

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MILNE BAY

STATION: MISIMA

VOLUME No: 13

ACCESSION No: 496.

1960 - 1961

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 25 - 9

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

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MILNE BAY DISTRICT 1960/61

MISIMA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
MISIMA 3-60/61	R.L.Smith	SUDEST and ROSSEL ISLANDS Census Divisions
" 5-60/61	R.L.Smith	MISIMA ISLAND Census Division
" 8-60/61	R.A.Deverell	CALVADOS CHAIN
" 9-60/61	L.E.Valaris	MISIMA Census Division
" 11-60/61	R.A.Deverell	ROSSEL ISLAND



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ~~KELME BAY - MESEMA SUB-DISTRICT~~ Report No. ~~3/1960-61~~

Patrol Conducted by ~~R. L. Smith - Patrol Officer~~

Area Patrolled ~~SUDEST AND ROSSEL ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISIONS~~

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ~~NIL~~

Natives ~~R.P. & N.G.C. - 3 Constables.~~
~~D. H. A. - 1 Interpreter.~~

Duration—From ~~11/9/60~~ to ~~14/11/60~~

Number of Days ~~Sixty Five (65)~~

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ~~No~~

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ~~MARCH/1959 - Sudest~~
~~083-NOV 1959 - Rossel~~
Medical ~~JULY/1960 - Sudest & Rossel.~~

Map Reference ~~Map Sheet - Louisiade Archipelago.~~

Objects of Patrol ~~Conduct 1960 census all villages, Collect Personal Tax both areas 1960, Conduct Court for Native Matters, enquiries and hear all complaints where necessary, Assess present native situation both areas, Routine Administration and inspections.~~

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 £.....

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67-4-12

22nd May, 1961.

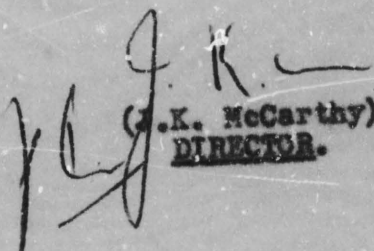
The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
MISIMA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1960/61 - MISIMA:

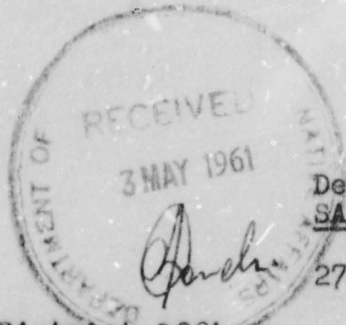
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The accompanying memorandum, the contents in which I concur are first class, and for this reason, no further comment is required from this office.

One of the best Patrol Reports and comments I have received in a long time.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.4.12 ✓



67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th April, 1961

The Assistant District Officer,
Subdistrict Office,
B W A G A O I A.

MISIMA PATROL No. 3 - ROSSELL AND SUDEST.

Received with acknowledgement of Mr. Smith's report covering above patrol. I regret this acknowledgement is rather late in forthcoming. The report is well written and contains a lot of useful information and indicates that Mr. Smith did a thorough job of work. He is to be commended.

I agree that only improved education and time will rid the people of the fears of sorcery. This will be a long job and we can do little to hasten matters.

I have requested the supply of 2 outboard units for 1961/62 and, on supply, I will allocate one for use in your sub-district.

The attendance at the Village Official's refresher course; the good condition of rest houses; the favourable attitude towards tax collection; all support Mr. Smith's observation that the Sudest people are markedly pro-administration.

With the stationing of an Agricultural officer at yours the copra and copal gum potential will no doubt receive his attention. I will raise the matter for consideration at the next meeting of the District Development Committee. The present day coffee situation should limit further expansion of coffee plantings in such isolated areas as Sudest and Rossell. Mr. Smith has mentioned the gold potential - I believe Mr. Trestrail of Mines Department was impressed with the possibilities and intends exploiting them.

It is pleasing to note there are still some areas where land disputes do not occur. Undoubtedly traditional land tenure ties remain unbroken.

I cannot envisage cooperatives extending their activities to Rossell or Sudest for some time to come. As you say, other areas have a prior claim to available staff. The cry that people are not getting enough for their produce from traders is fairly universal. While there may be some instances of low prices, generally the people are treated fairly by the traders.

I agree that GWARDUM should be discouraged from building the launch.

The establishment of a Post at Griffen Point cannot be contemplated. Two patrols a year should suffice.

(L.J. DOOLAN) District Officer.
c.c. Director, D.N.A. KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please.

(L.J. DOOLAN) District Officer.

Sub-District Office,
Misima Sub-District,
BWAGAOLA.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT SUDEST AND ROSSEL ISLANDS. NO. 3.

Please find enclosed a report covering a patrol to Sudest and Rossel Islands. The patrol was conducted by Mr. Smith, Patrol Officer - Gr. 1, and I have the following comments to make.

1. Transport. It is agreed that the use of a punt is the ideal method of transport in and around Rossel and Sudest Islands. There are several punts available in the area and patrols should not have any difficulty in hiring one when needed.

I do not agree that a 10-12 h.p. outboard motor is suitable for powering the punts. It being too heavy and too powerful for the type of punt used. Osborne Bros. of Rossel Is. have had much success with a 5 h.p. motor on this type of craft.

The supply of a 5 h.p. outboard motor to this Station would be a valuable asset and could be used extensively for Rossel and Sudest patrols.

2. Native Affairs - Sudest. It is pleasing to note the favourable attitude the Sudest people show towards the Administration.

Sudest being geographically isolated one cannot expect a startling degree of development on this Island and Mr. Smith should not become disheartened. General native affairs administration will play a very important part in this area for many years to come.

I think as missions consolidate and their influence extends in this area, the incidence of sorcery will decrease sharply. As in many other areas, it will die out with the older generation.

Mr. Smith is to be complimented on the thoroughness of his patrol on this island and the interest he took in the instruction of Village Officials.

3. Agriculture - Sudest. It is not known why coffee was encouraged by the Department of Agriculture in such isolated areas.

These people have two natural cash crops - copra and copal gum, and it is my opinion that these two crops should be encouraged to the fullest extent.

Could the matter be raised at the next District Development Committee Meeting, to have Sudest Island zoned for copra and copal gum production?

4. Native Affairs - Rossel Island. Rossel Island is situated 270 miles east of Samarai and being so geographically isolated, the conditions found by Mr. Smith are to be expected.

The case of sorcery investigated during the patrol is interesting. I have since visited the area and have found that there are implications as a result of this case.

There may have been some influence of Sudest sorcery, but I found that it was typical of the sorcery as described by Armstrong in his book "Rossel Island". There is no doubt in my mind that the victim died of natural causes and most likely had lost

his will to live through the influence of auto-suggestion.

As mentioned earlier, time and education will defeat sorcery.

5. Local Development - Rossel. The price paid for copra by the Osborne Brothers compares more than favourably with that paid for native copra in other parts of the district taking into consideration its quality and the distance of Rossel Island from Samarai.

There are many other areas within the district which have a prior claim to a cooperative society than Rossel and the Rossel people will have to depend upon private traders for their marketing of copra for years to come.

The people must be given every encouragement to improve the quality of their copra and every chance to obtain a better understanding of the economics of copra production.

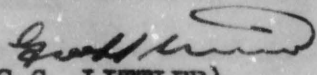
Perhaps this can best be accomplished by having influential villagers visit the Bwagaia, where they can see cooperatives and private traders competing and the price paid to the producer.

Gwaruz should be discouraged from building his launch. No doubt, with the assistance of Osborne Bros. at their ship yards, he is capable of building such a vessel, but I do not think he is capable of operating it.

Such a vessel would have to be surveyed and equipped with a radio, and in my opinion, is too small to travel between Rossel Island and Samarai.

Mr. Smith has conducted a thorough patrol and has written a very informative report.

He is to be congratulated.


(C.G. LITTLER)

Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30.2.

Sub-District Office,
Bwagaon,
Milne Bay District.

November 28, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Misima Sub-District,
BWAGAONIA.

Misima Patrol Report No. 3/ 1960-61

Please find herein - Report on a patrol to the
Sudest and Rossel Islands Census Divisions.

Officer Conducting : R. L. Smith - Patrol Officer Gr.1.

Personnel Accompanying: : L.P. & N.G.C.
No.1922. Const. Jukari - Sudest 32 days.
No.9198. Const. Lala - Sudest & Rossel 65 days.
No.9780. Const. Turi - Rossel 33 days.

D. N. A.
Njo-Tawa - Interpreter Gr.1.

Duration of Patrol : 11/9/60 to 11/11/60.

Number of days on Patrol : 65

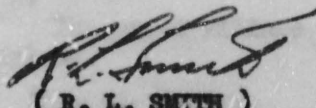
Last D.N.A. Patrol to area : Sudest 11/4/ - 28/11/59 by P.K.Moloney ADO,
accompanied by R.I.Barclay GPC vide Misima
Patrol Report No.4/ 1958-59.
Rossel - November 1959 - P.K.Moloney ADO,
no report.

Last P.N.D. Patrol to area : Sudest - 11/4/ - 28/11/59 by A.P.Vines M.O.
Rossel - November 1959 - A.P.Vines M.O.

Map Reference : Army Strat - Louisiade Archipelago.

Objects of Patrol : 1) Conducts Census all villages for 1960.
2) Collect Personal Tax both areas 1960.
3) Conduct Courts for Native Matters and
hold enquiries where necessary.
4) Assess Native Situation.
5) Routine Administration.

Results of Patrol : Contained Herein.


(R. L. SMITH)
Patrol Officer Gr.1

INTRODUCTION :

This report covers the recent patrol to the Sudest and Rossel Islands Census Divisions and the third patrol launched from Nisima for the current year 1960-61. The last census patrol to the Sudest area was conducted between the dates 11/4 - 28/4/1959 by P.K. Moloney - Assistant District Officer and accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer R.I. Barclay and Medical Officer A.P. Vines. The last to Rossel was conducted in November 1959 by P.K. Moloney ADO but there seems to be no evidence of a covering report at this office.

Although much information was obtained on this patrol, it is not intended to furnish a long and detailed report on Anthropological Geographic and historic data concerning these divisions, as they have been patrolled for many years and this would amount to purely repetition in many cases - but rather to present current aspects of the native situation in these areas.

Sixty Five days were spent on patrol; this time being divided equally between the two divisions. This gave adequate time to assess the situation of each division and in turn, ample time for the peoples concerned to take advantage of the patrol's availability.

Hereunder is a complete diary covering the day by day activities of the patrol but the body of the report is broken into separate sections for each of the Census Divisions concerned.

DIARY:

Sunday 11th. September, 1960

: Departed Bwagaia 0300 hrs. aboard M.V. 'Yelangili' arriving Nimoa via Calvados Chain 1030 hrs. Disembarked.

Monday 12th. September, 1960

: Discussion with Fr. Twomey of Catholic Mission re Sudest affairs, Organisation of gear etc. Inspected Mission Station, school and hospital.

Tuesday 13th. September, 1960.

: To Griffen Point Sudest per Catholic Mission vessel "St. Patrick". Established base camp and inspected Aid Post and Nanhil village. Informed several V.Cs of Patrol Programme.

Wednesday 14th. September, 1960

: To Piron Island by sailing canoe. Census conducted and tax collected for Piron group. Inspected all hamlets and majority of gardens. Camped night.

Thursday 15th. September, 1960

: Returned to Griffen Point arriving there 1300 hrs. (No wind). Inspected Gesila and Tarangia villages and gardens.

Friday 16th. September, 1960

: At Griffen Point. Census conducted and tax collected Tarangia, Gesila and Nanhil groups. People addressed. One C.N.M held and many long standing minor complaints adjusted.

Saturday 17th. September, 1960

: Patrol walked overland from Griffen Point to Pomela inspecting gardens en route. Census conducted and tax collected at Pomela. Discussions with village officials and Village Agricultural Committee members.

Sunday 18th. September, 1960

: Inspected village of Hoa and inland coffee garden about one hour walk inland.

Monday 19th. September, 1960

: Pomela to Pantava by land and canoe. Conducted census for Pantava group and collected personal tax. Visited hamlets of Vatava, Jibu, Jemia and Langme. One large pig donated to patrol by village people.

Tuesday 20th. September, 1960

:
Pantava to Baumamu by small canoe passing three large Bronze Whaler sharks and one large Manta Ray en route. Thence to Juru by land via Lendileni hamlet. Census revised and tax collected for Juru Group.

Wednesday 21st. September, 1960

:
Juru to Rewa via Tambamba Plantation inspecting hamlets, food and coffee gardens enroute. Census revised and tax collected at Rewa. Appointed new Village Constable.

Thursday 22nd. September, 1960

:
To Tambamba Plantation - discussions and business conducted with Mr. R. J. Williams owner.

Friday 23rd. September, 1960

:
At Rewa. Remainder of hamlets inspected also inland coffee gardens. Talks with Village Officials in evening.

Saturday 24th. September, 1960

:
From Rewa to East Point by canoe and land totalling nine hours of travelling. Inspected Libari and Buna hamlets en route. Census revised and tax collected at East Point.

Sunday 25th. September, 1960

:
At East Point - Clerical duties.

Monday 26th. September, 1960

:
East Point to Rambusc five hours canoe sailing conducting census and tax collection at Wimba en route. (This trip has taken officers up to 20 hours travelling in the opposite direction). Census Revised and tax collected for Rambusc group.

Tuesday 27th. September, 1960

:
At Rambusc. Inspected Aid Post, Methodist Mission station, alone lying hamlets and gardens. Replacement Village Constable appointed and several complaints settled arbitrarily.

Wednesday 28th. September, 1960

:
Rambusc to Imubera via all hamlets. Thence to Jolandin by canoe. Census revised and tax collected for Jolandin group. Several minor complaints adjusted. Heavy rain from mid-day onward.

Thursday 29th. September, 1960

:
Inspected all hamlets of Jolandin group also coffee gardens thence to Griffen Point by road in heavy rain, arriving Griffen Point 1600 hrs.

Friday 30th. September, 1960

:
From Griffen Point Overland to Madana inspecting gardens and hamlets en route. Heavy rain prevented all attempts at conducting census.

Saturday 1st. October, 1960

:
Census revised and tax collected for Madana group and several minor debts and complaints adjusted. Visited Madana Plantation and Trading site. Owner absent at Rossel Island. Report received in late afternoon of the death of a Nanhil native previous night, supposedly by sorcery.

Sunday 2nd. October, 1960

:
Departed Madana 0500 hrs and contacted Aid Post orderly at Griffen Point. Proceeded then to Nanhil village and examined body at request of villagers before burial. Investigation carried out. Const. Jukari sent to Gesila to apprehend suspect sorcerer. Returned Madana 1845 hrs. Later interviewed suspect.

Monday 3rd. October, 1960

:
Madana to Jolewaga by small launch. Census revised and tax collected for Jolewaga group. Self resting strained back incurred by fall on previous day.

Tuesday 4th. October, 1960

:
Self still immobile but several minor complaints heard and clerical work brought up to date.

Wednesday 5th. October, 1960 :
 Inspection of Jelawaga hamlets thence overland to Embambalia where census conducted and tax collected for Embambalia group. Replacement Village Constable appointed.

Thursday 6th. October, 1960 :
 Returned to Griffen Point by canoe. Preparation for Village Constables' Refresher Course.

Friday 7th. October, 1960 :
 Village Constables Refresher Course conducted - all officials present. Duties of Village Constables and Councillors and Native Regulations expounded and explained fully.

Saturday 8th. October, 1960 :
 Refresher Course continued. Addressed all Village Officials, committee members and about 400 village people and discussions held on native affairs. Feast conducted in evening of ten large pigs, countless fowls and much other food.

Sunday 9th. October, 1960 :
 From Griffen Point to Nimea with Mr. E. D. Ryan of Swagoc's aboard M.V. "Titan". Patrol personnel guests of Catholic Mission.

Monday 10th. October, 1960 :
 To Western Point where census revised and tax collected for that group. Village inspected and several matters adjusted. Returned to Nimea in evening.

Tuesday 11th. October, 1960 :
 Tax collected from Mission staff (casual labourers). Preparation for movement to Rossel Island.

Wednesday 12th. October, 1960 :
 M.V. "Yelangili" arrived Nimea 0945 with Assistant District Officer Littler on board. Ship anchored night at Nimea.

Thursday 13th. October, 1960 :
 To Abeleti (Rossel Island) calling Tambaba Plantation en route and arriving Abeleti 1800 hrs.

Friday 14th. October, 1960 :
 Discharged gear and set up camp at Abeleti Plantation, with consent of Mr. H. Osborne. (Owners all absent). Discussion with ADC on patrol matters.

Saturday 15th. October, 1960 :
 M.V. "Yelangili" departed 1200 hrs. Inspected Abeleti hamlets and informed Village Officials of patrol programme.

Sunday 16th. October, 1960 :
 Routine duties apertaining Sudest.

Monday 17th. October, 1960 :
 Census revised and tax collected at Abeleti. Aid Post inspected and river villages of Abeleti group. Radio contact with Samarai.

Tuesday 18th. October, 1960 :
 Several complaints adjusted at Abeleti village and discussions conducted with officials with a view to obtaining as much information as possible Rossel.

Wednesday 19th. October, 1960 :
 Radio contact with Samarai. Moved to Njara aboard motor launch "Panipani". Census revised and tax collected at Njara. Talks with villagers re economic development.

Thursday 20th. Oct. 1960 :
~~Ye-Saman-by-calling-outter. Census conducted and tax collected for Samar group. Several matters adjusted and other affairs discussed.~~
 At Njara. Inspected hamlets of this group and continued discussions with villagers.

- Friday 21st. October, 1960 :
To Saman by sailing cutter. Census conducted and tax collected for Saman group. Several matters adjusted and other affairs discussed.
- Saturday 22nd. October, 1960 :
Resignation of Village Constable accepted and replacement appointed. Inspected all inland river villages of Saman group, and recent flood damage to gardens.
- Sunday 23rd. October, 1960 :
Patrol rested at Saman.
- Monday 24th. October, 1960 :
Saman to Bambwa by sailing cutter. Census conducted and tax collected. Inspected hamlets.
- Tuesday 25th. October, 1960 :
To Damimu by sailing cutter 4 hrs.- inspecting hamlets en route. Census revised and tax collected at Damimu. Routine matters attended to. Mr. W. Callanan of Madua (Sudest) anchored late afternoon and stayed night.
- Wednesday 26th. October, 1960 :
Visited Methodist Overseas Mission station and Administration Aid Post thence to Ionga Bay per M.V. "Polyanna". Census revised and tax collected at Ionga Bay. Several matters adjusted.
- Thursday 27th. October, 1960 :
Inspected hamlets of Ionga Bay and proceeded to Morpa by sailing cutter. Census revised and tax collected at Morpa.
- Friday 28th. October, 1960 :
Several complaints adjusted at Morpa, investigation into sorcery instigated and Court for Native Matters held.
- Saturday 29th. October, 1960 :
Patrol moved to Wulunga Bay in heavy rain which later made census impossible. Routine matters attended to.
- Sunday 30th. October, 1960 :
Inspected reported possible airfield site at head of Wulunga Bay estuary. This turned out to be a erveedile breeding swamp.
- Monday 31st. October, 1960 :
Census revised and tax collected at Wulunga Bay.
- Tuesday 1st. November, 1960 :
To Jinjo by Catholic Mission launch "Bambine". Census conducted and tax collected at Jinjo.
- Wednesday 2nd. November, 1960 :
Several complaints adjusted at Jinjo and two C.N.Ms held. Villagers addressed. Inspected Catholic Mission Station and St. Mary's school and hospital.
- Thursday 3rd. November, 1960 :
Inspected surrounding hamlets and gardens of Jinjo group. Routine matters discussed with Father Earl and routine matters attended to.
- Friday 4th. November, 1960 :
By motor launch to East Point where census revised and tax collected for that group. Discussions with villagers.
- Saturday 5th. November, 1960 :
Inspected surrounding hamlets of East Point group. Departed 1200 hrs on Motor Launch "Weiwei" for Abeleti, arriving there 1600 hrs.
- Sunday 6th. November, 1960 :
Routine clerical duties at Abeleti.

- Monday 7th. November, 1960 : Writing report on Health Education Survey Rossel Island. Radio contact with Samarai.
- Tuesday 8th. November, 1960 : To Njara to investigate air-strip site-negative. Returned to Abeleti and lined plantation labourers. Radio conversation with District Commissioner.
- Wednesday 9th. November, 1960 : Village Constables Refresher Course conducted at Abeleti. Discussions Rossel matters with officials.
- Thursday 10th. November, 1960 : Continued discussions with village officials a.m. To Bouwa p.m. Effected repairs to Osborne Bros' launch "Panipani" and returned late p.m. to Abeleti.
- Friday 11th. November, 1960 : M.V. "Yelangili" arrived Abeleti 1000hrs. Patrol finalising matters and packing equipment.
- Saturday 12th. November, 1960 : Loaded gear on to "Yelangili" and departed for Jilajo 1200 hrs. arriving there 1800 hrs. Evening spent at Misima.
- Sunday 13th. November, 1960 : On board M.V. "Yelangili" calling at Wulunga Bay and Morpa. Investigation into death of a native carried out at Chex village. Inspected hamlets Wala Island then proceeded for Misima.
- Monday 14th. November, 1960 : Arrived Dwagaia Harbour 04,00 hrs.

----- PATROL COMPLETED -----

TRANSPORT ; -

To carry out an intensive patrol to these two areas, a small flat bottomed vessel would be of great advantage. Administration tenders are more a hindrance than an advantage. Both islands are surrounded by shallows and dangerous reef and even the use of a work-boat would prove a risky ordeal in many places. There are few anchorages of any all weather safety and if such vessels were used, they would not be able to anchor at very many rest house sites.

In this instance, the patrol moved between Misima, Sudest and Rossel on the commercial motor vessel "Yelangili". On Sudest and Rossel, the patrol conducted its movements by road, all types of canoes, cutters and private launches. No difficulty was experienced in this way and this is always the best way of inspecting hamlets and gardens etc. However, in some areas, roads do not exist and water transport must be used. This is especially so on Rossel Island where some amount of time was lost due to head winds etc.

It is suggested that for maximum efficiency, a flat bottomed punt of 18-20' length, powered by a 10-12 h.p. outboard motor would be a great advantage to this type of patrolling. A vessel such as this would adequately transport equipment and personnel, it could move from place to place in the protection of the cutting reefs and the time wasted in waiting for tides to set would be obviated. Assistance rendered to the patrol by private persons was much appreciated.

--- SUDEST CENSUS DIVISION ---

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

1) General Situation:

No new developments have occurred since the last patrol or indeed for many years. Under this aspect, I cannot but agree with Patrol Officer Fowler in his report No. 2/ 1957-58 as the general situation appears to me to be almost identical with what came to his notice.

The Sudest Islanders have always appeared to be markedly pro-administration. When one merely makes a suggestion and is constantly met with a reply similar to "You are the boss and anything you say we will do", he must surely feel that he is achieving far less than if counter suggestions, reluctance to ~~submit~~ or complete disagreements were offered. This would be a natural and healthy attitude to take on the part of any race of people as no patrolling officer is expected to be completely infallible.

This is not to be however with the Sudest people. They remain in the same state of fear and apathy as has been found on many other patrols. Apart from that mentioned above, the patrol was well received in the area and the people genuinely held the Administration in high esteem. Other aspects of the native situation will be dealt with under separate headings. Contrary to reports of past patrols, it was pleasing to have brought before the patrol many complaints of various natures. Some of these, of long standing as much as three and four years and many longer.

2) Sorcery and Superstition:

In past reports, the past effect of European contact, sometimes perhaps not altogether desirable, on the Sudest people may have contributed largely to their apathy today. However that influence, apart from the two planters and traders there now, is a thing of the past and sorcery is no doubt the present potent force in their lives at present. The observance of natives always travelling in pairs or greater numbers during the daylight hours and their complete reluctance to travel at night at all, was noticed on many occasions and is no coincidence. This was substantiated by Father Twomey of Nimoa who has studied these people for some years.

The following incident occurred to show the malignance of the Sudest sorcery.

On Saturday the 1st. of September, a report was received at Madua to the effect that a native named Luka had died as a result of sorcery the previous night, at Nanhil village. At the request of the people and a desire to attempt an explanation of this death, the patrol set off for Griffen Point at daylight the following morning. After contacting the Aid Post Orderly at Griffen Point, the patrol proceeded to Nanhil village where the body of Luka was examined before burial. An investigation followed and the following facts came to light.

Luka was a healthy man of about 22 years of age and lived in a small hamlet with an aged and senile relative. The only other inhabitants of the hamlet are another elderly man, his daughter and her husband, living in a separate house. It appears that on Thursday the 29th. September, Luka set off for the bush and returned in the evening with a large quantity of Fire-wood. These people, including Luka sat about for some time during the early evening and retired early. Nobody noticed anything strange about the victim then. On the following morning, Luka was intent upon joining the patrol's carrier line from Griffen Point to Madua but felt unwell and stayed at home. The other four people then noticed a sharp bruise on his right cheek bone and a small hole in his left shoulder but no blood was in evidence. On questioning these people, they stated emphatically that they had not noticed any outsider enter the house the previous night, nor had they seen Luka leave the house.

Later in the morning

, the victim was

seen running about the village in a slightly demented state but shortly returned to his house and fell asleep. A small boy was sent to inform the Aid Post orderly at Griffen Point but the description he received, led him to believe that Luka was suffering from a slight attack of "Fever". By ten o'clock that evening, the local 'Medicine Man' was called in and performed a simple ritual over the body of the fast declining victim during which time he found a .3mm cartridge under Luka's arm-pit. He died at approximately mid-night the same night.

The Griffen Point A.P.O. examined the body early the following morning, observed the facial bruise but could find no trace of any object that may have been inserted through the flesh where a small hole appeared in the right shoulder. On personally examining the body, I found the same thing. The wound in the shoulder gave the impression of having been inflicted by a length of heavy gauge wire but was no more than one inch in depth. The facial bruise could have been caused by a blow from a blunt instrument but the skin was unbroken despite the clotted blood under the surface of the skin. The .3mm cartridge handed to me was unfired and of the type used in Luger pistols or Owen Sub-Machine guns. The brass case was corroded through age but shiny due to constant handling. Many of the Narihl villagers admitted having seen similar cartridges in the winking era at Sudest and during the last war but none had seen these in latter years.

The investigation revealed nothing. There is no question of the victim having bled to death as a result of the wound in his shoulder, nor is it likely that the facial bruise, if caused by a blow, could have brought about a fatal result. The A.P.O. was of the opinion that Luka died of Cerebral Malaria and I am inclined to agree. However the body marks and the unfired cartridge remain unexplained. It is common saying amongst the Sudest people that after a person has died, through what they consider is sorcery, "He was shot". The common method of killing by sorcery seems to be thus. If a man wishes to bring about the death of another, he throws an object at his victim which is not intended to harm him physically, but is supposed to enter his body and bring about the desired death in that manner.

A thorough search was made of all houses in the Narihl and Gesila Villages but no evidence could be found, nor could any worthwhile information be extracted from any of the inhabitants. Sudest has always had a master sorcerer. The late master sorcerer died in 1958 and his successor is not known. There are rumours of reviving Sudest that one Joulou of Gesila may be that successor. This may be well founded as Joulou has been convicted of sorcery in the past and is feared to the extent that the Village Constable was found residing at Truanga Village and not at Gesila. These are but rumours however and despite a few questioning of Joulou, nothing was revealed and the people are obviously too frightened to mention any specific names.

The Griffen Point area inhabitants appealed to the patrol to rid the place of this sorcery which they say has been reducing their population to a greater or lesser extent for many years. This appears to be quite so, but I can see no immediate solution to the problem unless the Sudest people themselves reveal the sorcerers or sorcerer en masse and they were informed accordingly. They have promised to make an all out effort but whether they will or not is a very doubtful question.

Sudest needs constant visits from Native Affairs officers - not always in the form of long census patrols but frequent visits to the area to check up on the situation and show the flag so to speak. The Sudest people are the most co-operative lot that I have struck but they have no inborn initiative and need to be encouraged to greater efforts constantly. It has been a year and a half between the last full scale patrol and this one and it is not good enough. Generally, the area is stagnant and appears to have been so for many years apart from the sorcery aspect which seems to be becoming more and more malignant. It is firmly believed that if the people themselves

remain convinced that the only means available to end this undesirable influence lies through their own efforts to lay all of their available information at the feet of the Administration, there seems little hope of really successful development in other fields.

3) Village Officials - APPENDIX 'A'

These were found to be surprisingly an active lot in relation to the general lethargy of the area, although they compare poorly with Village Constables in other areas of the Milne Bay District. Very few were found to have a sound knowledge of their duties and their many and various interpretations of the Native Regulation Ordinance and Regulations were rather extraordinary to say the least. For this reason, a two day Village Constables' Refresher Course was held at Griffen Point. Attendance at this course was 100% for both Constables and Councillors of the area. Approximately 400 villagers attended this meeting also - an attendance exceeding all expectations.

During the two days, the various duties and functions of Village Constables and Unofficial Councillors were explained fully and the N. R. O s expounded. Some of this time was set aside as a question period and many were received. It is felt that these officials may now have a reasonably clear picture of the laws affecting them. It is felt however that this would be profitable if such a school were conducted more frequently. It is also felt that some achievement was attained in bringing the Sudest Officials and people together and discussing their problems as a body. This sort of move may tend to bring them out of their tendency towards discussing grievances in small clique groups which no doubt gives rise to ill-feeling and an ideal situation for the spreading of rumours and mutual distrust.

The school was completed by a feast or 'Xmas' as the Sudest people term these celebrations and the amount of Pig and poultry flesh, together with countless baskets of garden food was nothing less than amazing. From the natives' point of view, this was the event of the year.

4) Villages

The standard of housing on Sudest is as good as I have seen in the Milne Bay District. Most houses are much larger than the requirements of the families that live in them and surrounds in most all cases were found to be clean and free of encroaching bush. In very few cases was it found necessary to issue orders for the building of new houses. Jelewaga village, where V.C. Sai has obviously been resting on his laurels, was the exception where orders were given to have houses repaired or new ones erected. In cases where such orders were found necessary, notations were made in the Village Registers for reference on the following patrol.

The majority of rest houses were found to be excellent - rather surprising since they have not been used for at least three years. The rest house at Jolandin, constructed by V.C. Boehm is of much higher standard than many European Native material houses seen in various places.

5) Roads and Carriers

There are roads linking the north and south coasts of the island between Jelewaga to Embambalia and Nanhii, Griffen Point to Madani, Griffen Point to Pomela via Gesila, Pomela to Jolandin, and Rewa to Rambuse averaging about three and a half hours walking from coast to coast. These roads were found to be recently cut when the people heard that the patrol intended to make several trips across the island. They were however, in poor condition but little else can be expected. All were advised to keep these tracks in reasonable condition for their own benefit - not especially for the odd European who may venture on to them. There is no coastal track between Rambuse and Rewa, as this coast is practically uninhabited and any travelling in this region is done by canoe. The remainder of the coastal tracks were found to be in fairly good order. All villages provided willing carriers and canoes at all times.

6) Native Labour Situation - APPENDIX 'B'

As can be seen from the Appendix, very few Sudest natives are employed. The majority are employed as casual workers for the Sidea and Nimoa Catholic Missions. During the last war, many of these natives were employed as labourers at Milne Bay where they gained the reputation of being a particularly indolent working force. Today they are firmly convinced that they are themselves the laziest people of the District. Despite feeling unwanted as workers however, they show little desire to venture forth into the outside world of employment. Percentage figures have been drawn up for future reference in case of any labour movement.

7) Native Complaints

These were many on this visit but mainly concerned long standing debts of 'New Guinea money' or Tamiok Stone - the traditional currency of Sudest. In most cases, the mere presence of the patrol was sufficient arbitration in these matters, without in many cases, a word being spoken. Considerable trading between the Sudest and Calvados Chain islanders is in evidence, and debts occur here. Local Government Councillor Kadiata of Nigahau Island seems to be the chief offender at not paying his debts. He allegedly owes various Sudest people payment for 8 bags of trochus shell and several pigs. Most complaints were settled on the spot and those requiring follow up action have been entered on the Misima and Calvados Chain attention files for action on the next patrols to those areas.

8) Magisterial

One only case was heard in the Court for Native Matters. Male native Bwa of Tarangia was convicted under S.84 (2) M.R.O. and sentenced to One Month I.H.L.

PERSONAL TAX

On being asked in each village whether or not the reason for Personal Taxation was fully understood, all replied in the negative. It was quite obvious in all village groups, that the tax payers considered their obligation a direct imposition and another Administration whim that was beyond their power of reason. In each village, the motives behind personal taxation were explained at length in simple terms, before the census was conducted and tax collected.

Reaction to same was most favourable, amounts for each village shown hereunder.

WESTERN POINT.....	£ 26	JELEWAGA.....	£ 72
MADANA.....	£ 48	POMELA.....	£ 47
PANTAVA.....	£ 38	JURU.....	£ 24
REWA.....	£106	EAST POINT.....	£ 34
WIMBA.....	£ 6	BAMBUSO.....	£ 24
JOLANDIN.....	£ 52	PIRON IS.....	£ 22
EMBAMBALIA.....	£ 20	GESILA.....	£ 27
NANUIL.....	£ 40	TARANGIA.....	£ 13

TOTAL = £649

Exemptions were issued where necessary, but in many cases, where males were eligible for exemption, they wished to pay. Whether this attitude will continue in the future or not remains to be seen.

CENSUS

Much difficulty was experienced and time wasted in amending the Tax-Census sheets for 1959 as well as for 1960. This proved an onerous task especially as the entries in the Village Registers, in many cases, could not be reconciled with the figures resultant. However, working back from the 1958 census, when entries were transferred to the Tax-Census Register sheets, the present physical count and amendments are as near to correct as possible although the complete

figure count is more reliable with the 1959 totals. However the physical count can now be taken as read and the Tax-Census sheets have been amended to date.

The physical count shows an overall decrease in population of one. Total births are 67 and deaths 55. There have been no significant migratory movements in or out of the division, yet the drop in population is one where reason would suggest that the grand total should have registered a substantial increase. The only available explanation to this is the possibility that I may have included births and deaths that were registered on the last patrol but not entered in the Village or Tax registers. There was no way of overcoming this as most of the families could not remember whether or not their babies were registered at the previous census.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

a. Subsistence

At the time of the patrol's visit, new season gardens had been completed in most areas. Despite this, food was ample throughout the area and it is pleasing to note that after years of talks delivered by various officers on the superiority of root crops over the once subsistence sago, sweet potatoe, yam and bananas are the staple foods. Many gardens were inspected and found to be ample in size and quantity. I will be surprised if a Subsistence survey should show any different. Jelwaga was found to be the exception to this tendency. Sago still prevails unaltered and the villagers were advised to plant suitable root crops.

There are many Berkshire-Masorah pigs to be found on Sudest. These are to be found, well cared for and fed, often in inland situate pens where the village people have a roster system for attending them.

b. Cash Cropping

Coffee gardens were inspected in almost every village group. Some are fair and others poor. Where obviously diseased plants were seen, the people concerned were instructed to remove and destroy them. Very few of the men that have been to Kuisro Training Centre, have an extensive knowledge of coffee culture or processing. A visit by an Agricultural Officer is sorely needed on Sudest to assess the future of the crop there and to instruct the people concerned one way or another. The Village Agricultural and Womens' committee organisation functions on Sud. st. At Pamela, the Womens' committee have made great improvement in village conditions and the V.A.C. member is so enthusiastic over the Madam coffee garden that he maintains a twenty four hour vigil over the plot, armed with a large stick, bent on the destruction of any worms that may have the courage to venture forth into that garden.

The above is not intended to be sarcasm by any means, but rather to point out that the Sudest committees have little conception of what their functions are. A full scale D.A.S.F. patrol to the area is needed to encourage and instruct these committee members along the correct lines and to implement a definite policy in regard to coffee growing.

Sudest is rich in copra potential but not in money compared to what they could make with the large number of palms to hand. Production would not likely exceed one third of the potential. There is no incentive to produce more copra than they are doing at present to provide more than the normal everyday requirements and tax money. In all groups, people were urged to further efforts in the field of economic development and to make a presentable picture of their coconut plantings. Despite the fact that all have responded well to this suggestion, an incentive is needed to keep the ball rolling so to speak. This will be dealt with further on.

Copal Gum is at present in some demand and the Sudest traders Callanan and Williams are having difficulty in meeting orders. It depends entirely on whether or not the Sudest people can organise themselves into taking advantage of the present demand of an unsteady market.

Probably the best shell fishing grounds in the District are found around the Sudest reefs. There is a fair demand for shell at the moment but little is being offered for sale. Gold mining is nil at Present.

SCOPE FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

True it remains, that after 50 years or more of continual contact, there are not enough Sudest natives educated to the standard where they would be capable of administering a Local Government Sanitary Council or Co-operative Society. This is a poor reflection on the Christian and Administrative bodies that be excluding the Catholic Mission at Nimoa who have made no less than remarkable progress with the present generation, considering the comparatively short time that they have been established there.

As mentioned earlier, there is an almost complete lack of incentive towards greater economic effort on Sudest and the present situation will prevail unless some incentive is instigated. The argument against the establishment of a Co-operative Society on Sudest is the lack of educated men to run it. The argument on the other hand however, is that the situation is not likely to improve for some years to come either. The potential for cash is there and if something is not tried, it will never accurately be known whether or not it will succeed. There are a number of mission students ex Nimoa, who are at present completing their education at Sidea. They cannot be expected to remain at home at the completion of their education if they have nothing there on which to exercise their acquired intellect.

I can see no reason why Sudest should not become one of the economically richest areas of the Misima Bay District with the present Copra, Copal Gum, shell and gold potential at their feet.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Health situation of the Sudest people seems to be improving to some extent due to the tireless efforts of the Sister in Charge of the Nimoa Mission Hospital and the Administration Aid-Post orderlies at Griffen Point, Rewa and Pambuse. The medical patrol, as stated on the patrol Report jacket was the last village to village patrol of the area but frequent visits have been made to the Aid-Post areas since then by European and native P.H.D. staff based at the Swagodia Hospital, the last Aid-Post inspection patrol to Sudest was conducted in March, 1960 and the NW sector revisited in July, 1960.

I was particularly impressed by the functions of the Griffen Point Aid-Post. The orderly attending this Post has over-average ability from the normal run of A.P.Os and has won the confidence of the people there. He is constantly kept busy attending patients and his patrol programme which covers the Griffen Point area, Jolandin, Pamela and Jelwaga leaves him very little spare time. The Kewa post was similarly impressive leaving the Ambrose establishment far behind.

The above orderlies conducted inspections in most villages visited. Although the Sudest people are not particularly healthy, they are certainly no worse than other groups seen in the district and no diseases were noted on this patrol. The more serious cases discovered by the A.P.Os are sent to Nimoa or Swagodia and monthly reports are regularly submitted to the base hospital.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

I have grouped these sections under the one, as the education of the area lies entirely in the hands of the missions.

a. Methodist Overseas Mission

I fully concur with Mr. Fowler's remarks once again. The head-station is located at Rambuse and schools of a sort are found in each village except Western Point, Embambalia, Gevila, Jolandin and Pamela. The Rambuse establishment is the only one to be found teaching English although at the time of my visit, the attendance

at this school was approximately eight pupils. The following day, I believe that attendance was almost 100% but this only occurs after a Government officer has visited the area.

The village schools were found to be achieving less than nothing and the native teachers (all Misima natives) often are of much lower intellect than the children they are expected to teach. One such worthy informed me that out of a total of twenty six pupils were attending his school. He then enumerated them into twelve boys and five girls which he then said gave a total of fifteen pupils all told. I gave up any hope of recording attendances. These teachers are collectively an obsequious lot who appear to make no attempt at learning the language of their subjects. Apart from the obvious exploitation continually in evidence, the situation is extremely poor.

As far as can be ascertained, these village schools are never visited by European staff and only occasional visits are made to the head school at Rambuso.

b. Catholic Mission - Misima

This mission presents a very different picture to the one above. It was established in 1947 and is mainly concerned with the education of children from the lower Valvado Chain. However, more and more children are appearing at this school as the benefits of and education become known. Here the children are boarded together and tutored along Administration lines where besides attending a thorough education, they are taught hygiene, general conduct, domestic science, Christianity and many other aspects of education designed to raise their standard of living and equip them for a far brighter future. The mission is in charge of Rev. Fr. Treanoy, an excellent Priest, one Brother and five Sisters. The pupils have the opportunity of continuing their education at the high school or any other higher school.

I agree with Fr. Treanoy that by collective schooling, this will no doubt be the big first step in dispelling much of the fear of secrecy and superstition in the area, education being taught. Parents are free at any time, or any natives whatever for that matter, to visit the station for medical attention and to visit their children and observe the progress that they are making.

EUROPEAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Mr. R. J. Williams established at Tambumba plantation near Roma. Very little trading is carried out and it is doubtful whether the plantation is a profitable enterprise. Native labour relations seem satisfactory at present although there have been frequent desertions from this plantation in the past.

Madang plantation is owned by Mr. W. Callaman who also has a plantation at Rambuso. An excellent trading site is also established at Madang buying copra, shell and gum from the natives. Relationships here with the indigenous people are excellent.

STATUS OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - SHORT GRASS DIVISION

Commune Group	Landlets In Group.	Unofficial Councillors	VILLAGE CONSTABLE.
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REMARKS

MM. 1. YABARWIA	Farwagla Pamamuan	Baita	PADI
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Appointed 11/8/51. Most impressive of the Subject Village Constables. Area in good condition, is helpful and perfectly pro-administration. Speaks English and has good command of Polise Motu, Milam and Dabu Languages. Good record to date.

MM. 2. NAWITIL	Kambil	Bedigait	---
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Area under control of Kambila - V.C. Ceelila.

MM. 3. GASTILA	Ceelila	Loella	MARUKA
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Appointed 11/1/27, and after a period of satisfactory service, resigned on 30/6/49 due to old age. MARUKA was appointed 1/7/49 and because of ill health resigned 20/6/55. JOYJOU was appointed same date but dismissed following a serious case in 1957. Kambila was originally then re-appointed but no record of Service is held and it is assumed that none was made out. I could not recommend his re-appointment as he is far too old to carry out his duties now. It was accidentally discovered that said official was dwelling at Farwagla and HQ at Ceelila no doubt caused by fear of JOYJOU's reported prowess as a se-venter. The situation is far from satisfactory and is not likely to improve whilst Kambila is Village Constable. It is suggested that a new appointee be found on the next patrol to the area even though Ceelila Potential V.C. material is not good.

MM. 4. KEMARWALIA	Indemballa		MARE (Hool)
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He now appointment following the death of MM 12/12/56. However it was felt that this group needed their own official as it is fairly remote from adjacent ones and MARE was appointed (subject H.O. approx.) 5/10/60. Although the situation in this village is satisfactory at present, it is too far distant from other groups to be satisfactorily administered by other officials should the necessity arise. Appointee is young and in good health, active and of excellent bearing. Fluently speaks Milam and Milam Languages also English and a little Polise Motu and Nessel. Has fair knowledge of M.A.G.'s

MM. 5. PIBON IS.	Kemwella Kerera Kathagthagd	Tomo Gawama	DIHARUA
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Appointed 1/1/52. No outstanding qualities but is willing and has area well under control. Record satisfactory.

REPORT OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - SUDWEST GAMBIA DISTRICT

Hamlets in Unofficial
Group Councils

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

REMARKS

NHM.6.
FOAMDIS
Jolanda
Kriyana
Wagawanda

Haburi
Ka:lobo

BOHE

Appointed 1/7/55 and claims to have given 100 years service - is identity of Sudest. Area in excellent order and is leader of his group. Speaks a little English and Police Koth. Most helpful to patrol as interpreter where needed. Past record good.

NHM.7.
BARBISO
Kaleiara
Jaba
Kumbolara
Ukulanwaga
Lagamaru, Mumboe,
Gugumo, Buddiara,
Bombe.

Kyalinda
Kelo

WALINA

V.C. Lebadi died 14/7/59 and Katedba appointed (subject H.Q. approx.). A young active man with a good knowledge of his duties. Speaks a little English, Police Koth.

NHM.8.
FIMBA
Vilaba
Iganu

Under control of Barbiso
Villages Constable.

NHM.9.
EAST POINT
Liberal, Buzdi,
Delno

Makradia

RIU

Appointed 1/5/56, quite a good official who has his area in excellent order. An unobtrusive man who needs support from officers in preference to criticism. Record good.

NHM.10.
RWA
Bumegare
Kledurka, Kelli,
Edman, Uluwa
Duna, Palalo,
Lomudara, Tunduru,
Leg:legel

Pita

PAULISA

Appointed 21/9/60 (subject to H.Q. approx.). V.C. Buta died 18/7/59 and this man undertook duties to date at request of people. Area in excellent order. Speaks intelligible English and Police Koth. Is backed by influential councillors.

NHM.11.
JUBU
Juru
Bumumu
Lendelendi,
Meruga, Krulera.

Kapal

KABOIANU

Appointed 27/4/55. Most unimpressive official seen. Has no drive or interest and the clean condition of his area is no doubt due to the efforts of Councillor Kapal. Instructed to stir himself considerably. Past record shows inefficiency. Speaks a little English.

NHM.12.
PANTAVA.
Pantava
Jibu, Jemia,
Langame.

Baron

PELIDISA

Appointed 27/4/55. Has area in excellent order - no complaints by people and good record satisfactory. Fluent in Police Koth.

APPENDIX 'A' (continued)

Hikima Patrol Report No. 3/1960-61.

REPORT OF VILLAGER OPERATIONS - SUBBET GROUP DIVISION

Consent Group	Hamlets in Group	Unofficial Councilors	VILLAGE CONSTABLES	REMARKS
MM. 13. POHISA	Pomela	Talobeta Kitebu	JONSO	Appointed 27/1/45. Excellent record. This man is one of the few, if not the only official who has an intelligent approach to petty offences. Has a model village and gives all his support to Village Agricultural Committee.
MM. 14. MADAVA.	Dilasa Edidunere, Lodu Kaladia, Hala.	Beldi Laysu	MEVI (JAK)	Appointed 31/12/46. A native of Bona. This man has an interesting history including some 18 months in Australia "working a cloud". Something of a confidence man but has his wits at least in a difficult area.
MM. 15. JELAWASA	Jelawaga Kanelia, Igunggi Iharati, Panogolegallbu Sek Tetela, Tedikwema, Alalam.	Oda Die	SACI	Appointed 16/4/37. Previous to this, 15 years service as a "order at Foodbank and Hikima and altogether shows a good record. Is still active but is obviously residing on his laurels which may be natural enough. His villages the worst seen. A gentle prod issued.
MM. 16. WIKIWA POINT.	Subuhai	Balbat	KOROSI	V.C. Paripast resigned 30/9/57. It seems the Korosi was issued a uniform on 27/4/59, but no record of Service. His appointment is recommended. Councilor Beldi is undoubtedly the influential man in this group but is markedly pro-Administrator and Korosi should become a good official with support of others.

NOTE: Relevant Records of Service have been made out and covered by memorandum 21.5 of November 25, 1960.

APPENDIX 'N' **Wisma Patrol Report No. 3, 1960-61,**
NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS - SUDWEST CENSUS DIVISION

Census Group.	Total Population	16-45 Age Group	No. permanently unfit.	Actual Labour Potential	Absent Employed		Per cent
					In District	Out Dist.	
PITCH IS.	65	16	1	15	-	-	-
TARANGIA	64	10	2	16	2	-	12.5%
GHETLA	87	21	2	19	1	-	5.8%
NAMHIL	108	28	2	26	1	-	15.1%
POHILA	131	37	1	36	1	-	2.8%
PANEVA	69	24	2	22	1	-	2.2%
JUNE	46	16	-	16	-	-	-
REWA	192	63	3	60	1	-	1.7%
EAST POINT	67	14	1	13	-	-	-
EMBURO	195	63	3	58	6	-	10.3%
WIEHA	15	4	1	3	-	-	-
JALANIAN	129	35	2	35	4	-	12.1%
NADANA	116	37	3	34	3	-	8.8%
JHEWAGA	173	51	5	46	-	-	-
WEST POINT	80	28	5	23	3	-	13.0%
BERANALYA	86	19	5	14	1	-	7.0%

EMPLOYED AS:-

General Labourers. - 3
 Mission Workers.. -16
 Seaman..... 4
 Administration
 Servants..... 3
 Domestic..... 1

 Total..... 27

Notes: Figures include males only.

APPENDIX 'C'

RETURN OF SPECIAL AREA PERMITS - SUBSET

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>S.A.P.</u>	<u>C. of R.</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Unbengigi	Rambuo	12917	95292	Current
Dinarua	Pitow Is.	17008	9530	"
Jojo	Geala	1,009	9531	"
Jack	Madua	17010	9532	"
Habagi	Tarungia	17011	9533	"
Soka	Jolandia	17012	9534	"
Bwalwai	Western Point	17013	9535	"

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ROSSSEL CENSUS DIVISION

NATIVE AFFAIRS

1) General Situation:

As for Sudest, the Rossel situation has changed little if in any way at all. The Rossel people are the most solemn and humourless lot that I have yet seen but they have a certain strength of character that is lacking in the Sudest natives.

They are a strange mixture of old and new. The history of European contact on Rossel is a long one. Despite this, its people have accepted the benefits material of this contact whilst still retaining age old customs such as the extremely complicated monetary system which is still used in bride price, land and purchase of houses. Cash is never used in these transactions.

The elder men have control of all such transactions which is still strong despite the fact that the present generation are impatient for the present powers that be to hurry up and die so that they can adopt a system more in line with their modernised minds. This is literally true as the Rossel people are by nature a very callous lot.

Relatively few complaints were received for adjustment as no doubt the village elders have the power of jurisdiction in most everyday matters. There is no evidence of this power being used to their own advantages and is therefore considered not altogether undesirable. Father Earl of the Catholic Mission at Jinjo is of the same opinion. It may also be some reflection on the Administration however that it has not altogether gained the confidence of the people probably caused through infrequent patrolling and diversity of policy which follows. However, the patrol was well received and once the natural reserved nature of the people was "broken down" the patrol was able to move with much more ease. The Administration appears to have been held in high esteem for many years despite some confusion in the minds of the people.

The Western sector of Rossel is markedly different from the remainder - namely consisting of the Danima, Ionga Bay and to some extent the Morpa groups. These people speak a slightly different dialect to the basic Rossel language, they have little contact with the others despite the fact that they are no doubt of the same ethnographical origin, they are a much more backward than the rest and the place is a hive of sorcery.

2) Sorcery and Superstition

Rossel has its sorcery like most areas of the Territory but it is nowhere near as malignant as that on Sudest and the people are not subjected to the same fear and apathy as the Sudesters. The Western sector mentioned above however is the exception to this. A certain amount of trading occurs between Western Rossel and Eastern Sudest but only the Rossels make the journeys. It is the opinion of many of the Rossel elders spoken to, that the present malignant sorcery practiced on Western Rossel is a direct result of Sudest contact. This trading has evidently started only in recent times and the sorcery methods used now are foreign to them.

At Rambuco - Sudest on the 26th. of September, a Ionga Bay native named U'o accompanied by a young woman Niabia of Chea in the Morpa group approached me with the following talk. They had arrived together at Rambuco several days earlier on the Methodist Mission vessel 'Kunwarra' - U'o because he was desirous of seeking employment at Rambuco plantation and that Niabia had run away with him because her father had been practising incest with her. Despite the fact that incest is practised on Rossel, the story did not ring true at the time and following a message received from the Catholic Mission at Jinjo to the effect that the Girl's father had complained that U'o had absconded with his daughter, it was decided

to take the couple to Morpa and settle any grievances there. A careful enquiry was made into this matter which revealed the following facts.

The incest tale was a complete fabrication, admitted by Niabia. The father, Galeda, had been concerned for some months over the pursuance of his daughter by U'bo who already had two current wives and was generally regarded in the area as an undesirable character. Despite many entreaties of her father to keep away from this man as she was only very young (about sixteen years), Niabia refused until in July of this year he approached U'bo at his village in Ionga Bay. At this meeting, Galeda claims that U'bo made sorcery on him (means or implements unknown) saying that he - Galeda, would die in approximately four months time from that date. U'bo was charged and convicted of practising sorcery in the Court for Native Matters held at Morpa on the 28th. of October. The defendant freely admitted the above with obvious relish, volunteering the information that he had obtained the sorcery "somethings" on a previous visit to Sudest, that he had in fact practised sorcery on the victim intent upon bringing about his death.

At the time of the court hearing, Galeda was observed to be a very aged man and obviously in a low state of health. He stated that his health had steadily deteriorated since his meeting with the defendant. He was considered in need of medical observation and was sent to the Jinjo Mission hospital. The Sister-in-Charge at Jinjo could detect no known sickness. After a week at the hospital, he returned to his village in a much improved condition as the result of "forced" nutrition. However, upon once reaching his village, his condition worsened rapidly until he died suddenly on Saturday the 12th. of November almost exactly four months from the date that sorcery was inflicted upon him.

The Western Rossel people were not in the least surprised at this and Galeda told me that he was resigned to the fact that he would die at the end of four months. This may be a coincidence and Galeda probably died of auto-suggestion but the fact remains that he did die and the power of sorcery at Western Rossel is identical with and as malignant as that on Sudest. As at Sudest, the people requested that a stop be put to these evil practises and a similar speech as that given to the Sudest people was delivered to them.

At the court hearing, U'bo also stated that the sorcery implements obtained from Sudest had been personally thrown into the sea. No trace was found of them by the patrol.

3) Village Officials - APPENDIX 'A'

The attached appendix gives a commentary on each of the Rossel officials. Collectively they are of mediocre calibre, the most outstanding being, Mongwa of Njara, Pa'ia of Wulunga Bay, Bulu of East Point and the new appointee Peter Tadia of Saman. However, they are all functioning satisfactorily and should improve considerably with constant support from patrolling officers in future.

As found at Sudest, few were found to have a really sound knowledge of their duties or the N.R.O.s and to rectify this, a refresher course, conducted along the same lines as that held at Griffen Point, was held at Abaleti on the completion of the patrol. All Village Constables attended this course, the majority of Unofficial Councillors also attended together with a small number of interested village people. At one juncture, having fully explained the function of the Unofficial Councillor, Councillor Waibe of Jijo declared that unless the Councillors were paid in a similar way to the V.C.s, they would all resign on the spot. I declined to argue the point of his bluff any further and answered that any pending resignations would be accepted, also on the spot. It was found that Waibe was speaking for himself only and that even he did not resign. In all however, this course was considered most successful.

It was discovered at Jinjo, that the people of that area have recently been in the habit of holding public meetings whenever a person has committed an offence against the N.R.O.s.

At these meetings, the offender has been publicly ridiculed and the people stirred up to such an extent that the Village Constable has been powerless to conduct proceedings through the normal and recognised channels. The group was addressed and informed that these meetings were to cease forthwith and that the Administration would take a very dim view of any form of obstruction in the path of the Village Constable carrying out his duties. At one such similar meeting, immediately prior to the patrol's arrival, an offender was assaulted by his complainant, not seriously, but this situation could easily have attained greater proportions had it not been stopped. Both defendant and complainant were convicted and sentenced in the Court for Native Matters. Perhaps however, the people cannot be entirely blamed for this as they have no doubt had to rely on local jurisdiction in many instances in the face of infrequent visits to that isolated area by Administration officers. The situation will bear close observation in future and all possible support of the Village Constable by visiting officers.

4) Villages

As for Sudest, almost all hamlets were visited and orders issued for the repair or replacement of houses was at a bare minimum. The hamlet of Bwadu in the Deminu group, was found however to be in a most unhealthy site. In times of heavy rain, which is almost always, the village becomes flooded from water pouring down the adjacent hill. Apart from that, the village is most times inundated with sea water. With the combination of both the village is at all times a swampy mess and at the time of my inspection it was found to be in a shocking condition and swarming with mosquitoes and sand flies. The inhabitants were instructed to remove the village to a suitable site immediately and they agreed to rebuild it on a nearby hill, about fifty feet above the high water mark. It is suggested that the next officer to patrol the area, make a point of following this up.

At East Point, a new rest house was located on a newly cut mangrove swamp, completely apart from any of the villages. The Village Constable informed me that the previous patrolling officer had instructed the people to remove the rest house from its original site at Pwalabwog hamlet where conditions are considerably better. This is hard to believe, but the rest house is certainly there and the undecidable viciousness of the sand flies and mosquitoes that thrive at this spot is something to be experienced. None of the patrol personnel could find sleep possible there, nor could any of the village people who had to erect temporary shelters for the occasion of this visit. They are not at all happy about their new rest house. It is a little hard to expect them to start immediately on another but they all favour the idea of siting the rest house at Diama Island which is central to all hamlets, is a much healthier place and provides suitable boat anchorage which is lacking at the present site and this move may be completed before much time elapses.

Many hamlets are situated slightly inland from the coast. Credit must be given to the inhabitants for the initiative used in escaping the countless species of marauding insects that inhabit the beaches. Further, as at Sudest, areble germs are not to be found in extensive areas but rather in isolated patches and thus the hamlets have been situated in convenient proximity to the garden areas. All rest houses were found to be adequate in size and design and in good condition.

5) Roads and Carriers

Overland tracks link Abaleti with Jinjo, Njaru with Wulunga Bay, Njaru with Ionga Bay and Bambwa with Deminu. At the time of this patrol, the coastal tracks were in poor condition due to incessant heavy rain but apart from that, they are maintained in fairly good order. The patrol moved entirely by whaleboat owned and built by a Njaru native named Gwarum and in some instances by privately owned vessel. There is no carrier problem at Rossel and all were found to be most co-operative.

6) Native Labour Situation - APPENDIX 'P'

The figures shown in the appendix do not reveal any overrecruitment, and the figures are drawn up merely as a comparison to any future trends. A percentage of 42.6% is shown at Bamwa, but the census figures show that an even number of male and female adults are present in the village and no social or other type of disruption is caused in this small community. The situation is satisfactory at present.

7) Native Complaints

Complaints were at a minimum and were mainly concerned with the Western end of the island where several small debts were settled. Several marriage disputes were brought forward but apart from one particular instance at Ionga Bay where a young woman was on the verge of hysterics because she had been "given" to a man whom she obviously disliked intensely, I was reluctant to arbitrate. All were settled amicably between the parties concerned.

Land disputes do not appear to occur at all, the tenure system being very strict and similarly with pigs, a problem in many parts of the Territory.

8) Magisterial

Three cases were tried in the Court for Native Matters listed hereunder.

<u>Holden at</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Sentence/Fine</u>
Norpa	28/10/60	Iu'e Gawa	Tei'u	Sercoery	80(2)a	4 months I.N.L.
Jinjo	2/11/60	Gnelangwa	Umha	Adultery	84(2)	2 " " " "
"	"	Gwainjan	Chem	Assault	71 a	Fined 10/-

PER. JUAL TAXATION

An identical situation to that found at Sudest was evident on Rosael Island. The taxation policy was again fully explained in all villages prior to tax collection. These explanations were not intended as propaganda but the result was unexpected to say the least. The tax potential of Rosael due to the very large number of children that make up the population and the total collected would have been nowhere near the resultant figure, had not many old men and others with four, five and six children volunteered to pay at least one pound and in many instances the full two pounds. This reaction speaks for itself. Amounts for each village are shown as under.

DAMING.....	£ 71	BAMWA.....	£ 8
SAMAN.....	£ 38	N'YARU.....	£ 70
ABELENTI.....	£ 32	EAST POINT....	£ 34
JINJO.....	£102	WULUNGA BAY...	£ 67
NORPA.....	£ 43	IONGA BAY.....	£ 17

TOTAL = £482

CENSUS

No difficulty was experienced in revising census in each village as the Tax-Census Register sheets were found to be correct and amended to date of 1959. However reports for 1958 and 1959 census patrols to Rosael are not to be found at this office and the 1960 figures can only be compared with those of 1957. This comparison shows an overall increase of 127 for the three years. 45 births compared with 17 deaths over the past twelve months is a very pleasing result indeed. The long practised practice of wife bearing in advanced pregnancy has no doubt declined rapidly over the last few years and credit must unreservedly be given to the Catholic Mission staff at Jinjo for their perseverance in the field of infant welfare.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKa. Subsistence Agriculture

An inspection was made of the recent flood damage caused to the Saman River food gardens. Gardens are made on the fertile alluvial soil of the river banks. However, due to extremely heavy rains at the time of the patrol, coconut palms and banana trees were observed flattened to the ground and acres of food gardens torn up. This devastation by flood water has happened before but the people state that the risk is worth the bumper crops which they obtain from these alluvial flats more often than not. They were not in the least worried about it as they had adequate food to hand in other gardens. The food situation appeared quite satisfactory in general and at present the District Agricultural Officer is conducting a nutritional food survey at Rossel which will provide much more accurate information than could be given by a layman.

b. Cash Cropping

A full scale patrol to Rossel was conducted by Mr. E. D. Nobbs, Agricultural Extension Officer of Samarai in July of this year in which he emphasised the need for concentration on production of good quality copra, utilisation of the high potential to hand and the need for new plantings. The majority of the people concede the wisdom of this and the maintenance of the fine plantations that some of them have which are quite enough for them to handle anyway, over dabbling in cash crops such as coffee and cacao which well may prove to be unstable markets in the future. Mr. Nobbs's report is to hand and gives any further information required on this subject.

Pigs are not to be found in numbers similar to those at Sudest and provide little in the basic diet. Fish are abundant in the waters of the Rossel Lagoon and are extensively used to supplement the diet. Gum is also present although not collected by the people and shell fishing is not carried out a great deal.

SCOPE FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The Rossel people remain dissatisfied with the price paid for copra by Osborne Brothers at Abeloti. The Osborne Brothers have had the trading monopoly at Rossel since their family was the first and only European one to settle there. Over the years, a narrow minded view has no doubt developed, possibly on both sides, over this monopoly. The native people cannot understand the cost of labour and time used in the reconditioning of green and mouldy copra, and on top of that freight involved in the long haul to Samarai. It is unfortunate that they live on amongst the most remote of the New-Guinea islands. The running of their own Cooperative Society may convince them that money does not grow on trees.

However production is low and they claim lack of incentive prevents higher production. A group of natives at Njaru, headed by Gwarum, wish to build a diesel powered 40' launch, the object being to haul their own copra to Samarai direct from Rossel. The Saman, Damini and surrounding groups have also stated a desire to co-operate in this venture. Gwarum has had some years of experience in building boats at Kwato mission and has built about twenty clinker built dinghys beside the 22' cutter he has at present. To make the construction of these boats possible, Mr. H. Osborne has put at Gwarum's disposal the slip-way at Abeloti and all equipment there and any advice he has required. He has stated that the same facilities will be available to the people, free of charge should they decide to go ahead with the construction of the proposed 40' launch.

I think that projects of this nature should be encouraged as much as possible if the people concerned fully realise that there is more involved in the construction and running of such a vessel than merely fastening lengths of timber together and loading it up with produce. The factors involved were pointed out to them, they appeared to realise the commitments involved and stated that they

have sufficient capital to make a start. With the natural timber resources to hand, there is no reason to doubt that the project will fail with advice from the Osborne Brothers and visiting officers. If the project does in fact come into being, it would be a large step in the advancement of the Rossel Islanders.

The younger men appear dissatisfied that their small world is not keeping to anywhere near the pace of development in other areas. This is considered a normal and healthy attitude and although the authority of the traditional leaders (who wish to retain the present status quo), may be undermined by an inflated currency as has happened in other areas, this is all part and parcel of development and no matter how isolated Rossel is, it cannot be kept from there forever.

Once again, I consider that Co-operatives are the answer if the Administration can see its way clear to expand in this field. The potential capital is certainly there and educated men in sufficient number. This would satisfy the peoples' desire to be managing some project of their own, allay their present dissatisfaction at the prices paid for their copra - at the same time teaching them that good quality produce brings the required price and bring healthy competition to Rossel. Pep talks are satisfactory up to a point but become meaningless unless there is food for thought. There is a little point in educating these people unless they can turn their knowledge to some practical use.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Administration Aid Posts are located at Abaiti, Darimu and Wulunga Bay. These areas are visited and patrolled in a similar manner to Sudest, by Buagavia hospital staff. All are operating most satisfactorily.

At Jinjo, the Catholic Mission runs a hospital under the supervision of a fully qualified Sister and the visiting work done there is to be greatly admired. The more serious cases are sent on to the Buagavia Hospital.

At present, Rossel could not be better off in regard to medical attention. Apart from the Administration Aid-Post Orderlies, the Osborne men and the Mission staff avail themselves to proceed on sick call to any part of the island at any time of the day or night.

There appears to be little disease at Rossel and the people are generally in good health. The incidence of mental instability has been dealt with at some length by Patrol Officer Feller in his report No.4/1956-57. The reason for this could well be incest and inter-family marriage as Father Earl's detailed family genealogies show beyond doubt that this DOES occur.

A survey of traditional beliefs and attitudes in health and allied matters pertaining to the Rossel people was conducted during the course of this patrol and the report will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Health Education Council as soon as possible.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

a. Methodist Overseas Mission

The head station for Rossel is located at Darimu and one-teacher schools are to be found at Wulunga Bay, Morpa, Ionga Bay, Jinjo, Saman and Njaru. No further comments are necessary on these establishments as they are similar to those at Sudest - perhaps of a slightly higher standard. The administration of these schools, from Loaga Misima, is also conducted in a similar vein.

b. Catholic Mission - Jinjo

This mission is established at Jinjo, staffed by

two priests, one Brother and three Nuns with the Rev. Fr. Earl in charge. The Catholic Mission does not run village schools but a central school at Jijajo run on identical lines with the school at Nihoa. In fact, this station was established from Nihoa approximately seven years ago and the progress made since then is rather remarkable. The Methodist Mission have steadily been losing ground and at present, over 50% of the Rossel people are Catholics. The fine work done by this mission in the field of medicine has already been pointed out.

EUROPEAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The only European settlers at Rossel, apart from the Catholic Mission are the Osbornes Bros. of Abeleti and belong to a well known family in this part of the Territory. They have plantations at Babbwa, Lea Island and Abeleti. Also at Abeleti is a trading site, slipway and workshops. The M.V. "Yelangi" was built at Abeleti, a modern 60' trading vessel which operates, (owned and run by the Osbornes), throughout the Milne Bay District, the North East Coast to Lea and provides the only regular shipping service to Sudest and Rossel Islands. Migrant labour from Baniara and Esa'ala are employed at Abeleti and industrial relations appear excellent.

GENERAL SUMMARY


It is felt that the patrol achieved its aims satisfactorily, but the situation in regard to recovery leaves much to be desired. Repeated census patrols of long duration should only be necessary once a year, but the two areas need much more contact than they have had in the past. Several trips to each island each year for routine, magisterial purposes, hearing of complaints, and to establish closer contact and a general intensive knowledge of the people and their environment should do much to improve the native affairs situation.

I consider that a Patrol Post establishment at Griffon Point, Sudest is necessary if these isolated islands are to be administered efficiently. The argument that the population of these two islands (3,282) does not warrant a Patrol Post in the area from a population point of view surely cannot be applied here when the circumstances involved prevent efficient administration of the areas from Bugada at present viz., distance, isolation, lack of development in any field and the fear and superstition of the people (Sudest in particular).

If this patrol post were to come into existence, supervision of Co-operative societies would be relatively easy and this would, in turn, provide the development in the area that has never been there and is certainly needed. If the Sudest-Rossel area is to develop on a parallel to others of the District, then the people concerned must have something upon which to develop. Co-operatives started on a small scale under close supervision seems to be the only line of attack, as neither Sudest nor Rossel hold much, if any, attraction for further development in European Private Enterprise.

If the above cannot be achieved in the near future, it is suggested then that frequent visits to these areas are the most desirable substitute.

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(R. L. Smith)
Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

REPORT OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DIVISION

Census Group	Paralels in Group	Unofficial Councilors	VILLAGE CONSTABLE	REMARKS
MM.17. MAMBU	Deianga Bawa Dandi Jo Kwilibudu, Dewanda, Ewaleg, Plambro, Pawabod.	Dega Iade	BUKA	Appointed 12/1/54. Appears to have been un-cooperative in past. An obsequious type but has area in fairly good order and displayed a helpful attitude this past year.
MM.18. MAMWA	Bawawa Tungwey	Bore	Under control of Pandim Y.G.	
MM.19. SAMAN	Swedim Tevvied Fawaraba Bianogona, Manabwala, Gaberaba, Kobulca, Togumba, D'vovio.	Bue Pediaga	PRER TABUA	Appointed (subject H.G. approx 22/10/60). Swadim (appointed 1/1/55) resigned due to old age. Swadim is a village leader - has travelled the extent of the Papuan territory as a small ship's engineer and worked for some time as engineer with Catholic Mission-Sides. Has command of almost all major Milne Bay languages and is fluent in English and Plolea Motu. Best type possible.
MM.20. KJALU	Mjara Ikianga Zubara Kahu Vale	Kabwa Bade Pati	MUMWA	Appointed 1/1/54. Past record good. Is most energetic of local officials. Area in excellent order.
MM.21. AMUNTI	Nodere Meban Fia Tengra, Betu	Kromm Meba	MARWA	Appointed 1/7/53. Rather dull but tries. Past record satisfactory and is backed by influential Councilors.
MM.22. TAST PULST	Pualabang Ghara Tebu, Bomabo, Vamaga.	Dandi	BULU	Appointed 1/7/55. An impressive official with fine record to date. English Speaker.
MM.23.	Ghara Jinjio Puba, Hara, Bileta, Jara.	Bwaga, Walbe	GHORWA	Appointed 29/5/50. Intent on doing a good job but has been overwhelmed by local "wush lawyers". People informed that this officer would take a dis view of any future interference in the exercise of the Village Constable's duties. Needs support.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - ROSUM CHIEFS DISTRICT

Clans Group	Kuilets An Group	Village Chief	Village Constables	Remarks
MM. 24. WUWUWA BAY	Nerogwa Chimbe Tumbwa Kala, Korojo, Fun, Nambun.	Febe Dennis	PABA	Appointed 1/1/54. A valuable official as he has an extensive knowledge of Rosum affairs and is not afraid of sorcery. Rosum good. Instructed to confine his authority to his own area unless otherwise necessary.
MM. 25. KORFA	Néona Nou'in Konebe Wiligun, Ghee, Sur, Pridahy, Chanda, Kral, Ma, Sale.	Imala Igo	KADG	Appointed 1/7/55. Could be a good official but he appears afraid of local political pressure and does not circulate around his area enough. Instructed accordingly. Support from officers should prove more effective in future.
MM. 26. YORWA BAY	Vlobo Sai'u	D'ad	IKAN	Appointed 1/4/54. Most uncommunicative type. His area is night but a den of sorcery and he will require constant urging for some time to come.

NOTE: Relevant Records of Services have been made out and covered by memorandum 21.5 of November 23, 1960.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS - ROSSEL CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division	Total Population	16-45 Age group	No. Permanently unfit	Actual Labour Potential	Absent employed		Percent
					In Dist.	Out Dist.	
ADILEHE	121	26	-	26	4	1	19.2%
HJABU	213	65	5	62	10	3	20.9%
SAMAN	162	45	4	41	5	-	14.7%
BANWA	32	3	1	7	1	2	42.6%
DAMBU	278	79	2	77	16	1	22.0%
IONGA BAY	68	20	1	19	3	-	15.9%
HORPA	180	45	2	43	5	-	11.5%
WULINGA BAY	190	52	2	50	11	4	24.0%
JINJO	326	91	4	91	22	6	30.7%
EAST POINT	130	32	-	32	3	-	9.4%

EMPLOYED AS:-

General Labourers.....	17
Mission Workers.....	26
Seaman.....	16
Administration Servants....	17
Shipway Workers.....	7
Domestics.....	4
Tradesmen.....	1
Unknown.....	7
Total.....	95

Note: Figures include males only.

APPENDIX 'C'

RETURN OF SPECIAL AREA PERMITS - ROSHEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>S. A. P.</u>	<u>C of R.</u>
Dala	East Point	12918	15293
Waibe	Jinjo	12919	15294
Honija	Jinjo	12950	15295
Dala	"	17001	15296
Homan	Walunga Bay	17002	15297
Peter Vadra Saman		17004	15299
Fadi	Njara	17005	15300
Pada	Walunga Bay	17006	9528
Sub-Kawa	Walunga Bay	17007	9529
<u>Sanjivan Singh</u>			

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON R. P. & N. C. C. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 1922 - JUKARI - Constable 5th. year - Appointed 1/10/42. Served 32 days.

Member carried out all assigned duties with adaptation and efficiency, Conduct: excellent - dress satisfactory, bearing good, Good command.

Reg. No. 5198 - LAI'A - Constable 2nd. year - Appointed 13/12/54. Served 65 days.

If member has any attributes to commend him, they were not evident at any time during this patrol. Conduct satisfactory; dress and bearing poor; command nil.

Reg. No. 9780 - TUKI-BWA - Constable 1st. year - Appointed 1/9/56. Served 33 days.

Member on his first patrol who showed considerable ability under normal discipline. Over enthusiasm should be replaced by clearer appreciation with more experience. Commendable feature is member's interest in native people contacted. Conduct good; dress and bearing excellent; command good.

R. L. Smith
(R. L. SMITH)

Patrol Officer

DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MILNE BAY/** Report No. **MISIMA NO. 5/ 1960-61.**

Patrol Conducted by **R. L. Smith - Patrol Officer Gr. 1.**

MISIMA ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Area Patrolled.....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **Mr. R. Valaris - Galet Patrol Officer (7 days)**

Natives..... **R.P.A N.G.C. - 2.
D. N. A. - 3.**

Duration—From **7 12 60** to **21 12 60**

Number of Days..... **15**

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **JULY 59**

Medical/...../19..... **Frequent and Recent.**

Map Reference..... **Journal Deboe : Milinch Misima.**

Census Revision, Routine Inspections, Conduct Courts for Native Matters, hear complaints and conduct enquiries where necessary, inform all villagers of Native Local Government Council Participation in coming Legislative Council Elections, Routine Administration and any other arising matters.

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 £.....

67-4-13

19th May, 1961.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAFARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5, 1960-61 MISIMA.

Receipt of the above-mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I feel that the Cadet accompanying the patrol might have inspected garden areas as a training exercise.

I am pleased to note that the Welfare Officer is to visit the area after her coming tour of Lesuia Sub-district.

What action is being taken to encourage the men who make extended tours to remain and make use of the Copra potential in the immediate vicinity of their homes?

The activities of the Agricultural Assistants should prove beneficial.

The Registrar of Co-operatives is instructing the Co-operative Officer at Misima to take an active part in stimulating the people in their business ventures.

The emergence of a younger generation of leaders is following the pattern becoming common throughout the Territory where local government councils are operating.

The excuse recorded by the Mak people at the foot of page 8 is not original.

.../2

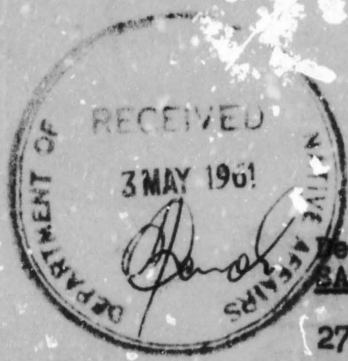
Officers have a duty to assist the people in the comprehension of the mechanics of a Local Government Council.

I am gratified to note that emphasis was placed on cooperation between councils and all departments operating in their areas.

I shall be looking forward to the follow-up Patrol Report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-413-



67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th April, 1961

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
BWAGAOIA.

MISIMA PATROL No. 5 - MISIMA ISLAND.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the report covering above patrol.

I have in mind for Miss Martineau Welfare Officer, to visit your area after her coming tour of the Lesuia Subdistrict. As Mr. Smith has pointed out, I feel a lot can be done to develop the area socially through the womenfold of Misima.

I believe an officer of the Department of Agriculture is shortly to be stationed at Bwagaia and we can expect improved agricultural methods after this posting has been effected.

Full use should be made of the Council newspaper to keep the people informed of the Council's activities, rules etc..

I do not agree entirely with the final paragraph under Local Government. Where Councils exist they must be the focal points for all forms of development activity and other departments, Committees, etc. should cooperate with the Council.

A good report.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. Director, D.N.A.
KONEDOBU.



For your information and records please.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

67.1.1

Sub-District Office,
Bwaganua,
Milne Bay District.

January 16, 1961.

The District Officer,
District Office,
SANARAI.

Misima Patrol Report No. 5/ 1960-61.

Please find enclosed, a report covering a patrol to the Misima Island Census Division, conducted by Mr. R. L. Smith, Patrol Officer Gr.1.

Mr. E. Valaris, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied for seven days and this being his first patrol, his observations and impressions are contained in Appendix 'C' of this report.

The patrol was of a purely routine nature and the substance of the report needs no further comment by me.

A well presented report of a thorough and well conducted patrol.

J. G. Littler

(J. G. Littler)
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30.2.

Sub-District Office,
Bwagaoia,
Milne Bay District.

January 3, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
Misima Sub-District,
B.W.N.G.A.O.I.A

Misima Patrol Report No.5/ 1960-61

Please find herein report on a patrol
to the Misima Island Census Division conducted in December
of 1960.

Officer Conducting : R. L. Smith - Patrol Officer Gr.1.

Officer Accompanying : E. Valaris - Cadet Patrol Officer (7 days)

Personnel Accompanying : R. P. & N. G. G.
No.7712. Const.Kaove.
No.9780. Const.Turi.
E. N. A.
Manasa (Clerk - a/Interpreter)
Bwadua (Prob/ Interpreter)
Mare Gima (Prob/Native Local Gov.Clerk)

Duration : 7/12/60 - 20/12/60.

Number of days on Patrol 15

Last D.N.A. patrol to area : July, 1959 Conducted by G.V.Single,
Assistant District Officer, vide
Misima Patrol Report No.1/ 1959-60.

Last P.H.D. patrol to area : Recent and various Aid Post visits.

Map Reference : Fourail Deboyne ; Milinch Misima.

Objects of Patrol : 1) Conduct 1959 & 1960 census.
2) Routine inspections.
3) Conduct Courts for Native Matters,
hear complaints and conduct enquiries
where necessary.
4) Routine Administration
5) Inform all villagers of N.L.G.C.
Participation in Legislative Council
Elections.

Results of Patrol : Contained herein.

(R. L. Smith)
Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION :

This patrol of 15 days duration was the fifth from Bwagaia for the current year 1960-61 and covered the Misima Island Census Division.

Mr. E. Valaris, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied for seven days and due to the extreme routine nature of the work entailed, offered him an excellent opportunity to learn the rudiments of routine patrolling, this being his first patrol. His impressions of the patrol and the area covered are forwarded with this report.

Although over two years have lapsed since the advent of the last patrol, (Census and routine), of this division, most aspects of the present native situation were found to be satisfactory; due no doubt to the long history of patrolling on Misima Island, the proximity of the station to most villages and influence of the Misima Native Local Government Council.

Unfortunately the time factor greatly limited activities such as garden inspections, (for which a patrol of longer duration would be necessary), and the patrol was fully occupied in census conduction, inspections of all hamlets and attending to other routine administrative matters.

On the other hand, a full scale patrol was conducted on this island in June of 1960 by a Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries Officer and also, D.A.S.F. field workers based at Bwagaia are constantly on the job so that the Agricultural aspect of field work on Misima is not neglected.

*E.P.O. covered
see this -
to provide
the same for
him*

DIARY:

- Wednesday 7th. December, 1960 : From Bwagaia to Narian by Land Rover. Census revised and village inspected, Camped Narian.
- Thursday 8th. December, 1960 : Patrol walked to Eaus where census conducted, villages inspected and Aid Post inspected. Camped night at Eaus.
- Friday 9th. December, 1960 : Eaus to Alhoga over excellent track. Villages inspected and census conducted. Court for Native Matters held.
- Saturday 10th. December, 1960 : Alhoga to Awaibe over dangerous track. Census conducted, villages and Aid Post inspected. Discussions with villagers.
- Sunday 11th. December, 1960 : At Awaibe. Routine clerical duties.
- Monday 12th. December, 1960 : Inspected Awaibe Native Society Co-operative store and then moved on to Bwagabwaga, inspecting hamlets en route. Census revised at Bwagabwaga and Court for Native Matters held. Remainder of villages of group inspected.
- Tuesday 13th. December, 1960 : "V." "Erlo" arrived Bwagabwaga 8 a.m. and patrol joined by Cadet Patrol Officer Valaris. Proceeded straight to Epora arriving there 10. a.m. Census

revised for Ebera group, people addressed and Court for Native Matters held. There being no Rest House located at E Ebera, the patrol proceeded to Ewena. "Eric" returned Bwagaia.

Wednesday 14th. December, 1960. :

Ewena to Bagilina where census revised for Ewena group, Aid Post and all hamlets inspected, Courts for Native Matters held.

Thursday 15th. December, 1960 :

Ewena to Bagilina where census revised by Mr. Valaris. Hamlets, plantation and cemetery inspected. Several disputes adjusted and people addressed on their apparent lack of understanding of Council rules.

Friday 16th. December, 1960 :

Bagilina to Liak where census again revised by Mr. Valaris. Village, Aid-Post, school and plantations, also Co-op Society store. Villagers given pep talk on condition of school.

Saturday 17th. December, 1960 :

Liak to Gulera - census revised for that group. Complaint received to be dealt with at Bwagaia. Inspected excellent village then moved on to Siagara in heavy rain inspecting plantation and Siagara Native Society Store en route. Siagara village inspected and census revised by Mr. Valaris. Aid-Post and Infant Welfare Centre inspected. Several matters to be adjusted Bwagaia.

Sunday 18th. December, 1960 :

Observed at Siagara. Routine clerical duties attended to.

Monday 19th. December, 1960 :

Siagara to Boica. Mr. Valaris proceeded straight to Bwagaia. Census revised for Boica group and village inspected - all in order. Moved to Kaubwaga where census revised for that group. Court for native Matters held. Aid Post inspected and hamlets inspected. Courtesy call paid to Mr. A. Hunt of Kaubwaga plantation.

Tuesday 20th. December, 1960 :

Kaubwaga to Hinanta. Census revised at Hinanta and village inspected. No complaints received so patrol returned to Bwagaia station making garden inspections enroute.

Wednesday 21st. December, 1960 :

To Bwagaia village. People addressed and census revised. Routine inspection and return to station.

----- PATROL COMPLETED -----

NATIVE AFFAIRS

From previous Patrol Reports

written on this census division, I had gained a general impression that the Misima Island natives were most progressive. "Law abiding" and had reached rather a high degree of sophistication. Generally, I found this to be true but relatively, in comparison to other areas of the Milne Bay District & some where progress has been rapid due to concentrated Administration extension, and others where the progress of people has been mainly due to their own initiative), there is something lacking in the attitude of the people toward higher things.

Just what this "something" is, is difficult to define taking into consideration Misima's long history of Administration, Mission and European Private Enterprise influence. At Rossel and Sudest Islands, where a lack of incentive exists towards internal development, lack of same can be expected; but Misima should present a very different picture considering the high economic potential, educational facilities, established Co-operatives and Native Local Government. Taking into consideration these latter facilities, future progress should rely mainly on the peoples' initiative, a stronger Native Local Government organisation backed by strong Central Governmental influence.

Apart from that, the "native situation", an elastic term at best, appears to be quite satisfactory and the attitude of all people to the Administration most pleasing. Routine visits by Administration Officers to Misima Villages is taken in their stride as part of their normal life and co-operation in regard to carriers and conviction of census was found to be excellent.

The difference in the level of status of women compared to Rossel and Sudest Islands in particular, was found to be outstanding and Misima women appear to enjoy a desirable status in normal village life. A thorough patrol of Misima by a Department of Native Affairs Welfare Officer (F) could no doubt find extensive material for development in this area.

It was noted that several men from various villages were absent at mainly Klamta, Motoring Bagamar and Brooker Islands supposedly making copra and filling for trochus shell. This may be part of the traditional "sailabout" but it is felt that in view of the long periods of absence in many cases, this time could be more profitably spent at producing copra at home - at the same time caring for gardens and the families that depend upon them. The reasons given for these absences are lack of shell at Misima and non-ownership of coconuts on the part of the absentees concerned, and thus no money to meet taxation commitments. This seems rather ludicrous in view of the large number of nut bearing palms observed and for example a figure of 13 'ags of copra handled by the Awaike Native Society between the 1st. August and the 31st. November, 1960. Whilst social visits are considered a favourable aspect of native life between Misima and the islands of the Gelvados Chain, it is felt that strong emphasis should be placed on new coconut plantings to provide for ascending generations who will no doubt depend more on a greater cash income in the future than the present generation are doing now.

F/B. (P)

What action is being taken

a) Native Complaints:

Few complaints were brought before the patrol which could either mean that the area is relatively free of disputes or that they are not being brought forward as relatively few complainants appear at the Sub-District Office Bwagaia, although it is believed that more complaints have been heard at Bwagaia over the past six months or so than in previous times for some period. Personally, I do not think that the Nisima people are yet at the stage where they can arbitrate in their own disputes to any great degree of success. It should be far better at this stage for the Administration to know of all disputes that occur so that we can properly assess the problems that affect the people in an area that is not really well educated in such matters.

Most complaints brought forward on this patrol concerned marriage and family disputes. In these instances the patrol was more concerned with influencing the parties concerned by discussing their grievances in a sensible manner rather than by direct arbitration. This proved a successful move in which all cases were settled satisfactorily and which shows that the Nisima people are capable of settling such cases if they are firstly shown how to go about it, as traditional marriage laws are fast disappearing from this society in the strict sense and will probably have to be replaced by a Western way of thinking in such matters. (I refer here to marriage disputes only and in particular to those cases in which divorce was requested as a Magistrate has no lawful power to grant divorce anyway).

It is pleasing to note the lack of disputes over land matters in this area, ownership of crops and disputes over damaging pigs. The people appear to be reasonably well informed of the provisions of SEC. 116 - (2) NRO.

b) Magisterial

The following cases were brought before the Court for Native Matters.

1. At Alhoga on 9/12/60. - Defendent Seludi of Alhoga.
Charge - Disobeyance of Lawful Order.
Contra - Secs. 116 (1) N.R.O.
Court's Decision - Guilty and convicted 14 days I.H.L. under Sec. 130 (1) N.R.O.
2. At Bwagabwaga on 12/12/60 - Defendent David Beibi of Bwagabwaga.
Charge - Failure to report birth of his child to M.N.L.G.C. Registrar within one month of date of birth.
Contra - M.N.L.G.C. Rule No. 2(1) of 1958 and Sec. 15(1) a N.L.G.C. Ord. 1949-1957.
Court's Decision - Guilty as charged - fined \$5 or in default One Month I.H.L. (Fine unpaid).
3. At Ehora on 13/12/60 - Defendent Libinai of Ehora.
Charge - Unlawful Assault.
Contra - Sec. 71 a - N.R.O.
Court's Decision - Guilty as charged - sentenced Three Months I.H.L.
4. At Ewena 14/12/60 - Defendants Takudzai, Nataio, Maika, Madigumune and Bilebile.
Charge - Lighting fires without permission.
Contra - Reg. 91 Sub 3 (1) a.
Court's Decision - All guilty as charged - all convicted and discharged with caution.

5. At Ewena on 14/12/60 (Three cases) Defendants
Monsawa, Tauneilo, Ebe - all
of Ewena.

Charge - Failure to report birth of children to
M.N.L.G.C. Registrar within one month
of date of birth.

Contra - M.N.L.G.C. Rule No. 2(1) of 1958 and
Sec. 15(1) a N.I.G.C. Ord. 1949-1957.

Court's Decision - All defendants found guilty
as charged and sentenced One
Month each I.H.L.

6. At Kaubwaga on 19/12/60 - Defendants Juvenile -
Beniamina, Joseph, Bim,
Moimoi, Siti, Robert, Peter -
all of Kinauta Village.

Charge - Riotous Behaviour.

Contra - Reg. 71 e N.R.O.

Court's decision - All defendants found guilty
as charged and sentenced each
5 strokes with cane under
Reg. 3A - 3(b). administered
by parent.

Surprising as it may seem, there are
many groups of Misima people who have very little grasp
of the laws affecting them i.e. in particular the contents
of the Native Regulation Ordinance and Native Regulations.
Perhaps at a future Council meeting the contents of the
above could be fully explained to all Councillors or
better still, the Regulations affecting this area be
translated into the Misima language and copies given
to each Councillor in each village to be explained fully
to the people at frequent intervals.

c) Native Labour Situation : - APPENDIX 'A'

The attached appendix is drawn up
with the purpose of giving a figurative picture of the
employment situation on Misima Island to date. As can
be seen, the overall percentage absenteeism is slightly
over the recognised allowable 33%. This is by far
mainly attributed to the 249 males employed within the
Sub-District compared with 85 employed in other parts
of the Milne Bay District and 86 without the District.
The latter is a surprisingly low figure when the small
number of skilled workers are involved in it. It could
probably be safely said that the majority of natives
involved in employment in outside centres would be
domestic workers. The word "probably" is used as in many
cases relatives and fellow villagers appear to have
little idea as to the categories of employment in
which these workers are involved.

There appear to be no adverse
conditions inflicted upon dependents of these workers,
by virtue of their absence, except that in a few cases
it was found that dependent wives and children were
often living in over-crowded housing conditions - this
in relation to local employees more so than the others,
the latter mainly being accompanied by wives and children.

This lack of man-power in the
villages naturally has a retarding effect on local
development but is not considered so to the extent
where villages should be closed to recruiting in the
immediate future.

*E/P (Chab)
advised D.N.A
are not
interested
at all
villages
should be
closed to
recruiting*

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d) Villages and Housing :

All villages and hamlets were visited during the course of the patrol and the aspects of general cleanliness and tidiness found to be good and appear to be kept so at all times.

Whilst housing conditions were found to be generally good they were not found to be up to the standard that could be expected in an area such as this. Orders were given in almost all villages for rebuilding and repair of dwellings within specified times. (These details have been entered in the appropriate sections of the village books and also on the Matters for Attention file). A pleasing feature of Misima housing was the number of houses in relation to the population in each village which was found to be high. As a general principal, one house is inhabited by one immediate family and built of proportionate size. Most villages were found to be neatly laid out with stone lined paths and in many cases flower beds.

By far the most unimpressive village seen was that of Ewema where considerable improvement in general conditions in the future should be expected.

e) Roads and carriers :

Between Narian village and Dwagabwaga village on the southern coast of Misima, the foot track passes over many precipitous cliffs and high promontories of coral. These are often of sheer face and have to be negotiated by ladders. Whilst these obstacles are not considered particularly dangerous to the careful, non-encumbered walker, they are definitely considered dangerous to carriers toting heavy boxes, where a mis-step could easily spell disaster. It is not recommended that carriers be used on this section of the coast unless necessary.

The coastal terrain of the island is such that the maintenance of first class tracks is almost impossible and the people are to be commended on the efforts they have made to maintain and improve their tracks to the present standard seen, and in particular the southern coastal people.

The Misima people on this patrol proved to be the most co-operative, in the provision of carriers, that I have yet seen.

CENSUS :

A full census revision was conducted at each census group during the course of the patrol. In each case this was carried out with a minimum of time wastage, as in each village, the people were found to be lined and waiting for the arrival of the patrol.

As no census was conducted in 1959 for the XX division, figures shown are taken over a two year period. For this period, an overall population increase of 260 is shown and a natural increase of 254. Apart from the Migration figures, which include inter-census division movements only, the figures are self-explanatory and show a very satisfying trend in what must be regarded as a thriving community. Marriage between the Misima and Galvados Chain peoples is quite common and I think can be regarded as desirable from the "new blood" point of view.

AGRICULTURE :

Although little time was available in which to inspect gardens, those seen appeared to be of adequate size and all people stated that ample food was available at the time of the patrol. Gardening methods have not changed from those described in previous reports.

Robusta Coffee planting, although still in its infancy, appears to be taking well in most places seen - due no doubt largely to the efforts of the D.A.S.F. field workers stationed at Bwagaia.

It was rather disappointing to note the large numbers of rotten coconuts lying in well laid out but generally poorly maintained plantations. This was especially so on the southern coast of the island. Some effort had been made to clean these plantings but the people had received one week's warning of the advent of the patrol and thus they had little time to go through the usual procedure of cleaning their plantations for the benefit of the patrol. On the other hand however, plantations seen between Bagilina and Siagara on the north coast were observed to receive much more attention, were generally larger and better laid out.

It is obvious that now we are near the full potential is being used in regard to copra production and the people were advised to use same to as great an extent as possible and to plant seed nuts for use in future years. A planting scheme such as that instituted at Bapiara should do no harm in the Misima Sub-District.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Medical inspections were carried out by various Aid-Post Orderlies posted at the Eaus, Awaibe, Ewena, Lisk, Siagara and Kaubwaga posts and any minor cases (which were few) were treated on the spot or taken to the respective Aid-Posts. These orderlies, on a parallel with the posts they maintain, were found to be of a very high standard and are to be commended on their obvious good relationships with the people and their energetic interest.

The Misima Island people are well cared for medically by the Aid Posts mentioned above and the base hospital at Bwagaia and facilities are adequate. Generally the people were found to be very healthy and utilise the facilities to hand more fully than many other areas of the district. Few cases of skin disease were seen and no serious cases at all.

The Infant Welfare Clinic at Siagara, under the care of Infant Welfare Assistant Nacimi Namari is undoubtedly highly successful. As the census figures indicate, mortality rate of infants in this area is extremely low.

In accordance with Public Health Departmental policy, the area is no longer patrolled as in the past but frequent visits are paid to all Aid Post areas by European and senior Native staff based at Bwagaia Native Hospital.

*Agri. Section
should concentrate
on the
all part.*

CO) OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :

The following are copra figures of village society production for the calendar year ended 31st. December, 1960., obtained from the Co-operative Section at Bwagaia.

No. of ranned bags of copra shipped to Copra Marketing Board Samarai.

Labipri (Nariari) 22, Awaibi 13, Epora 21, Liak 137, Siagara 214, Kambwaga 23, Bwagaia 289.

The above figures give a total of 819 bags shipped for the year which is very little compared with a total of 1052 adult males present in their villages and which also points out the lack of activity in economically. All stores were inspected during the course of the patrol and all of which are large and solidly constructed buildings - but rather superfluous in comparison to the small stocks carried. There is a definite lack of interest in most of the Societies which can only be revived by initiative on the part of the native members and encouragement from this office.

KISIMA NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL :

Not disregarding the fact that this Council has only been established since August, 1958, it is not particularly impressive to date - especially in relation to the individual Councillors. Here too, as is often found in the case of Village Constables, they are by no means the best men available, and one cannot help but feel that they may be figure-heads in many ways. Surprisingly enough, the Councillors that appeared to have the most drive, respect and co-operation from the people were Meimoi of Hinauta, Madiu of Boiou, Dabara and Misidon of Siagara and Vice President Isikeli Gidion of Liak - all of these much younger men than the remainder. If every village were to elect men of this stamp, much more progress could be expected.

The new European material Aid Posts at Awaibe, Liak and Siagara were found to be most impressive in structure and well maintained. On the other hand however, the Liak Administration School situation can only be described as a disgraceful one. The commencement of the building of a school of permanent structure evidently took place some 18 months ago with the laying of a concrete floor. That seems to be all that has been done and the floor is now uncovered and showing signs of buckling. I refrain from further comment on this; but the sore point is the appalling state of disrepair of the old native material school building which has not been attended to for months obviously - more probably a year or more. It now consists of an unstable platform enclosed on three sides by biri walls about to blow away in the next strong wind. A huge hole in the roof, above the teachers desk, was not I think designed for the study of Astronomy, but could well serve the purpose. The Liak people offered the excuse that they had been waiting for the patrol to pass so that they could settle down and repair the building.

Reg. co-ops & taking action
B. 10/5

E/O. (K.G.)

This pattern emerges as progress
c.f. E. 10/5

?

al

Council Rules, and in particular, Rule No. 2 of 1958 are not being observed nor it is felt, are not fully understood in many cases by either the Councillors or the village people. This is surely a poor state of affairs when people are under misapprehensions as to the laws and rules that have come into force of their own volition.

Officers and Council Staff

In a similar way to the conditions affecting the non-understanding or misinterpretation of the Native Regulation Ordinance and Native Regulations by the people, it is felt that these people should be instructed fully and thoroughly in these matters. I would suggest that the Councillors immediately become familiar with the rules made by themselves, that copies of all Council rules be given to the individual Councillors in their own language and that they explain fully and as frequently as possible to their respective villagers, the contents of same.

16

E.P.O. (L. C.)

No doubt, in near time to come, the people will become more familiar with the workings of the Council and their obligations to it, but at the present, the people in general do not appear to be anywhere near as fait with the results of Council Meetings etc., and this surely must be one of the main aims of any Native Local Government Council.

One of the main objects of the patrol was to explain to all village people in detail the contents of the Director's Memorandum 39-12-1 of 8th November, 1960., dealing with Native Local Government Council Participation in Legislative Council Elections. Before the patrol commenced, this was broken down into as simple terms as practicable, thence into Police Motu and then into the Misima Language. The final interpretation can be regarded I think, as as accurate as possible. There seems little doubt that the people understood the context of this but little enthusiasm or interest was shown. The "speech" will have to be delivered several more times to individual villages before it can be fully understood, but it is felt unlikely that a candidate can be furnished from the Misima Local Government Council area.

At every opportunity, Councillors were encouraged to co-operate to their fullest extent possible with Administration Medical Orderlies, Co-operative staff, Department of Agriculture personnel, School teachers and Village Agricultural Committee members.

CONCLUSION:

Aspects of Christian Mission and Education influence are not mentioned in this report as they have been fully dealt with in others and there seems little change in either at present. There is little doubt that the Misima people are education minded and the results of the Administration's new "Crash Education Programme" remain to be seen but should produce speedy results amongst the Misima people in particular.

Unfortunately the patrol did not have the time available in which to become fully conversant with the problems affecting each individual group and a two day period in each village is felt desirable to attain these ends. It is hoped that a routine patrol in the near future can obtain better results.

From the purely routine point of view, all objects of the patrol were achieved and was extensive enough to show that the Misima people, by no means

Want to see results of patrol

backward, lacking in common sense or adult outlook, could be much more capable of producing higher social, economic and political values than they are doing at present.

Maro Gimu, Probationary Native Local Government Council Clerk, recently posted to Bwagasia, accompanied the patrol to familiarise himself with the area and proved his interest and quiet efficiency at all times.

An impatient young man. R.

R. L. Smith
(R. L. Smith)
Patrol Officer

- Attach: 1) Census figures for division.
2) Appendix 'A' - Native Labour Statistics.
3) Appendix 'B' - Report on R.F. & N.G.C. Personnel accompanying.
4) Impressions of patrol and area by Cadet Patrol Officer E. Valaris.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Misima Patrol Report No. 4/1960-61

Year 1960

MISIMA ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

G.P., Papua—1047/12.47

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth	AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults							
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	M	F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
NARIAN	7/12	10	8					1				7	3			3	2	35	11	3		6	5	5	6	18	63	10	54	3	44	3.0	42	28	54	63	258		
EAUS	8/12	25	14					2				4	1			3	1	3	19	11	11	2	4		6	6	33	14	30	110	6	92	3.0	104	88	116	118	515	
ALHOQA	9/12	11	9	1				1		1		2		1	1		2	13	8	4			1		8	46	13	38	3	36	3.0	37	44	44	45	196			
AWAIBE	10/12	15	19		2					2	1	1	1		1	1	1	4	1	21	7	5	1	3	4	10	21	93	21	61	4	57	4.0	52	76	78	71	328	
BWAGAEWAGA	12/12	19	8	1				1				5	2	1			2	2	24	7	7	4	8	3	6	4	41	98	39	70	7	76	4.0	85	72	72	77	269	
EBORA	13/12	7	7					1				2	3		1	3		1	5						5	41	8	29	1	27	3.2	29	37	45	39	156			
SWENA	14/12	9	13									1	2			1		15	5	1			1	1	11	61	10	51	1	40	3.4	45	49	70	67	254			
BAGILINA	15/12	19	8			3	2	1		1	1	5	3			2	1	54	9	10	1	15	1	3	1	21	139	19	69	3	78	4.0	76	79	97	108	454		
LIAK	16/12	23	12			2		3	2	1		7	2					1	38	20	12		7	6		35	125	35	108	4	96	3.7	99	91	107	118	498		
GULEWA	17/12	11	13			2	1			1		2	1					24	4	3	2	2	1	10	5	10	84	13	59	6	52	4.0	34	41	73	72	271		
SIAGARA	17/12	17	22													3	6	1	1	15	6	4	2	3	2	2	1	20	91	24	76	4	80	4.7	87	91	100	98	411
BOIOU	19/12	8	2									2	2				2	2	9		1			2		9	36	9	23	2	21	4.8	28	22	32	30	124		
KAUEWAGA	19/12	16	6					1				2	1					18	1	2		7			2	22	51	14	34	1	32	4.6	60	51	50	61	252		
HIINAUTA	20/12	11	3					2								1	2	3	12	3	2	1	7	1	1	4	21	54	14	39	1	37	4.5	54	48	48	48	229	
BVAGAOZA	21/12	15	10									1				1	2	1	2	18	6	8		2	1	1	2	16	70	16	61	2	52	4.0	64	44	65	72	253
TOTALS		216	151	2	2			14	4	9	3	5	1	49	24	3	7	22	14	20	10	95	73	13	64	25	48	31	202	1183	215	902	48	220	296	301	108	4598	

APPENDIX 'A'

Visima Patrol Report No. 4/ 1960-61.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS - VISIMA ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	TOTAL POPULATION	Absent employed inside Sub-District	Absent employed outside Sub-District but inside District	Absent employed outside District	TOTAL ABSENT EMPLOYED	LABOUR POTENTIAL	PERCENTAGE ABSENT EMP.
Ewina	254	17	17	-	18	61	29.5
Ebora	156	2	2	-	5	41	12.2
Bwa Moia	283	11	3	7	21	70	30.0
H'mouts	229	11	1	2	14	54	25.9
Narian	258	25	5	4	34	63	53.8 *
Keubwaga	252	14	4	2	20	51	39.2 *
Boiou	124	5	3	1	9	36	25.0
Siagara	411	9	5	7	21	91	23.1
Gulewa	271	16	9	5	30	84	35.7 *
Liak	498	24	8	14	46	125	36.8 *
Bagilina	254	26	22	15	63	139	45.3 *
Bwagabwaga	369	22	3	8	33	98	33.7 *
Awaibe	328	16	5	6	27	93	29.0
Alhoga	196	12	1	4	17	46	36.9 *
Eaus	515	39	12	11	62	141	43.9 *
TOTALS	4598	249	85	86	420	1193	35.2%

Note: Figures shown include adult males absent employed only

Misima Patrol Report No. 5/ 1960-61.

APPENDIX 'B'

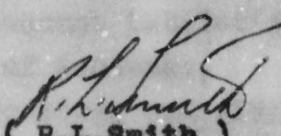
REPORT ON R. P. & N. I. C. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL

Reg. No. 7712 - KAOVE - Constable 5th. year.

A well disciplined member who is not outstanding but who carries out all assigned duties assigned with average efficiency. Conduct excellent, dress and bearing satisfactory, command rather poor.

Reg. No. 9783. YUNI - Constable 1st. year.

Member on his second routine/census patrol. Showed pleasing improvement since Misima Patrol No. 3/ 1960-61 in October- November, 1960. Very reliable and energetic. Conduct good, dress and bearing excellent, has good command.


(R.L. Smith)
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MISIMA PATROL 5/60-61.

Appendix C

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol of the Misima Census Division was conducted by Mr. R.I. Smith, Patrol Officer, with self (C.P.O. E. Valaris) accompanying.

RESUME OF DIARY.

Departed from Misima Tuesday the 13th. December at 6.0 a.m. by M.V. ERL0, for rendezvous with Mr. Smith. Met him at Bwagabwag at 8.30 a.m., and hence to Ehora. Conducted census and subsequently sailed to Ewena, where ERL0 departed and the remainder of the patrol was conducted on foot, i.e. along the North coast of the Island.

Parted from the main body of the patrol in Boiou on Monday the 19th. December at 11.45 a.m., accompanied by one constable and carriers, to escort a prisoner to Bwagaia. Enroute, paid courtesy call to Mr. Albert Hunt, plantation owner at Kaubwaga. Arrived at Bwagaia 1.00 p.m., where the prisoner was handed over to Mr. C. Littler, A.D.O.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Specific duties during the patrol consisted in :-
Firstly, learning the mechanics of a routine patrol,
secondly, the taking and subsequent tabulation of a census,
thirdly, conducting a number of censuses,
fourthly, the inspection of housing, and finally, the laying of charges on two counts, a/ Unlawful assault (Section 71 a Native Regulations) and b/Careless use of fire (Sect. 91-(4)(a)

The reaction, or complete lack thereof, on the Natives' part often drew my attention. I invariably found that they were in no way affected by the presence of the patrol, or any of the information that was read out to them. Even the announcement of a New Year sing-sing at Bwagaia failed to invoke the slightest trace of interest or enthusiasm, although they enjoyed themselves immensely when the actual event took place. From that I can only conclude that either they are masters at concealing their emotions, or that they are putting into effect a misguided form of passive resistance, this in turn possibly indicating that they haven't grasped the fundamental motive of Government Administration, but rather, regarding visiting patrols as an unavoidable evil. Still, it is difficult to

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

believe that sheer ignorance could be the reason, seeing that Muslim has been regularly patrolled for over half a century, and also the benefit of the patrol post, which is one day's walking distance at the most from the furthest point.

No differentiation of the sexes was noted. The custom of the husband sitting apart from the wife in public, as remarked upon by HELEN Kalkowski, and applicable in the Trobriands also appears to apply here, especially during the census taking, when the women would sit with some of their children, at some distance apart from the husband, who carried the remainder of their offspring, a commendable habit. This operation carried on to the various sing-sings, was wild versions of which were enacted for the patrol's benefit.

At every village, a full explanation of Electoral Districts and procedure for nomination of members was given, but as the audience's attention was easily distracted throughout the "speech", (mostly by qurelling dogs, at whom quantities of large coconuts were enthusiastically thrown, the only evidence of enthusiasm I witnessed) and a complete absence of questions afterwards, we can assume that they are either fully conversant with local Government procedure, or they chose to ignore the institution as much as possible. I did notice, though that there is still the tendency to regard the L.G. as an Administration instrument, rather than a body strictly by them, for them.

There were no petty differences, and apart for a limited number of offences (mostly minor ones) this Division can be safely be assumed to be a dormant, docile, and lawabiding one. They are obviously settling their differences amongst themselves, and it is also possible, of course, that a far greater number of offences does take place but they are loath to support the Administration by turning their fellow-villagers in. If this is true, then these people have learnt the art of coexistence, and aware that a similar number of Europeans under the same circumstances of interdependence would never co-habit so harmoniously, I can only be impressed.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The patrol suggested to all villages who would, to cut timber which the Administration would buy, and the evidence of pit saws in all villages suggests this as a regular, if limited source of income. Copra is of course the main source, hot-air driers situated in most villages, operated communally, the people sharing in the initial cost and usage. Native plantations were particularly observed for root-diseased trees, which however appear non-existent. The general layout of these plantations isn't particularly impressive. This period of the year is the off season for coconut planting, the main emphasis being on garden cultivation. There are two natives regularly employed to circulate and assist the planters with their plantation methods on Misina, but it is unlikely that their efforts will cause a dramatic improvement for some time to come.

Coffee seedlings which had been transplanted from Bwagacia two years previously are still flourishing, and the recent visit by Mr. Tomlin the Agricultural Officer, to Liak, has resulted in a noticeable interest for the project there, the Liak plot being the best-sared one of the lot.

The gardens which were examined had been laboriously cultivated in some most inaccessible-looking steep embankments, but the nature of the area - mountainous, with narrow level strip on the sea edge makes this understandable. Excessive erosion takes place and it will require great energy on the parts of both the natives and the Administration, to successfully teach them how this phenomenon can be avoided.

Very few pigs of worthwhile dimensions were seen. Fencing around gardens was adequate to prevent appreciable damage by straying animals. At least, no such complaints were heard, so I assume that the fencing that was evident, plus the fencing which I did not inspect is adequate.

HEALTH.

While census-taking, it was insisted that the village medical orderly be present to inspect the people for visible ailments and general complaints. I saw no such irregularities, and no undernourished or emaciated bodies. The aid-posts were all in inspection order. Whether this is always the case is to me an ever-intriguing question.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Walkable and well kept, although most paths are so situated or constricted that little attention is ever required. Overall impression, rough and at places heavy-going, but always negotiable, ie. along the Northern coast which I travelled.

CONCLUSION.

This was my first patrol and I have been told, a strictly routine one. It certainly helped to give me a direct indication as to the type of work we do, and also a more concrete idea of our aims, which hitherto had been just so many words. I regret my lack of previous experience so as to be able to compare and correctly evaluate my observations.



DNA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MILNE BAY** Report No. **8 1960/61**

Patrol Conducted by **RA. DEVERELL** **Chief Patrol Officer**

Area Patrolled **GALVADOS CHAIN Milima Sub District**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **B.M. Valeris C.P.O. 10/3/61 only**

C.J. Littler A.D.O. 24/2-28/2/61 only

R.P. & H.G.C. - 2 24/2-28/2/61 only

R.P. & H.G.C. - 2 Interpreter - 1

Natives **Councillors - 4 Council Assis. - 1**

Council Const. - 1

Duration—From **24/2/61** to **10/3/61**

Number of Days **15**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **NOV 59**

Medical **FEB 61**

Map Reference **Nautical Chart No 2124 Bramble Haven to Rossel Is.**

Objects of Patrol **Collect 1961 Council Tax. Investigation of water**

supplies in council area. And 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 £.....

67-4-14

23rd May, 1961.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAVANAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 1 960-61 - MISIMA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The information contained in the Report gives a particularly clear picture of the water supply problem in the Salvados Chain. I am inclined to agree that the use of Polythene piping and the construction of cement under-ground tanks might be the answer to the problems in the area. Galvanised iron tanks require replacing frequently in areas subject to sea mist corrosion.

I feel the officer conducting the Patrol appreciates his good fortune in having such a delightful area in which to operate at this stage of his career. He has done well.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.4.24 ✓

67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th April, 1961

Assistant District Officer,
Subdistrict Office,
BWA GAOLIA.

MISIMA PATROL No. 8 - CALVADOS CHAIN.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of
Mr. Deverell's well written and informative report of his
patrol of the Chain.

I agree that a plan of priorities is required in
respect of future Council efforts in the field of water supplies;
also, a skilled artisan be engaged, on a casual or contract basis,
to repair and instal the units.

Would it not be less expensive in the long run if
concrete underground tanks were constructed instead of the
corrugated iron ones. I believe the materials are available
from Rabaul at a cost of \$68. Mr. Deverell's claim for
camping allowance is returned for payment.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. Director, Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU



Copy of report is forwarded for your information
and records.

(L.J. DOOLAN) District Officer.

67 - 0

Sub-District Office,
BWAGAOIA.

28th March, 1961

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8. / 60.61

This patrol, conducted by Mr. Deverell, Cadet Patrol Officer, to the Calvados Corin was of a special nature.

The aim was to investigate the water supplies at the many islands of the Chain. The Misima Local Government Council, has in the past, has allocated money for the improvement of water supplies. As explained in the Council's Draft Estimates, 1961, a survey was to be undertaken before any more money was to be spent on this project as it appeared that the units being installed by the Council were inefficient.

This report, which will be discussed at the next council meeting, shows:-

- 1). That the Council has unwisely allocated funds to improve ^{an} already good water supply.
- 2). That tank and catchment areas have been installed by unskilled labour which has resulted in their inefficiency.

It will be recommended to the Council that:-

- 1). A plan of priorities be drawn up.
- 2). Skilled labour be used to instal units and repair existing units.

The Council took advantage of the availability of the work boat to collect its taxes throughout the Calvados Chain.

Mr. Deverell has written a good report and is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he conducted his patrol.

C. G. Little
(C. G. LITTLE)
Assistant District Officer

RD/RE

Sub District Office,
Wagania.

March 22-1961

The Assistant District Officer,
Wagania.

PATROL REPORT NO 8 1960/61
CALVADOS CHAIN

Herewith is the report of the patrol conducted in the Calvados Chain area of the Misima Sub-District during the period 24/2-10/3/61.

The objects of this patrol were; to collect the 1961 Misima Local Government tax, to investigate the sources of water supply in the council area, and also to attend to matters of general administration.

Those who accompanied the patrol were; S.M. Valaris C.P.O., the last day only, R.P. & N.C.C. constable Hara Hama and Corporal Kaove Usa 24/2 - 28/2/61 only. Constable Turi Rewa, Lance Corporal Mandobe, Interpreter Hadua Bopiu, Council Assistant Maro Gimu, Tax Tribunal Councillors Gwame Samaga, Misidon Mali, and Simioa Valolo. Inspector Councillor Iassko Kaubagi, and Council Constable Kaubagi Sale.

For your attention please.

R.A. Deverell
(R.A. Deverell)
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL REPORT NO 8 1960/61

CALVADOS CHAIN AREA

DIARY

Friday 24th February 1961: Delayed by rain, departed
Wagaofa 0930 hrs. Arrived Sabari Is. 1600 hrs. on the
way to Nimoa Is. PER M.V. ERLO.

Saturday 25th : Departed Sabari Is. 0700 hrs.
Dropped tax collector and councillors at Nimoa village
1030 hrs. Afternoon and evening guests of Catholic
Mission at Nimoa.

Sunday 26th. : Departed Mission 1000 hrs
arrived Nimoa village 1030 hrs. Water supply investigation
and routine administration, tax collected Saturday. Departed
1130 hrs. arrived Griffen Point 1330 hrs.

Monday 27th. : Routine administration in
the morning. Departed Griffen Point 1230 hrs. Arrived
at Nimoa Mission 1430 hrs.

Tuesday 28th. : Departed Nimoa Mission 0700 hrs.
Picked up tax collector and councillors at Nimoa village
0730 hrs. arrived Panatinani Is. 0845 hrs. Tax collection
water supply investigation and routine administration.
Departed 1330 hours arrived Nimoa Mission 1500 hrs.
connected with Govt. trawler Hekaha A.D.C. left patrol.

Wednesday 1st March : Departed Mission 0630 hrs.
arrived Panaman Is. 1000 hrs. Inspected water supply,
collected tax, and routine administration. Departed 1215
hrs. arrived Grass Is. 1435 hrs. Inspected village and
water supply collected tax.

Thursday 2nd. : Departed 0700 hrs arrived
Wigahau Is. 0800 hrs. Routine Administration, water
supply investigated, tax collected. Departed 1030 hrs.
arrived Sabari Is 1230 hrs. Routine admin. tax collected
water supply inspected.

Friday 3rd. : Departed Sabari Is. 0700 hrs.
arrived Panawina Is. 0840 hrs. Routine admin. tax collected
water supply investigated. Departed 1140 hrs. arrived
Gigila Is. 1235 hrs. administration as above. Departed
1400 hrs. arrived Panamunera 1600 hrs. administration
again as above, departed 1720 hrs. arrived Bagassan Is.
1845 hrs.

Saturday 4th. : Tax collected water supplies
investigated and routine admin. in morning. Departed 1100
hrs. arrived Moturina Is. 1245 hrs. Administration as
above.

Sunday 5th. : Observed.

Monday 6th : Departed 0715 hrs. arrived
Brooker Is. 0930 hrs. Routine Admin. water supply investigated
tax collected. Departed 1245 hrs. arrived Panapowpon Is.
1615 hrs.

DIARY CONTD.

Tuesday 7th. : Routine Admin, water supply inspected, tax collected. Departed 1100 hrs. arrived Pansoti Is. 1130 hrs. Water supplies inspected, routine admin. commenced collecting tax.

Wednesday 8th. : Continued with tax collection.

Thursday 9th. : Departed 0700 hrs. arrived
Bwagnoa 1300 hrs.

Friday 10th. : Departed Bwagnoa 0715 hrs.
arrived Kimuta Is. 0945 hrs. Tax collected, routine admin.
water supplies inspected. Departed 1515 hrs. arrived
Bwagnoa 1845 hrs.

WEATHER

The weather experienced on the patrol is as follows:

Calm to moderate seas with intermittent showers and light north westerly breezes, changing during the last days of the patrol to strong south westerly winds with rising seas.

WATER SUPPLIES

NIMOQA ISLAND

With a population of 48, Nimoqa village is the only village on the island and excellent fresh water is obtained from a continual stream only 300 feet from the village. The only apparent improvement to this would be a pipeline to carry the water to the centre of the village.

PANATINANI ISLAND

A population of 67 live in one village on the southern side of the island and excellent water is provided all year round by a mountain stream about 200 yards from the village. An improvement suggested to the councillor would be to cut a path direct to the supply instead of walking around the beach, nearly twice the distance. Possibly in the future, as above, drinking and washing facilities could be provided in the centre of the village by piping the water from the stream. Approximately 700 feet of plastic pipe should be sufficient to gain enough head to provide a good flow in the village.

PANAMAN ISLAND

Panaman Island is a very small island off the southern coast of Sudest Island with a population of 20 people. The only natural water supply is on the northern side of the island where an underground spring supplies a rock pool. The pool however is only 20 feet from the waters edge and with seepage and any sort of weather the water is half salty. This at present still provides the main source of washing and cooking water. Drinking water is provided by a 1000 gallon tank with a 300 square foot corrugated iron catchment roof. But apart from the fact that the catchment system is only 75% efficient because none of the required soldering work has been done, the water quickly escapes through a hole in the bottom of the tank. After advising the method of repairing the tank and completing the drainage system, it was recommended to a villager with some previous plumbing experience to borrow the necessary tools and equipment from the local mission or plantation and try to fix the unit.

Unfortunately the concentrated rock formation on the island has prevented the tapping of the above underground spring elsewhere for fresh water.

DADDA HAI ISLAND

This is another small island with a population of about 17 people. The only water is a well on the western side of the island which mainly relies on seepage, and as the well is close to the shore the water is tidal and salty.

As from the above a tank unit is urgently needed by these people.

WATER SUPPLIES CONTD.

GRASS ISLAND

An excellent fresh water stream is located about 700 yards from the village which has a population of 114 people. Although the catchment area is relatively small being only a grassy hillside, it was assured that the stream was continual all year round. A plastic pipe line would overcome the slight inconvenience of distance, but it is suggested that such a project would be expensive and would not be warranted until the more pressing needs of others have been overcome.

WIGAHAU ISLAND

Just off the north west of Panatinaf Island is situated the Island of Wigahau which is possibly, as yet, the smallest of the islands so described. Here the census in November 1959 recorded a population of 79.

In the past these people have obtained all their water from a mountain stream on Panatinaf Island which is reached by wading through the shallow channel between the two islands at low tide, then walking a distance of about half a mile along the shore. Or again making the trip by canoe.

With regard to a local supply, when the new aid post is completed, possibly an additional tank with the aid post roof as its catchment area could be used by the people. Also during my visit a well was dug in a likely place near the aid post site, and this yielded good water. It was suggested to the councillor that the size of the well be increased and if it proved successful further improvements such as lining the well could be made. Further to ensure the success of the well, the sea entrance of a small swamp at the side of the village would have to be blocked, as during any bad north westerly weather salt water is forced around the back of the village and through the site of the new well.

SABARI ISLAND

Apart from its small size the very nature of Sabari Island imposes water problems in that it is just one mass of coral with a little topsoil supporting a stunted secondary growth.

There are three villages on the southern side of the island with a total population of approximately 260 people.

In the past most of these people have obtained their water from a small stream on Memenahel Island, which was reached after a two mile trip by canoe in open waters. Since, however, these people have received some assistance from the council and the independent sources are as follows:

Mahou Village.

About 300 feet behind the village some large pieces of coral have been dislodged exposing an interesting system of small caves, tunnels, and an underground stream. Unfortunately the water is tidal and salty and thus is mainly used for cooking and washing.

WATER SUPPLIES CONTD.

The track leading to the cave is very rough and it ends with a steep and slippery climb into the cave. If a pump efficient enough to lift the water 10 to 15 feet was located at the top of the cave, the water then could easily be pumped by hand into the village.

For drinking water the Council has provided a 1000 gallon tank unit with a 120 square foot catchment roof. The unit is well constructed.

Abenahua Village

The only natural water supply is a brackish well about 300 yards along the shore from the village and it is only used as a last resort.

These people also have a 1000 gallon tank unit with a 160 square foot catchment roof, however a temporary and inefficient drainage system spills about one quarter of the water. The person who assembled the unit in Makou Village was asked to finish the job properly.

Tandjai Village

A well similar to the above is the only natural water supply and is located about 300 feet from the village.

However for most of their water these people still make the trip to Nomenahoi Island and also get it from the tank at Abenahua Village.

The greater part of the 262 people on the island are resident in the other two villages however there are enough people in this village to warrant their own tank supply particularly as they use the tank at Abenahua Village which has to provide for a big population as it is.

PANAWINA ISLAND

Compared with the islands mentioned previously Panawina Island is a relatively large island and supplies its inhabitants all year round with excellent fresh water.

There are four small villages; Bomolou, Momolina No 1, Momolina No 2 on the western side, and Panabari on the southern side, with a total population of 81.

Fresh water mountain streams are located near the villages at the approximate distances of 270, 350, and 250 yards respectively, while the Panabari people reach their water after a five minute canoe trip.

Pipe lines to the villages would be the only improvements to the already excellent water supplies.

GIGILA ISLAND

A population of 45 live in the one village of Kusanak on the Northern side of the island.

The only sources of natural water are a brackish well about 15 minutes from the village and a small stream about 10 minutes from the village. The stream however supplies only a limited amount of water as it quickly dries up after rain. As the digging of wells in the stream bed, the search for underground streams and the digging of wells in the village has proved fruitless, the only solution to this problem appears to be a tank supply. Furthermore, it is suggested that apart from the fact of the unit being cheaper, if the creek was used as the tank's supply this would ensure a greater reserve of water.

WATER SUPPLIES CONTD.

PANANGEMARA ISLAND

Another small island, and hence the small stream close to the village dries up quickly after rain. However to one side of the creek bed is a stony water hole which is replenished all year round with excellent water by an underground stream.

Firstly, certain improvements as outlined hereafter could be made to the well to keep it free from pollution, then possibly in the future a tank supplied by the stream with its overflow leading into the well would provide the ultimate water supply.

BAGANAN ISLAND

About 86 people live in the villages of Kuir and Baikilau on the Northern side of the island. Only 10 minutes from Kuir village an excellent fresh water stream flows all year round. Close to Baikilau village is another stream, this however, I was assured, had dried up in the past, but water was then provided by an underground source which flowed into a water hole.

It appears that the stream provides most of the water required however the water hole could be improved as a reserve supply.

MOTURUNA ISLAND

Tewara Village is situated on the Northern Side of the island and accounts for the biggest percentage of the total population of 81. There is a small stream behind the village, this however is only used for cooking and washing as it is often polluted, it is suspected, by the number of wild pigs which inhabit the hills near the stream's source. It was urged that more effort be made to try and preserve this water. A well near the stream provides good drinking water all year round.

The other villages Bwanabwanana, Pawata, Pakitan, and Tigana are on the Southern side and wells dug 50 to 100 yards from the village provide only tidal and half salty water. As there are no other sources of supply and these villages are relatively small, a tank supply at each Bwanabwanana and Tigana should prove sufficient for the peoples needs at present.

BROOKER ISLAND

163 people are resident on the island, most of whom live in Lewata village while there are only a few houses in Lila village about five to ten minutes away, and these people walk to Lewata for their water.

Here the people have a well assembled 1000 gallon tank unit with a 230 square foot catchment roof. The stream about 5 minutes from the village quickly dries up after rain but a well in the stream bed is also supplied by an underground stream.

On discussing possible improvements, the councillor told me that he intends lining the well with cement, he is then going place the existing tank near the well, supply it with stream water and have its overflow running into the well.

I considered this a worthwhile idea.

WATER SUPPLIES CONTD.

PANAPOMPOM ISLAND

Panapompom Island supports a total population of 103. The people of the main village of Hoguguma at present use a brackish well, however they should soon be using the 1000 gallon tank which is near completion.

The people of the villages of Lalagera on the western side are not so fortunate in that their only supplies are tidal and salty wells near the villages, as the search for better water has been of no avail.

As these villages are relatively small a tank supply in the largest village should be sufficient at present.

PANAKATI ISLAND

Panakati is another very populous island particularly on the southern side where it is densely populated to the extent of 623 people.

There are three main sources of water supply with a distance of 10 to 15 minutes walk between them. The first comprises a well near the mission which has been sunk about 20 feet through solid coral. The water is tidal and slightly salty. The people here also use the newschool's tank supply.

Secondly a stream and a well in an underground cave about 5 minutes from the main village path provides excellent water. The stream is not continuous, but the well is replenished all year round by some further underground source. As the climb into the cave is slippery and dangerous, a worthwhile improvement would be a pump at the top of the cave. This would have to lift the water about 10 to 15 feet.

At the end of the main population area the people here use a number of small wells near the houses. The water is slightly salty but it is also used for drinking in addition to the above cave source.

KIMIPA ISLAND

Atuatus Village

Some time ago these people were supplied with a 1000 gallon tank unit which as yet has not been erected. It was suggested that even if the people did not have the necessary tools and equipment, the tank could still be serviceable if temporarily erected, after which the drainage system could be completed.

Buiegema Village

At the side of the village there is a well which provides excellent fresh water all year round. Also quite near the village is a hidden underground stream which flows under the beach and out into the sea. For a further supply this water could be tapped behind the beach in the form of a well.

There are only a few houses in this village, which is midway between the main villages of Buiegema and Camwasa'awanun. It was apparent that many people used the well, and even when the tank units at the above villages are completed the wells could be improved as additional and reserve supplies.

The other three villages Camwasa'awanun, Panakuluwa and Atunia of which the two last are relatively small villages, are supplied mainly from the above well until they can use the tank at Camwasa'awanun when it is completed.

WATER SUPPLIES CONTD.

GENERAL COMMENTS

This patrol was conducted in the last stages of this years North West season and quite an amount of rain fell during the patrol, providing water for the streams and wells and thus disguising the possible water problems of some of these people. However it is assumed that the councillors and the people questioned in this regard have given a clear all year round picture.

Apparently it has been considered by the Council that the people supplied with tank units are responsible for the unit's assembly and maintenance. This may be so, however it is noted that many of these people have neither the equipment, the tools, or the knowledge required, thus making the Council's gesture only a half measure.

In this regard it is suggested that in future the Council could easily make use of the qualified labour and the equipment available at Bwagaia, in testing the tanks and making the drainage system, so that the assembly in the village would be a complete and also a much simpler job.

In the paragraph on Brooker Island mention has been made of the councillors intentions of lining the well, moving the existing tank near the well so that it catches the stream water when it flows, and also have the tank's overflow running into the well.

The councillor concerned has had much practical experience in the building field and thus it is recommended that the Council give him assistance as soon as possible. In return he could supply such information as quantities of materials needed and the success of the ideas which had been applied.

The subject of water supplies is of most importance and naturally has been given such consideration by the Council. Where necessary the wells are regularly cleaned out and cases of dysentery etc., through water pollution are rare. However it appears that some councillors have been less forward at Council meetings with regard to their water problems than other councillors with less pressing needs. For instance the Council has ordered quantities of plastic piping instead of using the money for some of the urgently needed tank units. Indeed in this report plastic pipe has been considered in some cases as an improvement, however it is also considered as a luxury compared with the more important needs of others.

It was suggested to the particular councillors concerned that they impress on the Council their needs in this regard at a future Council meeting.

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Tax collection and an investigation of the water supplies in the Council area were the main purposes of this patrol. However living conditions were looked into by myself and the councillor concerned with such who accompanied the patrol, and directions were given where required.

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION CONTO.

Matters arising from the last patrol were looked into and the people were given the opportunity to clear up any problems, however apart from a few unpaid debts there were no troubles.

The tax was collected efficiently by the council assistant, and the tax tribunal effectively dealt with the matters of tax exemption etc.

Apart from the fact that the weather turned unfavourable during the last remaining days, the patrol proved most interesting and enjoyable.

R.A. Deverell

(R.A. Deverell)
Cadet Patrol Officer



QNA
2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MILNE BAY Report No. 9/ 1960-61

Patrol Conducted by L.E. VALARIS Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled MISIMA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.G. LITTLER ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Natives R.P.N.G.C. - 2

Duration—From 20 / 3 / 1961 to 28 / 3 / 1961

Number of Days Nine (9)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21 / Dec / 1960

Medical Mar / 1961

Map Reference Pourmil Depoyne ; Milinch Misima.

Objects of Patrol Follow-up to patrol No. 5/1960-61

Inspection of Housing ; Routine 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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

67-1-11

KORROBU.

9th May, 1961.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAWARAI.

Patrol Report No. 9 - 1960-61 - Misina.

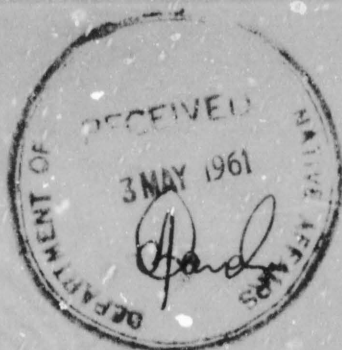
Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note that your staff position
allowed for a follow-up patrol only three months after
the earlier visit.

The people's use of minor disputes as a means of
introduction to the officer are not uncommon. The people
are, as a rule, shy and seek some means of establishing
contact with patrolling officers.

A very satisfactory Report of a Patrol obviously
well performed.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

27th April, 1961

Assistant District Officer,
Subdistrict Office,
BWAGAOIA.

MISIMA PATROL No. 9 - MISIMA ISLAND.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of
Mr. Valaris' report of above patrol.

The patrol was of a routine nature and calls
for no special comment by me.

Mr. Valaris has been fortunate in gaining his share
of field work while stationed at Bwagaia.

Payment of the accompanying claim for camping allow-
ance will be effected in Samarai.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. Director, D.N.A. KONEDOBU.

→ Copy of report goes forward for your records.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

67-0

Misima Sub-District,
BWAGAOIA.

8th April, 1961.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI.

MISIMA PATROL NO. 9.

This patrol was undertaken to give Mr. Valaris, Cadet Patrol Officer, experience in the field.

The patrol was of a routine nature and a follow up of a patrol conducted in December last. It is pleasing to note that there has been some improvement in village housing and particularly in the condition of the school at Lisk.

Also note that the contact Mr. Valaris had with the people while working on the Misima Airfield did much to make the patrol a success.

The report, although brief, is well written.

For your information, please.

C. G. Littler
(C.G.LITTLER)

Assistant District Officer.

67.0.

Sub-District Office,
Bwagnola,
Milne Bay District.

30th. March, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
Misima Sub-District,
B W A G A O I A.

MISIMA PATROL REPORT No. 9 / 1960-61.

Please find herein report on patrol of the Misima Island
Census Division conducted in March 1961.

Officer Conducting : E.L. Valaris - Cadet Patrol Officer.
Officer Accompanying : C.G. Littler- Assistant District
Officer (1 day)
Personnel Accompanying : R. P. & N. G. G.
No. 6031. Coastable Kenetana.
No. 8720. " Sik & Meka
Duration : 20/3/61 - 28/3/61.
Number of days on patrol : 9
Last DNA. patrol to area : December 1960, conducted by
R.L. Smith, Patrol Officer, vide
Misima Patrol Report 5 / 1960-61/
Map Reference : Fourmil Deboyne ; Milinch Misima.
Objects of Patrol : Followup of preceding patrol.
General Housing Inspection.
Routine Administration.
Results of patrol : Herein.

Valaris
(L. Valaris)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION

This Patrol was a follow-up of a Census Patrol conducted 3 months ago of the same area. As such, the main emphasis was in inspecting Housing for any improvements and advice to that effect during that previous patrol.

A complete reappraisal of the situation was not intended, and general enquiries made, revealed few if any new developments.

DIARY

Monday 20th. March.

Departed Bwagaia station 9.15 a.m. Inspected Bwagaia village, Henauta, Baramatana. Arrived Kaubwaga at noon. Camped overnight.

Tuesday 21st. March.

Mr. Littler left the patrol. Departed 7.30 a.m. arriving at Boiou 8.00 a.m. Inspected and departed 9.00 a.m. Arrived Siagara 11.00 a.m. Camped overnight.

Wednesday 22nd. March.

Left 8.00 a.m., reaching Gulewa 10.00 a.m. Inspected, left at 1.00 p.m., arriving Liak 2.00 p.m. Inspection and complaints at 4.00 p.m. Camped. Sighted MV. Lilivaso heading West.

Thursday 23rd. March.

Departed Liak 7.15 a.m., arrived Bagalina 8.20. Hence by canoe to Evena, arriving 10.30 a.m. Inspected, discussion re cooperation between Councillor and villagers; departed by canoe 1.00 p.m. arrived Bane'ia 2.00 pm. Left 3.00 pm. arrived back at Bagalina 6.00 pm. Camped.

Friday 24th. March.

Inspected Bagalina, left at 9.00 am. Crossed mountain range to South of Misima, arrived Bwagabwaga 12.00. Inspected village, heard complaints at 4.00 pm. Camped

Saturday 25th. March.

Further complaints heard during morning. Departed 8.15 am. arrived at Awaibi 9.15 am. Inspected and heard numerous complaints. Camped

DIARY (cont.)

Sunday 26th. March.

Remained at Awaibi.

Monday 27th. March.

Departed Awaibi 7.30 am. arriving Alhoga 9.30 am.
Inspected, departed 11.00 am. arrived Eaus 12.15 am.
Camped.

Tuesday 28th. March.

Heard complaints. Departed Eaus at 8.45 am.
Arrived Narrison 10.00 am. Inspected, departed 11.00 am.
arrived Bwagaia Station 12.00 noon.

End of Patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In contrast with the previous patrol, which I had accompanied, attitude of the villagers was markedly pleasanter and far more accommodating. This I attribute to having dealt with them, or the majority of them, while working at the airstrip site, thus affording them a better opportunity of losing the timidity which, I gather, characterises most patrol - people relations. The small size of my party, all members of which were either locals, or well known to them, would have had an effect conducive to greater familiarity.

Again in contrast with the last visit, the nature of complaints and appeals brought to me centered on minor and half-hearted disputes over pigs, the retrieving of borrowed money, usually of 5 years standing or more, trespass of animals in fenced and unfenced gardens, undue fraternisation between married and unmarried people (insufficient evidence for adultery charges), and a number of appeals as to the correct interpretation of native customs. Being under the impression that natives surely understood these customs, which in the majority of cases were self-explanatory, thus indicating an obvious, to me, course of action, I was invariably surprised at all such appeals. Mostly, I endeavoured in encouraging the village officials to act as judges and appealed to their common-sense, rather than state a decision which, although perfectly acceptable to me, might have caused resentment. Apart from direct contravention of written orders for housing improvement, I believe all parties were given satisfaction in all cases.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Little improvement was noticed since the previous patrol. As that had eventuated almost two years after its predecessor our object had then been to recommend improvements, pointing to the more glaring examples of neglect, rather than issue definite written orders. During this patrol, however, it soon became sadly obvious that such benevolent tactics did not produce the desired results, and so a fair number of names were entered, for further inspection at the next patrol to this area.

One exception, the Liak school building, whose deplorable state had elicited harsh words, has now been made fairly presentable and the construction of a permanent school-house nearby is proceeding rapidly.

REST HOUSES.

- KAUDWAGA = Set a great distance from village, on lawn, in good repair.
- SIAGARA - Small, flooring gaps perilous, close to village in a good site.
- GULEWA - Large, table provided, in commanding position.
- LIAK - Beautifully appointed, separate rooms, veranda, good roof, flooring springy and unstable.
- BAGALINA - Small, no bath partition (to be constructed) nice surroundings.
- EWAKA - Large, decaying.
- EWAGABWAGA - Large, sawn timber floor, raised kitchen stove great distance from village, good setting, lawn, encourages permanent habitation.
- AWAIBI - Comfortable, situated near a swamp, separated from the village by two streams.
- RAOE - Building rocky but forms part of the village thus being rather noisy and inconvenient.
- WARRIAN - Adequate. Too close to Ewagabia station to be used overnight.

ROADS

All tracks were negotiable. No track between Ehora at the South-Western tip of Misima, and Ewagabwaga. No rest house at Ehora, which makes it difficult to visit it unless done by work-boat.

Track between Bagalina and Ewagabwaga negotiates a mountain, with subsequent steep climb and descent. Three and half hour journey.

AGRICULTURE.

All villages were instructed to clear their plantations, as a large number of coconuts were noticed either lying wasted, or surely lost in the undergrowth under trees.

The gardens at this stage were only producing taro, and sago, no potatoes or pineapples, few bananas, but this is only a seasonal effect.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Condition of the Aid-Posts continues to remain excellent, their treatment books indicating large numbers of infected cuts and ulcers, a few cases of mumps, malaria, but there are sufficient numbers of these Aid-Posts to cover the area, and the distance from the hospital in Wagaia for any serious cases is not prohibitive.

At Eaus, a new and fairly large hospital ward was recently completed.

At Siagara, the kitchen serving the Infant Welfare clinic was destroyed, and the Councils of Liak, Bagolina, Ebara and Ewina, which also make use of the clinic, were instructed to help build a new one.

CONCLUSION.

As previously indicated, this was a follow-up of Misima Patrol No. 5/1960-61, so that if this report is read in conjunction with the report for Patrol No. 5, it will give an adequate indication of the present state of affairs.

Attach : Appendix A - Report on R.P. & N.G.C.
Personnel accompanying
Patrol.

(L. Valaris)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON R.P. & N.G.C. PERSONNEL
ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 6031 - KENOTANA - Constable 5th. yr.

Well disciplined, uses his voice well to command attention, courteous, a useful man for patrol duties.

Reg. No. 8729 - SIKAI MEKA - Constable 5th. yr.

If necessary, his appearance and bearing would be conducive to good control over villagers. However, he is not over-bright, slow at obeying instructions. Generally, average.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of MTSIMA Report No. 11 1960/61

Patrol Conducted by R. DEVERELL Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Rossel Island Census District 1Eg

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives 2

Duration—From 22/6/1961 to 4/7/1961

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /12/1960 (Rossel Is.)

Medical ... /3/1961

Map Reference Nautical Map No 2124 Bramble Haven to Rossel Island.

Objects of Patrol 1961 Personal Tax Collection Rossel Island

Non - Indigenous Census.

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 £.....

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

67/4/18



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Qu.

No. 67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

7th November, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-60/61 - MISIMA.

Your 67-4-17 dated 26th October, refers.

The collection of non-indigenous census information within a specified period of days demanded the hurried nature of the visit.

A previous patrol of Rossel and Sudest, 6 months earlier, occupied 65 days, and a patrol of some weeks' duration is planned for next month.

I agree there are periods when a work boat may travel to Rossel with reasonable safety; but, for the greater part of any year the passage is one which can cause concern, even for vessels of the Yelangili class. When the "Nuakata" was withdrawn from Misima it was replaced with a very much under-powered vessel which often found difficulty in reaching the Calvados Chain. Fortunately this vessel has recently been replaced with the "Tavi".

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
BWAGA OIA.

"ERLO" 4-14-61
"Nuakata" 2-14-61
Licki

27/11/61
P/A

67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

7th November, 1961.

The Director
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDORU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-60/51 - MISIMA.

Your 67-4-17 dated 26th October, refers.

The collection of non-indigenous census information within a specified period of days demanded the hurried nature of the visit.

A previous patrol of Rossel and Sudest, 6 months earlier, occupied 65 days, and a patrol of some weeks' duration is planned for next month.

I agree there are periods when a work boat may travel to Rossel with reasonable safety; but, for the greater part of any year the passage is one which can cause concern, even for vessels of the Telangili class. When the "Nukata" was withdrawn from Misima it was replaced with a very much under-powered vessel which often found difficulty in reaching the Calvados Chain. Fortunately this vessel has recently been replaced with the "Tava".

(L.I. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
B W A G A O I A.

67-4-17

S,
P,
L

26th October, 1961.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
SAMARAI

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-60/61 - MISIMA:

Mr. Littler is certainly correct, and even euphemistic, in describing this patrol as brief. In fact it was rushed in no uncertain manner.

2. The accompanying Medical patrol must have accomplished wonders in the time available.

3. I realise that it was done by means of the M.V. Heksha but I do not appreciate that it was necessary to use the vessel for the duration.

4. You will please ensure that there is an Administration follow-up patrol as soon as possible. There are adequate radio and surface communications at Rossell Island to guarantee that such a patrol does not waste time.

5. This island holds the most isolated large community in Papua/New Guinea and existing circumstances are such that adequate contact can and must be maintained. Your staff in the Sub-District and available transport there is more than sufficient to ensure compliance with my requirements.

6. I cannot agree that trawlers are necessary to patrol Rossell. For many years the M.V. Duakata of 3 1/2 ft. draught, a Brisbane River under-powered pleasure boat, did the job on many occasions. The eventual posting of a workboat to the Misima Sub-District was like the arrival of the H.M.S. Hood.

7. Presumably the Osborne Brothers still operate from Abaleti. I fully agree with the recommendation by the Catholic Mission. They would appear to have a better idea of administrative requirements in the division than the Assistant District Officer.

8. It looks as if the people of Rossell and Sudest will remain "unsophisticated and backward" indefinitely if this kind of patrolling is encouraged. Over one and a half thousand people in ten villages were visited in less than four days. This is a little too rough.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

6/11 P/A
LW

67.4.17



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-6

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MISIMA PARTOL NO 11 -60/61 - ROSSEL.

Forwarded herewith please find report of brief
visit to Rossel Island.

The object of the patrol was for tax collection
and no comments are necessary.

Claims for Travelling allowance is attached
for your approval.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O.,
BWAGAOIA.

67-1-5

Department of Native Affairs,
SAMARAI...MILNE BAY DISTRICT.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
WEDDUE.

MISILA PATROL NO 11 -60/61 - ROSSEL.

Forwarded herewith please find report of brief
visit to Rossel Island.

The object of the patrol was for tax collection
and no comments are necessary.

Claims for Travelling allowance is attached
for your approval.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O.,
ENAGAIA.

47.0
Sub-District Office,
Bwageia.
August 25, 1961.

The District Officer,
Milne Bay District,
Samarai.

MISIMA PATROL NO 11

Please find enclosed the report of a patrol conducted
by Mr. Deverell C.P.O.

The patrol was primarily undertaken to conduct the
Non-Indigenous Census, but the opportunity was taken to
collect head tax on Rossel Island.

The trawler "Hekaha", was available for a short period
only and thus little time could be spent on native administration.

In the time available Mr. Deverell appears to have
conducted a good patrol.

C.G. Littler
(C.G. LITTLER)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67.0*

Sub-District Office,
Bwageoia, Misima.

August 3, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
Misima Sub-District,
Bwageoia.

PATROL REPORT NO 11 1960/61

Herewith is the report of the patrol conducted in the Rossel Island area and the Non-Indigenous Census District 1Eg during the period 22/6/61 to 4/7/61.

The objects of this patrol were; to collect the 1961 Personal Tax in the Rossel Island area; and to conduct the Non-Indigenous Census in this District.

This patrol was conducted in conjunction with a medical patrol of the same areas led by Medical Assistant Mr. Bell. Those who accompanied the patrol were; Interpreter Bwadu Bopiu, and Constable Sikai Meka 22/6/61 to 27/6/61 only.

For your attention please.

(R.A. DEVERELL)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Even so at the end of the collection everyone had paid their tax money. From this it appears that the people have ample means of paying their tax money as long as they can sell it to the Osborne Brothers who are the only traders on the Island. In the past these people have given the natives every consideration and have collected their copra regularly, but it has been indicated that they have intentions of leaving the District within the next few years. However if they sell out to someone else the position may not be greatly altered, and by then marketing facilities in the area may have improved.

Other than four cases of domestic troubles and one case of a debt, all of which were settled amicably out of court, no serious cases were investigated. Usually the people are timid to approach an unfamiliar officer.

The people of the Rossel and Sudest Island areas have always been referred to as unsophisticated and backward, and indeed it is a very isolated area. Sorcery and superstition are still apparent amongst the people, however I am sure that the Missions, and the Local Government Council and Co-Operatives in the adjacent areas are having some influence on the people.

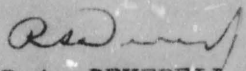
In the draft Five Year Developmental Plan for this District which has been submitted to the District Development Conference being held this month, for consideration, plans have been made for the establishment of permanent aid posts in the area and also the establishment of a primary T school. D.N.A. plan for the advancement of the women with the gradual introduction of women's clubs in conjunction with the Missions, and also plan for a survey to be conducted in the area with the view of establishing local government. The council would then be supervised from a new patrol post on Sudest Island.

However during my brief visit at Dominu the people appear to have given some consideration to their needs themselves, as they brought my attention to the need for a primary school on Rossel Island, and with the assistance of Mr Osborne and Medical Assistant Mr Bell, they are preparing to build their own aid post (permanent) at Dominu.

From Dominu the patrol proceeded back to Ewageoia, and thence to the remaining sections of the District where Mr Bell continued with his medical patrol, and I proceeded with the Non-Indigenous Census, which was completed successfully.

Page (3)

Unfortunately at Rossel Island we encountered strong SE winds and heavy seas, and it was a pity that more time was not available, however the patrol was a success and proved most interesting and enjoyable.


(R.A. DEVERELL)
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL REPORT NO 11 1960/61

APPENDIX A

TAX COLLECTED:

ABELETI £ 73

JINJO £121

WALUNGA BAY £118

DOMINU £132

Total £444

PATROL REPORT 11 1960/61

APPENDIX B

NON-INDIGENOUS CENSUS 29/6/61

DISTRICT 1Eg

Number of Dwellings	23
Total Number of Europeans	48
H/C and Mixed Blood	18
Total District Population	66

(Bwagaola Station Officers and Families -21)