary and secondary), hospital and boat building. The United Church has its influence right throughout the area.

Catholic Mission influence is increasing. There already is a strong following in the villages of Deidei, Numanuma, Bwaioa and Sawa'edi. Influence in Bosalewa, Basima and Gareia villages is increasing.

There is no known friction between the two Missions or the village people. However from an occasional dropped word from one of the European Mission staff, I have gained the impression that the Mission is disillusioned and disenchanted with the general response from their following. This was patently obvious in the case of the fire that swept around the Catholic Mission. When talking to one of the Sisters, she remarked that very few village people gave assistance in fighting the fire. In addition the Mission requested the village people to build fire breaks near or around their own villages, however apparently very little heed was taken to this request. One can see that Missions relying on faith, hope and charity would in due course become disillusioned with their following. One could say the same about the Administrations feelings over the people not working their cash crops.

Generally speaking the Catholic Mission staff were better received by Esa'ala Administration personnel than the United Church. Why this is I do not know, as there are no religious beliefs affecting this. The only reason was that the United Church personnel kept to themselves over at Salamo, whereas the staff from the Catholic Mission often visited Esa'ala and likewise people from Esa'ala visited the Catholic Mission.

Obviously the Missions have done a lot of work in the past for the people of this area. One can only praise the Mission staff for their devotion to duty. Obviously religion is well catered for in this area. Likewise medical facilities are fairly good, one hospital at Salamo and the other at the Catholic Mission, and aid posts Government and Mission scattered throughout the area. The real need now is a better and higher standard of education.

(1) NON = INDIGENES.

Apart from Administration staff resident at Esa'ala, and Mission staff at Salamo and Budoia there are a very few Europeans resident in this area.

The only plantation (coconut) in the area of East Fergusson and Northern Normanby is that owned by a Mr. Preece. Mr Preece in addition is Agent for the Airways and has one trade store at his plantation and the other at Esa'ala. The copra is worked on a type of rotating contract system. Each village (nearby) take it in turn to work on the plantation and are paid for the number of coconuts actually picked collected and opened.

Several Indigenous persons have now acquired loans from the Development Bank, and it is hoped that these people can work their projects as successfully as what Mr .Preece appears to be doing.

The construction of a road from Sewa Bay to Esa'ala has opened up the island almost from South to North.

There is very little else to add. Non Indigenes population is very small, and I can see little likelihood of any European or any other race taking a interest in this particular area now.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.(J) ROADS.

As mentioned previously there is now a well constructed road from Esa'ala to the airstrip pas Miadeba a distance of fifteen odd miles. Another secondary road still under construction continues on from the airstrip to Sewa Bay (Southern Normanby). This has opened up the island considerably and the benefits should soon be appreciated.

Regarding East Fergusson Island at the present there are only minor tractor roads between Deidei, Dwaioa and the council chambers. However approval has been granted for funds to be allocated for the development of additional roads (mainly because of the fear of volcanic eruptions) and this will no doubt open up East Fergusson Island.

From reading previous reports it has been observed that the people in the past have been lethargic and given very little willing assistance in the attempts at road building. Please refer to Patrol Report Esa'ala No 1 of 1968/69.

Whereas all villages on Northern Normanby are situated on or near the coast, East Fergusson Island has several villages situated inland. People from these villages will definitely appreciate the building of roads through their area as they cannot rely on the sea or utilise canoes as do the coastal people.

To what extent the building of roads throughout this area will improve or increase the cash crop production remains to be seen.

(b) SEA.

As mentioned in the beginning of the report, the wharf at Esa'ala is the best in the area followed then by the wharf at Salame Mission and finally wharf at Dobu Island. The Co-operative wharf at Koruwea is in a state of disrepair and considered dangerous. Similarly the wharf at Ibuia Island (United Church Mission Hospital) is badly in need of repair. Although the wharf at Esa'ala is excellent, boats can only tie up at the end of the wharf and cannot utilise the sides. This means that one boat only can tie up at the wharf, and other boats arriving at the same time have to tie up to the boat that is already alongside the wharf.

Because smaller boats used by D.A.S.F. Co-ops and Administration had no wharf facilities, a small jetty was constructed using Saguma poles and mangrove for decking. This project was planned and supervised by myself utilizing D.D.A. labour. The cost involved (purchasing Saguma and mangrove wood) was very cheap. The jetty is an asset giving easy access and departure to the smaller Administration boats which are in use every day. Similarly privately owned pleasure boats make use of this facility.

The Administration boat M.V. Pearl is unable to tie up at the wharf at Esa'ala for any great length of time, because of the continual coming and going of other ships (Burns Philp, Steamships etc) so consequently has to anchor in a sheltered bay opposite Mr. Preece's trade store. With the increasing number of smaller boats being utilised (another Admin half cabin boat on the way) consideration will have to be given to a permanent jetty being built. If funds were available I would suggest that a jetty wharf be constructed in this sheltered bay where already M.V. Pearl is anchoring. Mr. Preece Plantation and trade store owner would also benefit from these facilities. Other potential wharf sites which are totally sheltered include Maiabari in Maiabari Bay and Miadeba in a similarly sheltered bay. However although these would be excellent wharf sites the use of same would be negligible and consequently a waste of money.

COMMUNICATIONS - continued.

Other reporting Officers have complained bitterly in the past about the inadequate availability of boats in the area. This became obvious to me having to do a walking patrol in an area such as this that could be covered quicker and less expensively by boat. The new rate of 30 cents an hour for carriers will make large patrols financially prohibitive. The M.V. Pearl is continually being used and it was sheer luck that the patrol could utilise this boat twice in getting from one island to another. The Local Government Council Adviser has had to hire a privately owned boat every day for weeks to transport him from Esa'ala over to Fergusson Island to attend to Council matters. Similarly the Assistant District Commissioners boat has had to be utilised on occasions.

Obviously the Administration at Esa'ala needs more boats and outboard motors. ~~and~~ I believe a half cabin boat is on the way. Unfortunately in my time up here in the territory I have seen nothing but trouble concerning inoperative outboard motors and have gained a genuine dislike about the using of same. The general opinion is that outboard motors are satisfactory if one man and one man only operates the motor and services same. As it has been in the past and generally still is today too many people have use of the boat and motor. In some of these cases these people have no knowledge of motors or servicing of same. I know of one instance where an Indigenous patrol officer used a motor without mixing oil in with the petrol with the obvious result one seized engine. Even with people that do have good knowledge of motors, if there are too many people using the motors then no one takes the responsibility of servicing the motor before or after use. In my time in this District and at the two postings Esa'ala and Losuia I have observed that Indigenous outboard motor operators are employed by the Administration, but in both cases outboard motors are inoperative. It would appear that in both these instances the operators may be at fault. The old inboard diesel engine is said to be reliable and inexpensive to run. With proper care and attention the engines will last for years. Although the old inboard diesel engine is slower than the outboard motor, to my way of thinking it would be more suitable, practicable and less expensive for the Administration to cease with outboard motors and concentrate on inboard diesel engine boats.

(c) AIR.

This topic has been discussed previously. To summarize briefly, there is one airstrip servicing this area and that is situated approximately fifteen miles by road from Esa'ala. There are two flights into Esa'ala per week and these are on Thursday and Saturday mornings. Similarly there is another airstrip situated at Bolubolu a patrol post at Goodenough Island, but this is not in this province. The United Church Salamo have nearly completed an airstrip at the back of their Mission on East Fergusson Island. To what extent this airstrip will be used is not known by the writer.

(d) RIVERS.

In an island situation such as this, there is no water course that I would call a river. The majority are simply creeks and streams. There is one large stream on Normanby near Taulu village which in places is quite deep. Similarly on Fergusson Island there are a few large streams. However there is no comparison between these and the rivers on the mainland.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Because of the limited time at the disposal of the patrol this topic was not pursued. Consequently I request interested parties to refer to previous patrol reports, particularly Esa'ala Patrol Report No 1 of 1968/69.

Leaving myself open to criticism, I often wonder to what extent this section is perused or ever acted upon.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

In my short span of time in this area it is difficult for me to size up the above situation in this area. As mentioned previously under the title of leadership, I was unable to ascertain if there were any potential leaders in the district. As mentioned in other patrol reports other Officers likewise were unable to name any potential leaders.

Perusal of information under the headings of Social Groupings and Missions will no doubt give the reader some idea of the general situation in this area.

Matriclan organisation appears to be very loose and the matrilineage appears to be ~~very~~ the functional political unit. Despite this the people, through the onslaught of education and absenteeism from the area, are being caught up in an all embracing vacuum through abandonment of traditional institutions.

The political education films, slides and movies were extremely well received. These were shown on patrol and talks were given accordingly.

Because of the scattered nature and large number of settlements (hamlets), the impression conveyed to the casual observer is one of a highly fragmented society. The people are secretive, as mentioned before non co-operative when it comes to trying to obtain information about any matter.

I would think that quite a few people would have the basic principals of the running of the House of Assembly. Everyone appeared to recognise the photograph of Dr. John Guise and to know that he was the Speaker of the last House of Assembly. In a previous patrol report it was stated that the Member for the House was used as a curbing influence on Administration Officers. No doubt this still applies today as I have heard of one likewise situation. This concerns the Interpreter at Esa'ala Madate, who is said to have written a letter of complaint to the Member of the House Dr. John Guise about the present Assistant District Commissioner not allowing Madate to continue with his duties as Interpreter, particularly patrol interpreter, and alternatively using him as outboard operator.

The Council throughout the years has been reported as being quiet and ineffective. It is certainly not being used as a vocal outlet or sounding box for any factions, as in the case of other councils in this country. I have had no contact with this council whatsoever apart from meeting Councillors whilst on patrol. The councillors that I did meet appeared to be quiet reserved and in no way outspoken or antagonistic towards the Administration.

It is believed that no person from this area has attended an House of Assembly meeting as observer. Similarly, no person has had any connection with the South Pacific Commission. Several people have been to Australia either as students or crewmen on ships.

A previous reporting officer has mentioned that the people ~~xxx~~ from this area are inherently rude to Administration Officers. I am afraid I do not agree, as I found the people most friendly and helpful in the basic things of helping the patrol. Only when it comes to trying to gather information on certain topics does one strike opposition, and this is certainly not rudeness. Rather it is like a quiet withdrawal of the people within themselves and no amount of questioning succeeded. Compared to the people of some parts of the Northern District, my last posting, I found the Normanby and Fergusson Island people extremely pleasant. Also on the other hand I believe the reception and the attitude of the people towards the patrol is governed by the patrol itself. As mentioned previously this was a good patrol. There was no friction within the patrol itself, and the village people were treated friendly and courteously. In addition carrier pay had increased three shillings and the patrol brought and showed films and movies which was enjoyed by everyone.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

As mentioned in my patrol report I have not received the information from D.A.S.F. as I requested and consequently am unable to report on this particular subject. With next years census I would advise that the Patrolling Officer do a complete study on this particular topic. Similarly I have no access to information concerning wages and salaries paid to Administration personnel or plantation labourers. This information can only be gathered at Esa'ala and not at Losuia where I am now, being transferred the day after completing patrol.

Consequently this and the next section (N) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy, are omitted from this report.

From observation whilst on patrol, I would say that very little is being done by the village people in the working of their copra. There are thousands of coconut trees in the area, but very little signs of activity apart from the consuming of same at mealtime.

Several people have obtained loans from the Development Bank. If I was at Esa'ala I would have access to the files and report accordingly. Most of the loans are for coconut plantations. A few are for cattle and trade stores. There have been a few disputes over the ownership of land that involve Development Bank loan holders. An attempt was made to investigate these disputes whilst on patrol, but because of the limited time at the disposal of the patrol this was not possible. Even so, the people would not discuss the matter. Obviously they were concerned that the patrols investigation into the subject would spark off the dispute again. In patrol report No 1 of 1968/69 the Officer reporting states that the people do not like to see one individual succeeding or doing better than they themselves, and consequently will give him no assistance whatsoever. It was mentioned that three such people had mysteriously died, suspected poisoning. Conducting census I came across the names of a few young people who had died. With deaths of young people I usually inquired as to the cause of death and received the reply accident (falling from coconut tree), sickness or whilst in labour. However in two or three occasions the answer was just 'they died' and no further explanation could be derived. The lack of concern or emotion struck me as being very strange. So consequently there could be some truth in this report of people not being allowed to succeed. If so, it certainly explains one of the reasons why people are not progressing with their cash crops. However this is only theory and may be completely false.

There is sufficient arable land in Fergusson and Normanby Islands to permit an increased planting of arable crops. The development of roads will encourage the planting of crops on a larger scale. Plantation owner Mr. Preece has planted teak on his property and although a long planned project the results are obvious even to the village people. Consequently some village people are considering likewise.

The problem of development in this area to me appears to two fold. In the first instance, a man who tries to work a cash crop on his own and succeed financially will receive no assistance from the rest of the community or perhaps ostracized. On the other hand we have the individual who has too many people assisting him. An example of this is one loan holder who appears to have scores of people assisting with his cattle project. These people apparently are receiving no wages. It was said that he does occasionally pay his helpers council tax. From this I can only fear and predict that these helpers will want compensation one day, and consequently foresee the cattle being slaughtered and eaten by the village people. I can only think it would take an exceptional man to cut himself off from his people and succeed financially.

For detailed information on the subject - Economy of the Area I refer the reader to patrol report No 1 of 1968/69. The patrol report of last year 1971/72 up dated this information.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Dobu Local Government Council was formed in 1961 and the first elections were held in 1962. In 1965 the Council was extended to include the Wards from Bosalewa to Sebutuia on the eastern coast line of Fergusson Island and the offshore Amphlett and Sanaroa Islands. There are 22 wards and twenty six Councillors.

The impression gained by the writer is that the Council for the first few years was very poorly run and supervised. However we now have an Administration Officer who is full time working with the Council. Apart from being Adviser to the Council he spends nearly everyday at the Council Chambers assisting the clerk and following up projects. This has of course increased the efficiency and work output of the council. However on the other hand this first term Officer has only been on patrol for six days in the entire time that he has been at this posting approximately fifteen months. I am in entire agreement of a section of this Department specialising in Local Government work, but not for an Officer to be full time on one comparatively small Council. I feel that one Officer could comfortably handle ~~one~~ two Councils.

Aid Posts and water wells are situated in villages throughout the area. The council is awaiting the completion of a large boat being built and this should give valuable assistance (providing it is well looked after). With the coming development of roads in this area, the people must consider themselves fortunate with all the amenities that will be at their disposal.

However the problem then remains how to stimulate interest in working cash crops. I have already mentioned the problems involved ie people not liking to see one individual getting ahead and succeeding financially, and the other having to many people assisting on a project with the obvious eventual handout required. I can only suggest with the limited amount of knowledge I have of the area that the Council acquire a section of land and develop a cash crop project. Perhaps seeing the council succeed in a cash crop enterprise may stimulate interest for the people to try likewise. In addition the Councillors would have a practical example of how to run a business and information gained passed back to their village people. Obviously a profitable business will give the council more revenue and this is what makes a successful council.

I know of one European plantation owner that is worried about his future with the coming of Self Government and Independance. He would like to sell out and return South, but of course there is no one with the cash that is interested. Consequently this is a golden opportunity for the Councils to purchase same and take over the management. I would believe that this is the case right through out the country today.

The attitude towards Local Government appears reasonable and I observed no complaints or animosity directed at the Council.

(P) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There are no accommodation facilities in this area. Tourism is nil and apart from visiting Departmental Officers and an occasional yacht calling in to Esa'ala, residents of Esa'ala never see a new European face apart from Mission personnel.

Mr Presce (Plantation and trade store owner) has the bulk fuel storage depot and in addition is the airways agent. He has purchased a new vehicle which is used for transporting freight to and from airstrip and paying customers.

Attitude towards central government which I inadvertently left out needs little comment. The attitude of the people towards the central Government and the Administration appears to be good. This being the case I have nothing to report about.

Aid Posts

I will include aid posts under this heading as a matter of convenience. A situation report was requested by the Assistant District Commissioner on this subject which I found surprising. I consider this type of information more suitable for the area study report, unless there is something drastically wrong or of significance to make a situation report about same. However I submitted a situation report on aid posts on Northern Normandy and likewise a situation report on aid posts on East Fergusson Island. The only matter of any significance was the poor condition of the aid post at B. Mera.

With every aid post visited an inspection was carried out. Details concerning the medical orderly were recorded and medical supplies held in aid post listed. I attach as an appendix information concerning aid post at Galubwa. This information is practically identical to all the other aid posts visited. Because of this and the fact that I am required to commence duties here at my new posting Losuia, I will not spend any more needless time on the subject.

Q Miscellaneous.

As mentioned in my patrol report, although a good patrol, insufficient time during and after patrol has effected my presentation of this report. To census six or seven villages in one week is not my idea of a leisurely patrol. To be transferred, unpack and move into a new house and then complete situation and area study reports within two weeks is also not my idea of having sufficient time to present the report. I ask you to excuse typing errors and any grammatical mistakes as this report was not written in freehand first, but straight onto the typewriter.

I can only suggest that this report be classed as an updating of previous reports and be accepted with its obvious limitations. Possibly next year sufficient time will be made available for a patrol to follow up any or all matters that were missed this year.


R. L. Headly.

Patrol Officer.

LIST OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES NEEDED AT GAINUWA FIRST AID POST

Tablets	aspro	200
	nivaquin	500
	s/dimadine	250
	inf. camoquin	100
	s/guanidine	1000
	acriflavin	27
40oz	s/dimidine suspension	
2oz	cough mixture	
4lb	cotton wool	
10 bottles	procain penicillin	
2oz	sipona paint	
4oz	dettol	
5lb	calamin powder	
2 in.	gauze bandage 6 day	
2oz	linarant	
2oz	stomach mixture	

LIST OF SUPPLIES NEEDED

1 roll adhesive plaster
4lb absorbent gauze
2 gallon cough mixture
10 bottles procaine penicillin
16oz dettol
1 dozen daily roll
1 dozen plain paper

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—1,46/20,000.—5.72.

Govt. Print. — 1946/20,000. — 3,72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6/11/72	NADE	100	107	120	117	1	2	35	4	486
7.11.72	SI'ILUGU	74	69	94	93			3		333
9.11.72	GOMWA	79	50	97	101	2	1	30	11	371
10.11.72	GEUSANA	38	26	34	29			3		130
11.11.72	GALUBWA	108	106	119	122	1		24	2	482
13.11.72	WAGARA	22	27	38	33			2		122
14.11.72	GAREA	45	48	85	67			6		251
14.11.72	SEBUTUIA	114	116	138	141			11		520
16.11.72	DUDUNA	56	61	77	70			3		267
17.11.72	PASIMA	94	88	148	129			11		470
18.11.72	URUA	27	36	65	45			3		176
18.11.72	GAMETA	33	53	60	44			2		192
20.11.72	WADELEI	111	87	131	95			2	1	427
21.11.72	BOSALEWA	82	79	95	89			4		349
24.11.72	NUMA NUMA	158	133	193	170	3	3	37	12	709
25.11.72	SAWAEDI	100	99	128	152	3	1	46	11	540
27.11.72	DEIDEI	28	30	43	46			6		153
27.11.72	BWAIOA	85	85	130	127			34	6	467
28.11.72	DAGUIARI	30	32	39	31			6		138
29.11.72	DU'UNA	83	54	75	61			5	1	279
		1467	1386	1909	1762	10	7	275	48	6862

PATROL REPORT

ESA'ALA

Report number: 3/72-73

District: MILNE BAY

Patrol conducted by: R.W. EDGAR

Area patrolled: SANAROA, SEBUTUIA, BASIMA

Duration of patrol: 22/1/73 to 24/1/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: 16/10/72 to 30/11/72

Last O.L.G. patrol: 25/8/72

Map reference: FOURMILINCH PERCUSSION

Objects of patrol: TAX-PAYERS MEETINGS

Station: ESA'ALA

Subdistrict: ESA'ALA

Designation: SUB-DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Personnel accompanying:

Number of days: THREE

Total population of area: 1176

Council area: DOBU

House of Assembly Electorate: ESA'ALA OPEN

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()

Patrol Instructions, ()

The Report and my comments, ()

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1— , ()

Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KCNEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1— (✓)

()

()

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average ✓

Below average

Date: 19/3/1973.

Kingsley Jackson

District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Milne Bay District
P.O. Box 55
ALOTAU

15th May, 1973.

67-4-33

Mr. J.W. Kent
Deputy District Commissioner

67-5-10

19th March, 1973.

ESA'ALA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol of AMPHLETT'S Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, submitted by Mr. R.W. EDGAR, Assistant Patrol Officer.

The Situation Report reveals a most pleasing attitude towards payment of council tax. No other comment is called for.

W.P. HYAN
a/Secretary



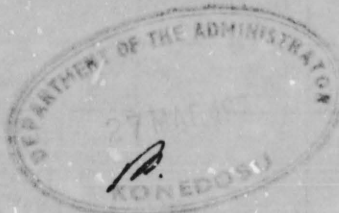
67. 4. 33. (3)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. Box 35,
Alotau

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-6-10
If calling ask for GB/kv
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



19th March, 1973.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

SITUATION AND PATROL REPORT.

... Attached please find two copies of situation reports arising from Esa'ala Patrol Report No.3/72-73, and Patrol Report Cover of Esa'ala Patrol Report No.2/72-73, for your perusal and information.

Kingsley Jackson
KINGSLEY JACKSON
District Commissioner.