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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Behans

P/R 1 of 54/55

B.A. McCabe.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
BUKA PASSAGE, Bougainville.

8th. September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT BP.1 of 1954/55.

NISSAN & PINIPEL ISLANDS.

Officer Conducting the Patrol - B. A. McCabe, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: Nissan & Pinipel Islands

Objects of the Patrol - General Native Administration.

Duration - 26th. August to 1st. September, 1954.

Personnel Accompanying - Doctor Pike, Senior Medical Officer,
and Doctor Kariks present on Nissan during the patrol.
- 1 member R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.

INTRODUCTION

The Nissan island group, a coral atoll 30 to 40 miles northwest of the north point of Buka (about 75 miles from SOHANO) are removed from usual traffic routes, and as with the other atoll groups of the sub-district - the Carterets, Mortlocks and the Tasmans - suffer accordingly from a considerable degree of isolation.

There are no resident private entrepreneurs on the islands, but a local Chinese merchant makes occasional trips for trading. The Marist Catholic Mission are established at two centres, and hold considerable sway over the islands rather naturally.

D.D.S. Patrols have been on approximately annual average, which is considered to be a bare minimum for an isolated group, hence this opportunity was readily taken to inspect the group, though the last patrol was merely two months ago. This occasion arose out of the failure of the patrol vessel to find the original objective, the Mortlock Islands, and our subsequent arrival at the Read Islands (having missed the Carterets on return), from whence the Senior Medical Officer (Dr. Pike) decided to return to Nissan to continue his anti-yaws campaign there.

The time spent in the group was rather brief, because of the exigencies of transport and also as it was not deemed necessary to delay longer at this time, a more thorough patrol being contemplated in a few months time. This report therefore contains mainly preliminary impressions with a view to giving a general picture of the current situation.

DIARY

Aug. 26th. (Thursday) M.V. "Arawe" entered Nissan lagoon approximately 8 am., having travelled from ANIR the previous night. Proceeded to nearest village, YOTCHEBOL. Learnt Dr. Kariks at SIGON; after inspection of village, proceeded that anchorage. Went ashore and inspected PORIWON, SALIPEN, SIAR, and BALIL villages during the day; talks in each village.

27th. Weather fine, proceeded Pinipel Island with both Doctors and Father Pelletier aboard, arrived 11.15am. Inspected MATSOIA. Medical inspection and injections given to all as anti-yaws campaign.

28th. Raining all day - no work possible.

29th (Sunday). With local mission agreement, and with view to possible bad weather, completed inspection villages and medical treatment after Church services. Lecture on usual matters. Left Pinipel 2pm to return Nissan, 3 hour trip.

30th. Continued inspection Nissan villages TAPONGAL to MAPIRI. Visited Catholic Mission station at TUNGOL also (Father Pelletier present).

31st. Visited SIAKEN and LIHON. Several Native Court cases. Inspected copra store and trade store (co-op.) at SIGON. Returned to M.V. 'Arawe'.

1st. (Wednesday) Weighed anchor 5.30am for SOHANO via Kessa. Moderate seas. Arrived back 9pm with difficulty negotiating Buka Passage at night.

.....

NATIVE SITUATION.

The dominant impression of the people is of placidness and contentment to exist with a minimum of effort, almost. Their environment in my opinion is a favourable one - reasonably fertile island, good climate (with notably regular but not excessive rain every day almost), and extensive lagoon and reefs abounding in fish. Consequently, the business of getting a living has been no difficulty to these people, and one forms the opinion that they are resultantly a lethargic, complacent but on the whole happy and cheerful lot.

From the point of view of administration, the result is that suggestions and advice from officers for improvement in villages and welfare are listened to attentively and with appreciation, but actual action is severely limited. As an example, it was previously reported that "to avoid later shortage the people were advised to plant 10 sago palms per married man - and agreed most willingly to do so". Almost three months later this willingness still remained a praiseworthy intention! And so also in matters of housing, hygiene, control of pigs etc. It was accordingly considered necessary to lay down definite standards in such matters, and to warn everyone that unsatisfactory conditions would be met with legal penalties during the next patrol, when it is planned to follow these questions up.

There appears to be little mischief-making or strife on the island however, which might be expected to occur with idleness. It is likely that troubles are quickly and amicably settled between the parties, it being apparent that strong feelings on matters are unusual.

Some commercial enterprise, in copra and shell, is mentioned later, but as yet this is by no means intensive, and the main motive is probably to obtain a little money for clothing, store food, and knick-knacks, rather than a steady income. However the position would no doubt change quickly if and when regular shipping called at the group, so that produce could be marketed quickly.

VILLAGES. Many villages were found unsatisfactory in several respects, and several (notably PORIWON, SALIPEN and SIAR, and the PINIPEL villages) were found to be in need of almost complete rebuilding.

Almost universally, bush had been allowed to flourish right up to within a few feet of the house lines. The effect was that much of the village was somewhat dark, the ground was usually damp, and breeze was hedged off and villages sometimes could not

be seen from the road a few paces away. The central portion of the village was usually clean; outcrops of the coral understrata often make the surface rough however. Occasionally thick clumps of bananas and other plants crowd out the space between houses, and it was necessary to advise the people to eliminate these where possible.

In the villages above-named again, the housing is particularly poor. Dwellings are dilapidated and very low, without windows, and the floors are mostly the damp ground. As a health measure, the Senior Medical Officer considered it most desirable for raised floors to be provided, and instructions were accordingly issued for new houses to be built, or put in hand, within the next six months.

In a number of the villages, especially in the vicinity of wartime U.S. Army camps, houses are built largely of salvaged timber and five-ply sheets (which are wearing quite well), and sago thatch forms the roof. These houses are usually neat and sound. Where these materials are not available, the people complain that 'limbon' and sago palm, and timber suitable for adzing are scarce, and excuse their poor houses on this account. There has been ample opportunity to plant up sago palm postwar, and the failure to have done so indicates I think a certain shiftlessness and lack of providence inherent in the Nissan character. The definite instruction to plant these materials has been emphasized and will be enforced; in the meantime, the people have been advised to use coconut fronds as a substitute material.

On this patrol, emphasis was placed on these primary matters concerning health and sanitation, and it was endeavoured to entuse the poorer villages to emulate the example of the better villages such as TANANHERAN. The size of suitable clearings, to be kept quite clean of rank grass and rubbish, was indicated in each village. Coconut groves flanking villages were usually overgrown, and it was instructed that these be completely cleaned also, which should result in more hygienic and attractive village surrounds.

The various measures detailed will entail quite a lot of effort on the part of the people, but for one thing much of the value of the current medical campaign being conducted by the two medical officers would gradually be lost were they neglected. It might be added that Dr. Pike felt this way himself, and had initiated the work. The people were told that attention to cash-economy enterprises should await the attainment of a satisfactory village environment.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. General impressions only could be informed on this occasion, insufficient time being available to properly assess each individual's capabilities. Usually it seemed that many officials were sparing in the use of whatever influence they may possess, judging from the state of many villages and coconut groves, and also from the degree of response to previous advice and instructions. As there were no complaints of general disobedience and disregard of authority, one was led to conclude that many of the officials themselves exercised little more spirit of initiative and leadership than the easygoing rest.

It has been noted that the area is rather remote, and though D.S. patrols at any rate have not been infrequent, the general air of lassitude probably stems from this fact. With two D.S. patrols and an extended medical one in the past three months, an improvement may be expected. Two convictions in the Court for Native Affairs were made for natives' failure

to obey lawful orders of the Luluai, and it is hoped that this example may be instructive.

Few outstanding characters were readily apparent. One such however was BALIS of BIAKEN village, who has planted up a small coconut plantation, and also runs a piggery. He has however been convicted of sexual and assault offences, and seems disqualified for leadership. The Tultul of BALIL is a sensible and effective person.

It is felt that it would be a great advantage administratively in this relatively compact group if one outstanding person could be made the chief native representative, whether in the nature of Paramount Luluai or a selected and acceptable representative with similar authority, until it is possible to introduce Councils.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING ETC. The garden pattern in a couple of villages investigated is briefly of the following order: one person will decide that he has a good suitable block for a garden, and will invite a number of villagers, or all of them, to assist him in clearing the ground. This assistance is usually given in consideration of food to be provided by the landowner to the workers. When cleared, the owner will invite certain friends and relatives to plant up allotments, and the whole will then be cleared of the limestone rocks abounding on the island, which are built into a surrounding fence. It was explained that the idea of communal effort in initial bush clearing is a variation of traditional practice, and has followed the introduction of a settled existence and cohesion of the village, together with the example of communal work required by the Administration, such as village sanitation and road maintenance. However, the various portions of the garden are divided off, and are maintained by each household concerned.

While some people have two gardens at various stages at one time, it seems that there is nothing like a regular system of planting to ensure crops for most months of the year, although rainfall is reputed to be constant, and should favour this practice. I fancy that the prospect of a garden crop shortage is no threat to the people, as they could live passably off fish, shellfish, coconuts; pigs, poultry and opossum (numerous on the island), as well as the sundry food trees.

Yams and bananas are the principal crops, there being at least 4 or 5 varieties of each. Taro is principally of the 'true' type; disease has affected it in the past few years, but it seems to be recovering. Kau-kau is little grown, being too popular with the pigs, who readily invade the ricketty stone garden fences. European vegetables and even pineapples are scarce.

The impression of the previous patrol (see report) that the island is "pitifully infertile" was probably gained from observation near the road and villages, which are of course on higher ground; elsewhere I am confident there is a good deal of quite fertile ground, and at numerous spots I examined there seemed to be quite good soil. Coconuts thrive everywhere, also fruit and nut trees.

Pigs easily breach the garden fences, and constantly damage crops. Every banana, sago and coconut palm planted outside the village has to be fenced off. The remedy seems to be to either pen the pigs, or domesticate them more effectively by providing shelters at the outskirts of the village and feed them there daily. It was said that a previous attempt to pen the pigs resulted in many dying (no doubt from lack of food and water) so the people were told to adopt the second course of daily feeding. Older pigs which cause most trouble should be dispatched by the owners as they reach full-grown size, and the

younger ones should be more easily controlled.

It is thought that purchase of fencing wire by the people would be a good idea. Many of the people have large sums of money from War Damage (paid recently), and this would be a useful and lasting benefit. It might have the effect of improving the quality and range of crops also.

Fowls on the island are native strain. The introduction of sound breeding stock by D.A.S.F. is desirable, conditions here being excellent.

Fish abound on the large enclosed lagoon as in the outer fringing reefs. However fishing is not carried out with much zest apparently. No large nets were seen.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION. The Marist Catholic Mission maintain two priests and three nuns on the two stations on Nissan - Tungol and SIGON. The two Mission Area schools provide elementary education for about 200 pupils; it is thought that the general standard reached is rather low, but as the Sisters were absent on Retreat I did not get a definite idea.

It is agreed with the previous patrolling officer that Mission influence is generally beneficial to the welfare of the natives here. Medical attention is provided upon request, and I think that an active interest is taken in such matters as child welfare as much as possible. Additionally, mission sea transport provides some degree of access to the mainland and other centres.

ROADS. An excellent wartime road runs from SIGON (near PORIWON) to TERUATAP along the inner sea-front of the island, traversing two-thirds of its length. A rough jeep track also runs from SIGON TO BALIL. In some places clearing of bush at the edge of the road is needed, and then it would be in first-class order. At present it is being used by the Mission jeep and motorcycle, and by a trader's jeep.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE. Copra and shell (trochus and green snail) are the two avenues of immediate money-earning, and indeed resources are limited for other crops.

More than a hundred bags of copra were held in the cooperative store at SIGON, and several samples checked were badly dried and would almost certainly be rejected by the Copra Marketing Board. Payment for this copra has already been made by the Society to the individual producers. A check on drying methods illuminated the cause of the bad drying - sometimes the kitchen or other poorly enclosed makeshift building was used, and the fire was a weak smoky one, to offset which the trays would be placed on a stand - 5 feet above the fire, resulting in a scorched, smoky and 'rubbery' product. As the Society was set up by a Cooperative Officer and authorized to purchase copra for cash, it is felt that a great deal more attention should have been paid to these production matters. There is a great risk of considerable Society money being lost, and urgent attention by the Cooperative Officer is necessary.

If the natives are to engage in regular copra production as is desirable, it is considered essential that a programme to install standard adequate and effective driers should be begun as early as possible. It is suggested that this might be taken up with a D.A.S.F. officer, together with a Co-operative Officer, and a leisurely patrol planned for the purpose.

In the immediate future the people will be engaged in carrying out work outlined by that patrol, including a complete clearance of bush from coconut groves, but it is hoped that

before long attention can be given to economic ventures.

It is understood that the M.V. 'Pollurian' would call at Nissan for loads of 300 bags of copra, and it is believed that the freight rate of £5.2.0 would apply per ton. Thus a great saving could be made instead of using the cooperative vessel or other boat to bring the copra merely to SOHANO to be transhipped again. With the shell now being collected on the island (and currently being sold for less than 50 per cent of its value to a local trader), together with copra from the Mission plantation, loading should be available about every three months, when the venture was properly organized.

MOTOR TRUCK. On the occasions of the previous two patrols the natives have requested that they may buy a truck or utility to facilitate the collection of copra, and storage at shipping points. The previous officer collected £1,615 from LIHON and SIKEN villagers for this purpose, and lodged this in Trust.

The vital question of course is the maintenance of the truck, and it seems that there is no local native available at the moment who could be safely entrusted with this responsibility. A candidate is being trained at this station, but it may be a long time before he is proficient, if at all.

I have advised the people that their groves should first be cleaned thoroughly of the present dense growth, and some additional access roads be marked out. If it transpires that there are sufficient coconuts for significant copra production, and a competent driver is found, I think the purchase of the truck might be justified.

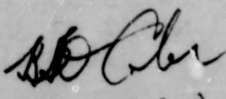
HEALTH. A medical campaign is at present being conducted on NISSAN and PINIPEL by Dr. Pike and Dr. Kariks. Penicillin in enhanced dosage is being administered to all the population with the specific object of eliminating yaws. I understand it will also cure any venereal disease at the same time, should it be present, and will probably help with other diseases.

A high incidence of yaws was found, especially on PINIPEL, where Dr. Pike considered it was virtually universal. On NISSAN incidence was estimated at 75%.

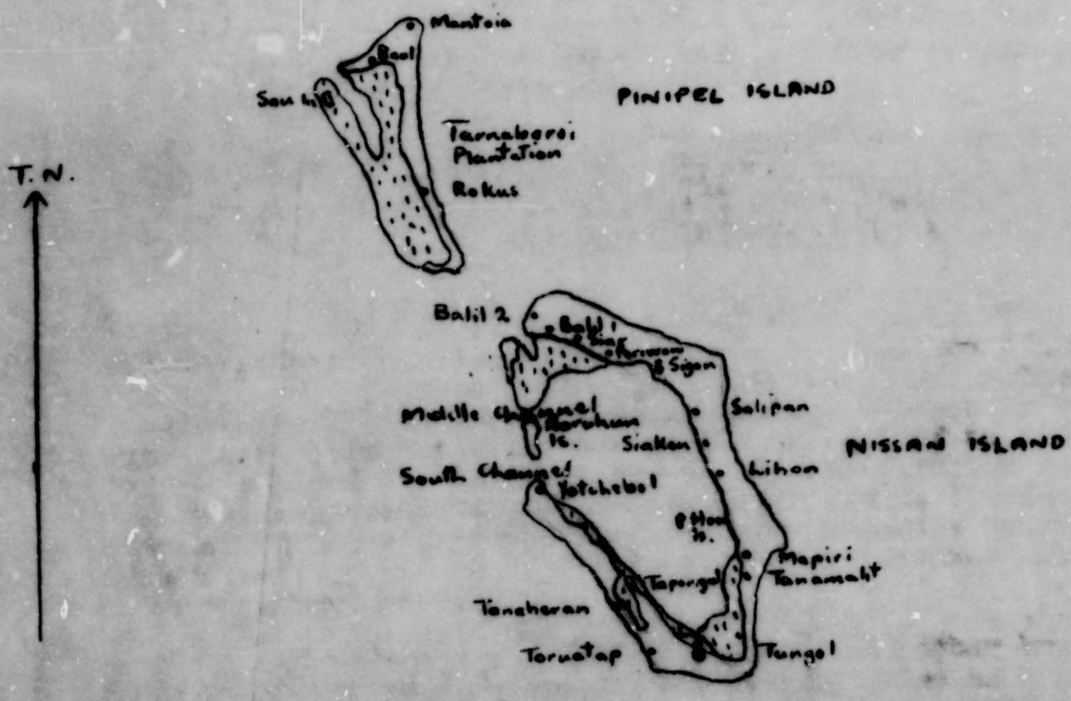
Two of the four N.M.A.'s in the area, namely BOBBY and PANIAT were found by Dr. Pike to have seriously neglected their responsibilities, and I understand will be dismissed. There had not been a medical patrol by an officer of P.H.D. since 1950 before the present one.

Supplies of medicines to the P.H.D. native officials seems to be something of a problem, as it is difficult for them to get to SOHANO, and then there is often a long wait for transport back. Perhaps if the Mission were willing they would arrange to distribute supplies.

POLICE MEMBER ACCOMPANYING PATROL. Reg. No. 7867 Constable SANGI accompanied, and displayed reasonably good ability and conduct.

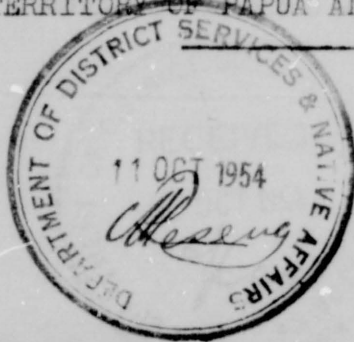

(B.A. McCabe)
a/Asst. District Officer.

NISSAN & PINIPEL



Scale 1" = 4 Miles.

Jan



File No. 30/2/1.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

14th September, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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

PATROL REPORT NO. BP.1 OF 1954/55
BY MR. B. A. McCABE, a.A.D.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

The original intention of this patrol was to investigate an alleged out-break of Influenza at the Mortlock Islands. The P. H. D. vessel "ARAWA" was used but owing to some miscalculation in navigation the Mortlocks were not found. On the return trip a course was set for the Carterets; but these too were missed, and the vessel arrived at the Faëdes. As the original purpose of the patrol could not be accomplished, Mr. McCabe did a routine patrol of Nissan.

That section of the patrol from Sohano to Nissan has not been included in this report; but will be made the subject of a separate report, copy of which will be sent to the District Commissioner, New Ireland. Mr. McCabe is at present making another attempt to reach the Mortlocks and later the Tasmans. Dr. Pike is carrying out the Medical work.

(a) Native Situation:-

It appears that the native situation at Nissan can be improved greatly. Mr. McCabe informed the islanders he would be back in three months' time and every effort will be made to keep this arrangement.

(b) Commercial Enterprise:-

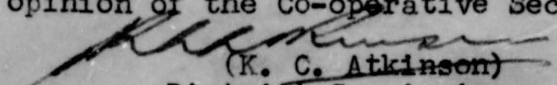
With the arrival to-day of a copra Inspector and a current patrol to Nissan by the Agricultural Officer every effort is being made to improve the quality of copra produced.

(c) Motor Truck:-

With due respect to the Assistant District Officer's approval of this venture, I consider the venture to be financially unsound. My reasons for saying this are:-

- (i) There appears to have been no attempt made to organize such a venture apart from the collecting of money;
- (ii) the Co-operative Officer, Bougainville, was not consulted and in my opinion such a venture can only be run on co-operative lines;
- (iii) as mentioned by Mr. McCabe the question of maintenance arises. Not only maintenance; but running costs have to be considered and these have not been allowed for;
- (iv) I understand that a further £500 is required in order that a new truck can be purchased - this in preference to a second-hand one;
- (v) the Association of Co-operatives Societies in Buka purchased the vessel "CHEBU" and owing to their financial position it has been a financial millstone.

I do not want the same thing to happen with the truck. In this regard I would like the opinion of the Co-operative Section, please.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/116 ✓



In Reply Please Quote

Co. 334/2-123

Memorandum for—

Registry of Co-operative Societies,
Port Moresby.

14th October, 1954.

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

TRANSPORT - NISSAN ISLAND.

Your D.S. 30/13/116 of the 12th October refers. In the first instance the District Commissioner should clearly understand that the Co-operative organisation in the Bougainville District as it stands at the present cannot consider the purchase or supervision of road transport for Nissan Island. It is appreciated that this Section has not been asked, but this information is given against the possibility that Co-operatives will be required to participate.

The experience of this Section has shown that the purchase of trucks is a very risky undertaking even with competent native drivers and adequate servicing. The main factors against the economical working of a truck are the high rate of depreciation and the difficulty of obtaining full time work. However, it is appreciated that if the native people have their minds set on obtaining a particular asset and have sufficient cash to enable them to make the purchase, then any attempt to stifle their desire only leads to frustration. I therefore advise that if the natives are still determined to purchase transport, then they should obtain a small tractor, either a Fergusson or an International Harvester, with a suitable trailer. We have found that a tractor and trailer is preferable to trucks, in that it costs no more, can carry greater loads, depreciates at a slower rate, is more economical to run, is easier to service and maintain, and is more in keeping with the driving ability of the average native.

A/A [Signature] 15/10

[Signature]
(G. Morris),

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Minute to: District Commissioner, DS.30-14-116
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

Forwarded for your information and advice please, paragraph (c) of your memorandum 30/2/1 of the 14th September, 1954, in which you requested the opinion of the Co-operative Section, refers.

[Signature]
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, DDS&NA. 15.10.54.

Ashano
Bengainville
P/R 2 of 54/55

B.A. McCabe

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage Subdistrict
SOHANO.

22nd September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT ⁵⁰⁴ P.2 of 54/55.

Patrol Conducted by B.A. McCabe, a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled. The Carteret Islands.

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of census.
2. General Native Administration.

Duration of Patrol 17th-18th August, and
10th-13th September, 1954.

Personnel Accompanying Dr. K. Pike, Senior Medical Officer.
District Agricultural Officer
Mr. E. Wilson.

3 Members Royal PNG Police Force.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was carried out when the M.V. NIVANI called in en route to the Mortlocks, where the patrol intended to investigate a reported outbreak of influenza. The two villages of TIARANI and IULONAHAN on EIHAN Island had been visited on an occasion three weeks previously. As it was necessary not to delay unduly while good weather prevailed for the journey to the Mortlocks, our time was limited to two days, and the effect of this is felt in that only a rather cursory impression of the area is obtained. However it is felt that the use of this limited opportunity was nevertheless worthwhile, and the census has been revised. It should be possible to visit the group later in the current year for a longer period.

The original objective, the Mortlocks, was again not located owing to a navigational error, and the patrol returned to SOHANO via KIETA. The Master of the trawler is under a disadvantage in not being provided with a sextant, and navigation is by dead reckoning. The atolls are quite small and extremely lowlying, so that considerable accuracy is demanded in navigation. The slow speed of the trawler, 5 or 6 knots, appears to handicap accuracy in that tides and currents have an excessive influence on the course.

The Carterets are briefly described in the previous Patrol Report (BV.2 of 53-54). However, it is to be noted that not only small ships (as stated) but the 300-ton M.V. 'Pollurian' can enter the lagoon and anchor off EIHAN, as she does about twice a year, to exchange her screw. There are only two reasonable anchorages, at EIHAN and IANGAIN, but these are by no means good in rough weather.

DIARY.

- Aug. 17th. Visited Carterets per M.V. 'Arawe' from SOHANO & 18th. with Dr. Pike, Senior Medical Officer, en route Mortlocks patrol. Anchored off EIHAN Island 10.30 a.m. 18th and went ashore to revise census TIARANI and IULONAHAN; also medical inspection. At 3pm departed from group
-
- Sept. 10. M.V. Nivani weighed anchor SOHANO 1.20 pm en route Nissan Island with District Agricultural Officer Mr. E. Wilson and self aboard.. Arrived PORORAN Island off BUKA Island at 4.30pm, anchored for night.
11. At 5 a.m. proceeded Nissan Island, arriving about noon. Contacted Dr. Pike at SIGON, who boarded vessel at 4.30pm and journey resumed.
12. Arrived Carterets 9am. Visited IANGAIN, IESILA and IOLUS in turn for census, medical and agricultural inspections. Anchored off EIHAN Island.
13. Visited EIHAN Island, checked present recruiting position. After lunch, canceled to PIUL village (1 hour) for census and medical inspection. Reboarded ship at 4 p.m. and sailed for Mortlocks.
14. At 11am Mortlocks not sighted, turned on S.W. course, but not located... Continued on course for KIETA.
15. Commemoration Day. Arrived Kieta approx. 8 am, took on water. Remainder day spent as holiday.
- 16 Sailed 11am for SOHANO. Anchored at Numa Numa 4.30 pm.
17. Sailed 6am, called in at Wakunai Patrol Post with stores, from Kieta. Continued on to SOHANO, arriving 4.30 pm.

THE NATIVE SITUATION. The situation in the group is remarkably tranquil. As at Nissan, their isolation and small contact with European influence, together with the smallness of each island community, undoubtedly are the main factors in this effect. There are no resident Europeans at all on the islands, and boat visits are brief and infrequent - perhaps for two or three days at intervals of a couple of months. An aged Malay manages a trading post and store on behalf of a SOERAO merchant. Marist Catholic Missionaries occasionally visit the islands, and have trained four native catechists who are stationed there; but mission influence does not appear to be strong at present. Quite a few youngsters are at present attending mission schools on the mainland, and future mission influence will probably grow from that fact.

The Carterets natives are much sought after as crew of small and inter-island vessels, and present employment is almost entirely confined to this occupation. Apart from this class, a Mr. Duncan in charge of a Kopoko Plantation has been able to recruit a line of labourers, especially from PIUL village, for a number of years, but these are at present back in their village.

The people are of law-abiding nature and even temperament, as at Nissan. So much so that they have the distinctive reputation of never having had one of their number imprisoned for an offence. They are rather more alert and enterprising than the Nissan people; this is evident from their mien, and from the cultivated space of their almost entire island space; from the cleaner villages, better houses and numerous large fishing nets, native-made. Their environment is a stricter one than at Nissan, with restricted land and poor sandy soil, and it would seem that its influence is accordingly apparent in the hardier and livelier quality of the people.

No complaints were brought to the patrol, nor any particular administrative matters raised.

VILLAGES. Villages are located on the clean sandy foreshores usually towards the southeast part of each island. Houses are aligned neatly in two rows, surrounded by well-kept groves, and the dwellings themselves being well constructed and maintained, the general picture is quite pleasing. Village space is restricted by the absolute shortage of land, but the necessity to keep a large part of the islands under food trees, coconuts and gardens results in a well-kempt aspect as a whole.

The lowlying islands are much exposed to weather, and careful attention has been paid to windbreaks, usually thickly-planted palms or shrubs, but occasionally artificial framework, set on the beach-front. Housing materials are not abundant, but this care and a clever design of roof in a quonset-like shape has been adopted to conserve materials, and very few shabby houses were seen.

On EIHAN Island the housing of the two villages IULONAHAN and TIARANI is crowded together to such an extent that it is unfavourable for health and hygiene, and is also a fire risk. The people here were instructed to prepare a new line of houses as the materials became available.

Water supply is a problem in the group. Wells have been dug, but the water is somewhat brackish. A few 44-gallon drums have previously been supplied, and if any further drums of no value to the administration can be located, these will be

set aside for the purpose. A few sheets of galvanised iron for catchment could be ordered by the natives through the local trader.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Officials could not be closely studied on this occasion, but it may be said that the general impression is that they are doing their job quite well. They seem to be well respected in the communities. The only matter in which one or two find it difficult to exercise influence concerns migrant labour, where there is an occasional tendency for the young men to exceed a reasonable proportion of absentees. While the officials have no specific power to control this matter, the people were advised to heed their advice for their own welfare; at the same time officials were told that they should not interfere with natives' desire to seek employment unless there has been excessive employment. The native labour question is further mentioned later in the report.

There has been no change in the appointments since last year, and the list of officials and remarks contained in P/R BV.2 of 53/54 (p.2) still applies.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD. The limitations of area and soil quality imposed by these small sandy atolls render agriculture a careful pursuit, and here it takes on more of a gardening aspect. Most of the arable land of the islands is permanently planted up with food crops, especially bananas and taro, and throughout such food trees as breadfruit, galip and the numerous coconut palms give a good deal of overhead shade. The extensive cover thus provided for the soil results in a cool and moist condition, favouring soil bacteria, and is the paramount factor in its vitality. Were this cover diminished, the soil would rapidly be degraded to a lifeless sand again.

Bananas and taro are the main crops, planted together in scattered patches. Bananas are usually the perennial kind. 'Keng-keng' taro is grown a good deal, and the true taro is planted in more moist and swampy places. Cuttings of yam, mami, tapioca and kau-kau have been supplied in recent years. Yams did well, but pigs spoiled the main harvest. Tapioca and kaukau are establishing themselves. Some cowpea and peanuts were issued by the Agricultural Officer.

If possible, it is recommended that a future patrol take out further yam cuttings, and other cuttings if available.

The islands have become well populated with pigs since 1950, having increased from one then to twenty or thirty at present. Several Berkshire have been supplied by D.A.S.F. and these with the other native pigs are kept penned and in good condition.

Fowls of native strain flourish on all islands, and quite a few are traded to passing vessels for about 4 shillings each.

The statistics of coconut palms, fowls and pigs on each island as at 1953 appeared in Patrol Report BV.2 of 1953/54, and the present position is substantially the same.

ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE - COPRA AND SHELL.

Activity in this direction appears to be rather sporadic, but annual production is estimated by D.A.S.F. to reach 40 tons. Each island has extensive groves, considering their land area, but many nuts, green and dry, are used for food and beverage. I doubt that there is any danger that the natives

will stint their food requirements to the lure of cash for copra, because the coconut has always been a major source of nourishment to them. However, it is thought that if their water supply may be improved as is hoped, there may be some economy of nuts which are now rather wastefully used as beverage.

Produce is traded to Messrs. Wong You & Coy's trading post manned by the Malay Peter Picasau. The price is believed to be 3½d. per pound, that is approximately £33 per ton. Bagging and freight would involve about an extra £12 per ton, and the trader's profit is estimated at £25 per ton. This is certainly a good margin, but for the limited and intermittent production of an uneven standard of copra, the price is perhaps not unattractive; at least until better transport and management arrangements may permit of cooperative marketing.

Shell is also purchased by the trader, the prices being: trochus - 13 for 1/-, green snail - 6 for 1/-, all ungraded. These prices are considered to be too low, in view of the present good market for shell. It is recognized that some allowance has to be made in trading for a fluctuating market in this commodity.

CENSUS. The revision of the census revealed a slight drop in total population from 589 last year (July 1953) to 586 this census. There was a natural decrease of 4, with one new name being recorded (this person having been ill and evaded census last occasion).

This is the first drop in recent years, there having been successive increases previously since 1949 at least, when the population was 545. A higher death rate rather than a reduced birth rate probably accounts for the decline. It may be added that the health picture as at the time of the visit was quite satisfactory.

The former predominance of females in the adult generation has been changed to the other direction in the new generation, so that there are now 308 males and 278 females.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The degree of withdrawal for native labour from these distant islands of small population is always a matter of concern. At present 36 are employed from the 16-45 age group total of 116, a percentage of 31. This is an improvement on the position in 1953 (47 employed) and 1950 (50 employed), but the constant drain on manpower requires watching.

Certain villages suffer disproportionately, as shown below, in percentage employed:

IULONAHAN	pop. 112	-	52%
TIARANI	" 120	-	50%
PIUL	118	-	14%
IOLUSA	41	-	17%
IESILA	64	-	15%
LANGAIN	131	-	30%

Since these figures were compiled, however, the position has been somewhat altered, some boatscrew having been returned to IULONAHAN and TIARANI, and others having been recruited mainly from LANGAIN.

As each island is virtually a separate community, the least recruited villages do not compensate for the over-recruited ones; furthermore, in the cases of IOLUSA and IESILA the total population is so small that recruiting should not exceed 2 or 3 persons in each, in my opinion.

An aggravating factor is the absence of many of the youngsters of 7 to 16 years, who attend various mission schools on the mainland. These would normally be of some assistance in the village economy, and social life.

In Gazette No. 29 of 1953 employment was restricted to casual work in the se islands, or as boatscrew. This is being observed, but even so the position is not quite satisfactory. The Islanders like boatscrew occupation, and several small vessels, especially the main garge vessel in the District, M.V. 'Pollurian' depend on them, so it is not considered desirable to completely close the area. Instead, it is proposed that each Luluai might be advised of the maximum number which may be absent in employment at any one time, and a simple list of those absent be kept in the village, which might be inspected by ships' officers before engaging natives. This system would depend upon cooperation by the ships concerned, but it is thought that this would be forthcoming.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The whole population was inspected by Doctor Pike, Senior Medical Officer. Health was found to be quite good, about comparable with the Nissan Islanders, but here yaws was seldom seen. There were several Tuberculosis suspects, some filaria and tropical ulcers. Few limb deformities occur. Malaria is prevalent, and together with pneumonia, probably accounts for a number of deaths each year.

In one village a family lost two young children from suspected poisoning, but the exact cause was not found. Infant and child deaths are considered excessive - malaria is thought to have been the main cause.

Hygiene and sanitation are good. Houses are built on the sand, but this is kept clean. However, they are in need of planking for beds, as some people sleep on the sand. Houses are not provided with windows or other ventilation; education should gradually result in an improvement in this respect.

Senior M.T.T. NAGUS at IOLUSA village maintains an Aid Post for all islands, and does a conscientious job. However, his village is rather distant from EIHAN and Piul village, and a volunteer for trainee as Native Medical Assistant from PIUL was told that he might attend the next course at NONGA.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The patrol revealed a peaceful and contented native situation, and a reasonably good state of material welfare. Largely isolated from the mainland, they are to that extent apart from the ferment of native development in the more 'settled' localities; except for limited commercial production in copra and shell (annual return in the vicinity of £1,500), and the primary education of both boys and girls at mainland mission centres.

It is considered that development in such places will inevitably lag somewhat behind mainland areas, especially near European centres. Nevertheless, they are not neglected, inasmuch as their material and social welfare is maintained and improved by such steps as introduction of various food plants and blood livestock; provision of medical services, assistance towards water storage etc. Enough cash income is earned to pay for their moderate needs, and to augment food supply from the trade store in times of shortages.

(6)

Looking to the future, one is faced with the fact that the islands are strictly limited for expansion of cash-cropping. At a later stage in the District's development, it might be feasible for a commercial net-fishing enterprise to be organized in the extensive lagoon, which could supply mainland plantation and other labour. This would also involve the development of sea transport, and such a scheme would not be practicable for a considerable time yet.

One other matter which has been mentioned in this report is the lack of a sextant and relative tables which handicapped navigation to the Mertlocks. Might this matter be referred to the appropriate authorities for their consideration, please, as it is felt that this equipment would obviate the abortive journeys which have occurred.



(B.A. McCabe)
a/Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX.

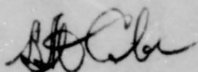
Report on Police Personnel Accompanying Patrol.

Reg.3307 L/Cpl TUGI. Conduct good, bearing quite fair. A quiet person.

Reg.7868 Const. TUGUM. Conduct and bearing also quite good.

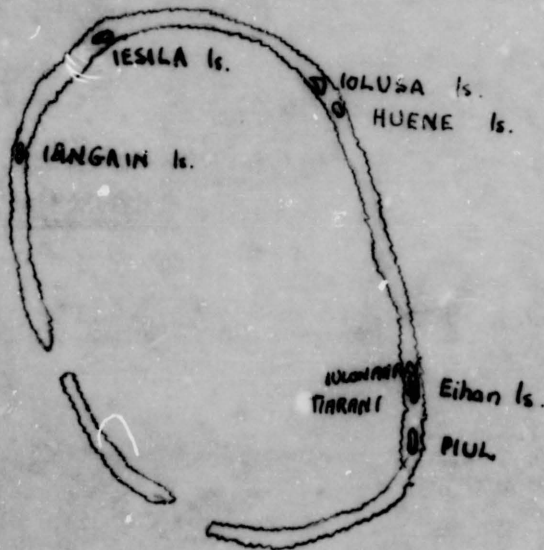
Reg.7338 Const ULAI. This member was left at Nissan Is. on the outward journey to investigate an alleged theft. I cannot comment usefully on this member.

The short patrol did not really give an opportunity to carefully assess the members' initiative and ability, hence these are not commented upon.



(B.A. McCabe)
a/Asst. District Officer.

CARTERETS ISLANDS



(from a map drawn by Mr. P/O. LEABEATER (1953).

Scale 1" = 4 miles

B.A. McCabe a/A.D.O.

24.9.1954.

KCA/VA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/115

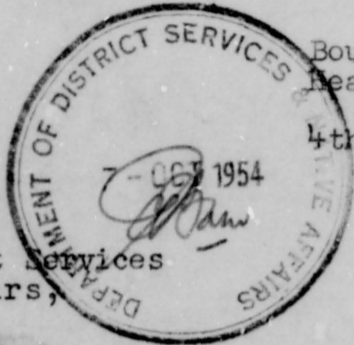
File No. 30/2/4.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

4th October, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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



PATROL REPORT NO. SOH.2 OF 1954/55
BY B. A. McCABE, a/A.D.C.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

Once again the Mortlocks were not found. Reference, the price paid for shell by the local Trader, I too, am of the opinion that a higher price could be paid to the natives, and the matter will be taken up by the Co-operative Officer to see if he can do anything.

Native Labour:

I cannot agree with the a/Assistant District Officer that the Luluai be put in a position where he can dictate the numbers to be recruited. Given such powers it is possible he may exceed them.

Navigation Aids:

I agree that the supply of a sextant and Nautical Tables would be of great assistance in future attempts to locate the Tasmans and Mortlocks.

(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

c.c. to:-
The A.D.C.,
Buka Passage.

30-I/-II5

11th October, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report SOHANO No.2 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. B.A. McCabe, acting Assistant District Officer, regarding his Patrol to the Carteret group of islands, accompanied by Dr. Pike and Mr. E. Wilson.

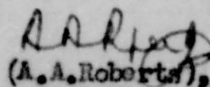
It was unfortunate that the ship was unable to find the Mortlock group as visits by Government Officers to these isolated atolls at regular intervals boosts the morale of these rather lonely communities. It is likely before long too that the Fead group which may be even harder to navigate to, will be included in the Bougainville District, so that all the people of Polynesian extraction, the Mortlock, Tassan and Fead islanders will be located in the one District.

It is presumed therefore that you will request the Harbourmaster, Rabaul, to obtain for the Master of the 'Mivani' the sextant and Nautical tables required, as soon as possible.

Mr. McCabe has provided an interesting Report which indicates that the native situation on the Carterets is substantially quite fair, although it is to be hoped after the good gains in recent years, that the slight recession in population during this year is only temporary.

(P/A)

11/10


(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

Schans
Bougainville

B. A. McCabe

P/R 4 of 54/55.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage, Bougainville.

12th. November, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. BP/4 1954-55.

OFFICER CONDUCTING: Mr. B. A. McCabe, Actg. Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: SAILO - and - TEOP Native Sub-Division
Bougainville Island (Buka Passage Sub-District).

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census revision and routine Administration.

DURATION: 7th. October to 4th. November 1954. (29 days).

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. G. B. O'Farrell C.P.O.
3 Members R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.
N.M.A. WARIOVIA.

INTRODUCTION: The area of Bougainville reviewed in this report is the entire triangular Northeast portion administered under Buka Passage Sub-District, known as the SAILO - and TEOP Sub-Division.

The linking of these two areas is convenient administratively and though there are significant differences in their cultures, these are broadly similar enough to justify their consideration jointly. Furthermore the environment of all the coastal villages is similar; the groups inland of BANIU and TEOP are naturally in a different position, and a rather different way of life is here apparent.

Geographical features were described in the previous Report for the area (No. I/1953-54) The following divisions might be made:-

1. COASTAL - This comprises the North Coast of Bougainville, and is lined with cliffs continuously to Baniu Bay; East of here, the cliffs are broken where the plains reach the coast in many places. A narrow littoral between the cliffs and the beach merely affords village sites and a few small palm groves or food trees and plants.

2. The large flat Northwest Peninsula, approximately 12 miles NW-SE and 4 miles average NE-SW, sloping laterally from the North limestone coast to the Southern lowlying, sometimes marshy ground. This is the gardening land of the SAILO people.

3. The inland undulating plains and foothills commencing from the Chinpats River system and occupied by the "Aravia" and Inland Teop peoples. This is an area of about 10 miles long by 4 miles wide.

4. The Northern slopes of the Crown Emperor Range reaching to heights of over 4,000 feet. The villages of NEBLAHIU, TUMURI, MELILUP and MUTAHI live on surprisingly fertile slopes of these mountains, reaching down to the steep-valleyed Ramussong River.

The limits of the area are no further than approximately 40 miles from SOHANO, altogether the motor road only extends about 18 miles from Bonis Plantation to midway between RURI and UMUM. After this normal communication is by vessel to the coastal plantations and missions, and by foot inland. There is also the walking track used by the Patrol. There are 6 Plantations and 4 Mission Stations in the area and from considerable contact the natives have become familiar with Europeans and their way of life.

DIARY

1954

- Oct 7th. Departed SOHANO 1100 per workboat 'HAZEL', disembarked ONIS Pltn 1130. Brief visit to plantation, then to MANOB. Inspection and census here, then at RUMINDATA. Moved to SORU for the night.
- 8th. Census SORUM. To GOHI and KATSUNKOVERI.
- 9th. To ANAKI and TOROTAI, slept at the latter.
- 10th. Sunday observed at TOROTAI. HANTUA Mission visited.
- 11th. To TABUT and CHUNDAWUN.
- 12th. SIARA village - camped.
- 13th. Census of KURI, camped at UMUM.
- 14th. Labour inspection of BANTU Plantation. Census of CHUNPATS and TENDU.
- 15th. " " " RAUA " . Camped at DIOS.
- 16th. " " " DIOS " . Thence AVIS. Father Rondeaux absent from TINPUTZ Catholic Mission and plantation.
- 17th. Moved to TOCHABON, across TINPUTZ Bay.
- 18th. Labour inspection of TINPUTZ Pltn. Moved through IRUE to TEOP Island.
- 19th. At TEOP, lined SUMAVAHORA. Labour inspection of TEAROUKI Mission Pltn, visit to Mission centre.
- 20th. Cargo sent inland to HANTOBIN, party proceeded to KEKESU Mission (visited) and TEOPASINO Pltn. Slept here.
- 21st. Labour inspection of TEOPASINO. Proceeded to HANTOBIN, by inland route.
- 22nd. Census of HANTOBIN, TOREMBEI and NAMATOA.
- 23rd. " " KUKURINA, SUANGU, NAMASTORA and WAWUNGINUA.
- 24th. " " PATIAVIAVI.
- 25th. " " TOROKOKOPIA, TEOBUHIN and TIAUSKA.
- 26th. " " POKOPA
- 27th. " " NAKERIO. Began stiff climb to NEBLAHIU and TUMURI, where slept.
- 28th. Climbed further to MELILUP on EMPEROR Range, about 4000 feet.
- 29th. MUTAHI visited. Patrol remained at MELILUP.
- 30th. Left MELILUP 0800, arrived LOM SIS (on plain) at 1630.
- 1st. Census of LOM SIS and POKPOK.
- 2nd. " " ARAVIA.
- 3rd. " " TATAKUTS. Arrived CHUNPATS on coast 1400. Workboat 'ANNA' entered BAHU Bay 1715.

A common practice is the betrothal of young girls sometimes of ten years or under to young men. This practice leads to barriers in the girl's life often it seems before she is fully aware of the desirability of later marriage. Although marriages are arranged by the respective parents or relatives, and these days of personal freedom it is a wonder that they last so long.

The SARLO people are linked to the island. East Coast natives of the Sioshan Group, with whom they have a tradition of associating with their...

The Native Situation:

SAILO AREA:- Towards the tip of Bougainville the natives are noticeably more sophisticated than the TEOP and inland people Southeast of them, having probably had greater association with Administration, private enterprise and missions, and also having had more contact with RABAU township. An air of reserve seems to conceal a suspected strong sense of independence and pride amongst these people. It is felt they are covertly more critical in their outlook and assessment of Europeans and their customs than their neighbours. While they generally respect the aims and advice of the Administration, and are not uncooperative, yet the village officials have to be tactful and persistent to keep matters up to scratch, and sometimes it seems that the response to the Official's requests and instructions is tardy and halfhearted. The Officials themselves rarely complain, preferring to keep village matters to themselves. In one village (TORETAI) outright defiance and threats to the Luluai occurred a day or two before our visit, and hence the matter did not miss airing before an Officer on this occasion. As a result several natives received terms of imprisonment, and it is to be hoped that this might help to bolster the Officials' authority.

In other cases it is often only the traditional sense of independence and self reliance which does not readily fit in with a close village discipline, and tact is essential in the Official.

While it was frequently stressed to the people that they must support and obey their own Officials, it was also pointed out to the latter that they were required to give lead and not let matters slip. They have been instructed to report cases of disobedience to this Office promptly in future.

Complaints were very few. Matters are normally settled out of court, and compensation is paid to the injured party for the usual run of offences, including adultery, especially in inter-village disputes. This avoids the disadvantage of a "breadwinner" being withdrawn from the group were the matter taken to court and the offender punished by imprisonment. This of course is a long-established practice but the danger to morality of treating lightly offences which should be prosecuted was pointed out several times. Vigilance was maintained to check any offenders during the Patrol, and as a result there were several convictions, mainly for adultery.

Activity in copra production is an important feature of everyday life nowadays, and a considerable total amount must be produced by family and clan groups; it cannot be estimated because copra is disposed of through several Traders, as well as the Co-operative. However, there is no doubt that it ensures an appreciable income for almost all families in the area, sufficient for their modest store requirements. This avenue of cash-earning no doubt contributes to the contented native situation, which is my appraisal of the area.

Reference was made in the previous Report to a number of matrimonial disputes and divorces. The position appeared in a better light on this Patrol, and it is not considered that the marriage institution is by any means threatened. By and large, marriages are enduring well, the strong Mission influence no doubt reinforcing the institution where modern conditions, including greater mobility for all, freedom of the women, and the absence of some men at work, tend to weaken the old restraints. Only a few cases of broken marriages were brought to the attention of the Patrol.

A common practice is the betrothal of quite young girls, sometimes of ten years or under to young men, after which they frequently take up residence in the groom-elect's village, usually in his mother's house. This practice leads to marriage very early in the girl's life often it seems before she is fully developed physically, and the desirability of later marriage was stressed frequently, with the girl remaining with her mother until married. Almost all marriages are arranged by the respective parents or relatives, and in these days of personal freedom it is a wonder that they last so well.

The SAILO people are linked with the Buka Island East Coast natives of the Lonahan Group, with whom they inter-marry. They have a tradition of seafaring with their stately decorated 'Mons'

(plank canoes) allied with the deeply significant bonito fishing. With the Buka natives and from points on their coast they occasionally made voyages in the bigger 'Mons' as far as the Carterets Group, two days journey, in the old days before the Administration forbade the practice on account of its danger, and thus they demonstrated their initiative and sense of adventure. It is doubtful whether we have yet succeeded in replacing the thrill of such experiences with our introduction of a more mundane existence.

TEOP AND INLAND: The coast from UMUM east to Teop Bay is thinly populated with small villages, and there appears to be a lesser vitality in this part. There is some affinity between these and the inland folk, and frequent social intercourse occurs though seldom intermarriage, which is preferred to be more local. The villages generally are more cohesive units than the SAILO, and dwell in harmony. TEOP Island with 259 population is the largest village in the area, and demonstrates more life. Considerable coconut groves are owned and copra activity is dominant. Perhaps here there is some stimulus from competing nearby Missions.

The inland villages exhibit a markedly different attitude, being more openly cordial and friendly in their reception and attitude to an Administrative Party. This may be due largely to the usual greater simplicity of bush folk; although these people themselves have a good deal of contact with the Mission centres and Plantations in the area, they are infrequently visited by Europeans, and probably welcome such visits. They are some distance from the coast, but they are managing their affairs well, and villages and gardens are in good general order. One adverse aspect is the suspected grave incidence of Tuberculosis among the population - this was mentioned also by the Catholic Mission Doctor at TEAROUKI - and is referred to later.

Complaints in this group are very few and easily settled. The villages are harmonious units, who appear to settle their few differences quickly and amicably. Disputes between neighbouring villages are not quite so easily settled, and a few of these were submitted for arbitration. There are occasional differences as to where newly married couples should settle when they belong to different villages - there appears to be no set rule, but the woman usually moves to their husband's village. It was noticed that most marriage partners belong to the same village, and this is even more so along the coast, the desire to retain the strength and unity of the village appearing to be the influencing factor, though no doubt there are others.

Social intercourse and trading with the coast people who speak only a slight dialectical variation of the same language, is carried on regularly. The plains people bring bamboo and limbon palm for building, food and spears to barter for fish, shells etc., or to sell for cash.

The mountain group of villages (NEBLAHU, TUMURI, MELILUP, and MUTAHI) are distinct by way of their locality, but they maintain some intercourse with the coastal and plains people. Two Missions maintain contact with catechists posted here, the Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions, the latter at MUTAHI. The older men and women do not understand pidgin, and the villagers, having had little contact before the war are much less sophisticated than the other groups.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Villages - SAILO:- Most villages are neat in appearance, houses being aligned in two or more rows, and from the outside appearing well built. But a close examination showed that a number had leaky roofs, and many were dark, dirty and ill-ventilated inside, windows and other openings being rare. In TORETAI and adjacent villages the common pattern was a medium-size dark hut, divided in two parts, one floored for sleeping and storing personal possessions, and the other part with damp earth floor being the kitchen and alternative sleeping quarters, when cool weather makes the fire warmth desirable. In general houses are rarely if ever washed, and infrequently cleaned and swept. Another frequent defect is the crowding of houses so that often their eaves touch or overlap.

It was noted that the previous Patrol found fault in this regard. The particular work ordered then had been carried out, but other houses became unsatisfactory later. Comparison with photographs of 1930 show that there has been improvement in house style and layout.

1. "Both sides of Buka Passage", by Beatrice Blackwood.

over the years, and it is felt that the people need further repeated urging to attain a satisfactory standard of clean sanitary homes. Every effort was made on this Patrol to impress on the people the importance of this aspect on health and better living, and further attention and prodding in the matter in the future is intended.

A good deal of time is spent by the people on the cooler West Coast during the hot dry spell, and probably the condition of villages suffered because of their absence. In each village there are individual superior houses, and these are pointed to as models to be emulated.

Instructions were given in a number of villages and hamlets to extend the scythed area around the villages for a satisfactory distance, and to maintain same weekly. Planting of palms and food trees around village outskirts is encouraged as also ornamental shrubs and flowers in the village.

Both here and in TEOP, each village is dispersed into two or three hamlets usually, being supervised by Luluai and Tultul respectively. The reason given for the dislike of central villages was that disputes tend to be frequent; also that hamlets can be located on their own clan ground for convenience in gardening, hunting and collecting and gathering materials for housing, firewood etc.

Villages - TEOP Area:- Housing here was of a better standard, and better spaced out, both on the coast and inland. The village of DIOS in particular was very good, and TEOP and SUNAVAHOPU were also above average. In some villages there is a shortage of sago, and some roofs were defective the people agreed that more sago must be planted for roofing material.

It is often found inland that the raised houses are mainly for show, and that the small dark cook-houses, built on ground level, are usually used for sleeping on account of the fireside warmth. The temperature at these places must be only a few degrees cooler than the coast but apparently the people feel the difference keenly, and fear greatly for colds and respiratory complaints. Blankets are owned by a few only. It was pointed out that the houses could be made more draught-free under the floor and around the walls, and proper window ventilation provided. The people were also strongly advised to buy blankets before other items.

In the mountains the climate is appreciably crisper and the people were not urged to depart from their fireside sleeping habits, until such time as they have income for blankets. The risk of pulmonary complaints is probably less in this purer atmosphere.

Village surroundings were usually found in reasonable order, although attention to grass cutting is occasionally sporadic, and the need for regular attention to hygiene around the village on the weekly 'Government Day' was emphasised.

OFFICIALS:- As before-mentioned the SAILO Officials have a somewhat difficult task in keeping all village matters maintained on a satisfactory footing, due both to the characteristic independence of the villagers, and to their copra activity. Unless visited and supported by Officers regularly, they would increasingly lose force. Through the whole Sub-Division there is a traditional hereditary village leader or headman ('Tsunaun') much respected by the natives, his prestige being maintained by frequent large feasts provided by him. In some cases the 'Tsunaun' has been appointed Luluai, but in others he is rather old or has kept in the background, and another 'big' man has received office. In the latter cases, it is usual for the Luluai to consult and work with the Tsunaun, and no objection is seen to this, although the Luluai is held responsible for his official duties.

KEROL, Luluai of SIARA remains by far the most outstanding native of the whole area, and I think the high respect in which he is held by previous Officers is fully justified. However he is not ambitious politically, being busy commercially, and he stated that the local leader was SINNI brother of the PARAMOUNT Luluai, who previously declined office. The Paramount Luluai SEIMOS has not traditional authority away from his village, and it is believed that he exercises his bestowed authority sparingly.

KASMAN has acted as the head Lulau in the Chunpats-Ramusong River localities. He is loyal, but apparently not particularly authoritative, his position stemming mainly from his close association with the Coastwatchers here during the last war, whence he received his L.S.M.

Other Lulauis of importance are RAPIORI of WAWUNGINUA, BAEVIRA of HANTEBIN, and FONDIN of LOM SIS.

Village Councils:- There are none in existence as yet. It seems to me that the SAILO area would be a convenient and suitable one in which to make a start on the introduction of a council when additional staff is available to ensure close and continual supervision. The area is a relatively compact one and is served by a fair motor road beginning from Bonis Plantation. It is suggested that one council could serve the 13 villages down to UMUM, comprising 1294 people. There is the advantage here of established economic enterprise (copra and some shell) to support the finance of a council. While the establishment of a council would entail close oversight involving considerable time of an Officer, it might be hoped to have good results in the development of the area, and should reduce the need for supervision of routine village matters - it being hoped to engender with this step of local Government some spontaneous enthusiasm among the people and leaders for village improvement and welfare.

Immediate action is not proposed, but it may be useful to plan for the time when it will be possible to go on to the next stage of native development, which after all, cannot be deferred indefinitely. In the meantime, it is proposed to hold conferences of village officials and influential men in central villages, when opportunities permit, to discuss matters of interest. It is hoped to do this also in the TEOP locality, probably at TEOP Bay, and by this means, more frequent contact with village leaders at their own localities may be aimed at. This could also be a gradual way to lead to the next step of a federated council.

AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE:-

As the Patrol was carried out in the dry season, it was found that garden produce was not plentiful.

Sweet potato remains the staple in the SAILO area, but taro is doing a little better following the blight attack reported in past years. It was suggested that new gardens be planted well away from the old ones, and entirely disease-free planting material be obtained from mountain groups or from the adjoining Wakunai District. They were also advised to consult the Agricultural Officer. A pest is also stripping green crops, and similar advice was again given.

While the dry spell is prevailing, the SAILO people spend much time on the West Coast, where the ground is cooler and small gardens remain productive.

Fish seafoods and poultry are the main adjunct to the diet of the coastal people, and there is little variety in vegetables. Even such foods as bananas, and pineapples are not ample. There are signs that the people tend to neglect a good all-round food supply in place of store-bought items such as bread, tinned foods, tea and sugar, and this was strongly depreciated during our visit. However, repeated and frequent advice seems advisable to combat the trend, and no doubt agricultural patrols would be greatly beneficial, if they could be managed. This area has been unfortunate in the latter regard, as there has not been a patrol for at least 5 years; it is believed that the Agricultural Officers have had their time fully taken up with other pressing work and patrols. It might be added that evidence of the radiating influence of the KUBU Agricultural Station appears in other ways, such as conspicuous trim-ness of groves.

Food supply is better in the TEOP area, especially inland. Sweet potatoes are still the staple, but taro and bananas are more in evidence, also pumpkins, melons, and maize etc. The plains and foothills appear quite fertile and are not so dry as the coast. Some food is traded to the coastal people and to Plantations along the coast. Gardens thrive in the surprisingly fertile sheer mountain slopes of the MELILUP locality, where the climate is consistently cooler and showers constant. 'Kong-kong' and the usual taro are much grown, as also bananas,

potatoes, pumpkin and oranges. A small supply of European vegetable seeds furnished by the Agricultural Officer was distributed here and towards the coast. Potatoes and oranges are bought by coast Plantations and occasionally a few find their way into SOHANO, but the hard mountain walk of 15 to 20 miles to the coast is likely to deter much greater production. The cultivation of orange trees, which thrive, was especially encouraged, as they would find a welcome market amongst Europeans, and in addition be a valuable item of diet for natives; a few oranges were bought at a rate of 2/- per dozen.

Animals etc. :- There has been some move towards the penning of pigs as recommended to the people by Mr. Jackson; however the pigs either break out or are let out, subsequently causing damage to gardens or roaming around villages. It is difficult to persuade the people to feed the pigs properly, and to provide more than the usual few scraps of coconut meat. Pumpkins were suggested, as they grow easily and yield greens as well as the fruit.

The SAILO people have good numbers of swine, while the TEOP people have much less, and one or two have disposed of all theirs, in order to assist gardens, depending meanwhile on fish, poultry and opossums.

Inland opossum is keenly hunted in addition to the pig, and for the former several kinds of snares were noted. Pig hunting is done with dog and spear, and also by drives using a long net, made of breadfruit and other fibres. The numerous dogs in all villages seem hardly to earn their keep from the small number of pigs they assist in killing.

Poultry are kept in good numbers, mainly scavenging around the bush. They are eaten at feasts and ceremonial occasions.

Fishing is of course a most important part of the coastal diet, a variety of methods being employed - spearing, netting (seine and the long 'butterfly-wing' hand nets), and hook and line. Kite fishing is also done. TEOP Bay is a productive area, and the dried catch is bartered with the inland folk for taro and building materials, weapons etc.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT:- The walking track connecting all villages along the coast and inland is maintained in very good condition (and in itself refutes the charge by some Europeans that the natives are 'bone lazy'). The coast section is level except for broken country at UMUM and RAUA. Obstacles are the UMUM River estuary (canoe ferry provided at coast) and Chinpats-Ramussong River (fordable at low tides, otherwise canoe from adjacent village). Rauh and Ramussong are easily fordable, except in flood. The Tinputz (Irung), Wusung and two rivers flowing into TEOP Bay, which are also subject to occasional flooding, are normally bypassed by canoe travel across TEOP Bay to TEOP village or TEAROUKI Mission.

The inland road traverses the often steep foothills between Teopasino Plantation and TEOBUIN, South of TINPUTZ Bay. From here the road to CHUNPATS is much easier. The track from NAMERIO into the mountain villages on the Crown Emperor Range, though well maintained for its length, is a severe test of fitness.

Motor Roads and Prospects:- From Bonis Plantation to just North of UMUM village, some 18 miles, there is a fair to good motor road, which is used by a trader's truck and KEROL's jeep regularly. In a number of places officials were instructed to improve drainage outlets in hollows, and to make roadside drains on slopes to reduce washing out, which is evident. The surface is predominately clay tending to become greasy after rain. If it were to receive greater use as a motor road in the future, it would need considerable improvement, which however should be within the means of the considerable population along this stretch, provided guidance could be given.

Through UMUM to BANIU a walking track passes through several gorges in the coastal limestone escarpment. However there is a route a mile or so inland of the coast entering Baniu Plantation from the West which was developed by the Japanese as an M/T road during the war, but which has become overgrown. This section would be about 4 or 5 miles. The UMUM River would probably require bridging, but not a major job. A Plantation tractor road leads to CHUNPATS village, and inland to

TATAKUTS the gently rising foot road could easily be improved to Motor Traffic standard. From here it would be possible with some work to make fords over the two arms of the Chinpats River near their confluence, using the round boulders of the river bed, and this would afford a crossing in all except severe floods. A fairly level route can be found around the rear of Rava ironstone ridge and east to NAMKERIO. A road to this point would put the LOMSIS-ARAVIA group into easy contact with the coast, and would place the inland TEOP people more accessible Eastwards. The Ramussong River would prove a more difficult obstacle to further extension of a motor road, and might require bridging.

In considering the question of building and maintaining such a road, it is seen that the heaviest population concentration of the area is just inland of TEOP Bay which would not be reached until the Ramussong is crossed. However, it is likely that the villages of TATAKUTS, ARAVIA, LOMSIS, POKPOK and NAMKERIO would resite their villages alongside the CHUNPATS-NAMKERIO route if developed, as they realize the importance of roads to cash economy. The coastal route is a longer one, and is handicapped by the estuarine river mouths; furthermore, the native population is lighter.

It is realized that for economic purposes, the roads need only connect the inland villages to the nearest bays or anchorages on the coast; but for overall development, and in order to place the area in better contact with District Headquarters and thus make it more possible for advice and guidance to be provided by the various departments for such development, a connecting road from the District Headquarters is considered essential. It seemed to me that the people are anxious for economic development, and realize that lack of communications considerably restricts progress; and I think that they would readily cooperate in putting a road through.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE:

A good deal of Copra is produced by the SILAU group from MANOB (near SOHANO) east to RURI. A few villages in the TEOP locality also have considerable groves, and are producing. Generally, the groves were clean.

Driers are usually of poor standard; they are owned and worked by a small family group or by a couple of relatives, and the buildings are often crude and have large gaps in the walls, which must mean loss of heat and consequent poor drying. Copra observed often seemed to me to be improperly dried, too much moisture usually remaining. Advice was constantly given on these points, and the people recommended to compare their work with the better Plantations. The people do not seem to worry about the quality of the Copra, so long as they can get someone, a Trader if not the Co-operative to buy it, which they always can; the Copra is then reconditioned by the purchaser. The remedy to get better Copra must be to reject outright the poorer Copra. I gather the Co-operative Section are reluctant to do this in this early stage of their development in this locality, but if the reasons are carefully explained to the people, and close contact maintained, I think a rapid improvement could be brought about.

Copra from the nearer SILAU group is brought in by hired truck to MANOB village, opposite the Co-operative Store, or in good weather collected by Trader's pinnaces and boats off the exposed coast. KEROL of SIARA is very active commercially, and in addition to working his own Copra and managing several small ^{plantations} ~~groves~~, he does the trading for much of the other native Copra in his locality.

The TEOP Copra is either collected by Trader's workboat from SOHANO, or bought by a Trader on the spot. As inter-island vessels call here, there seems to be no reason why the Co-operative could not buy and store the Copra there for direct shipment to RABAUL; with the recent introduction of a Copra Inspector on board, the Copra could first be tested before shipment. At the time of my visit, there was no one in the Co-operative Store who had money to buy Copra, and the natives had no alternative but to sell it to Traders. The price paid for Copra is around 5d. per pound.

Some trochus and green shell is being fished also.

In a number of villages it was pleasing to see more palms being planted, and the setting out is reasonable in most cases. There is also interest in Cocoa, as most of the Plantations have begun planting this crop, and it is to be hoped that the Department of Agriculture may be able to promote this crop before long, if the conditions prove suitable, as they appear. There is considerable apparently very fertile land inland from the coast, from

BAMIU Bay to TEOP, where Copra is not available, and the considerable population of this region are interested in Cocoa. To facilitate contact between these people, and the Agricultural Station, for such a development, a motor road is most desirable, and the prospects of this are being actively explored, as mentioned under "Roads and Bridges".

CENSUS:

The total population is 4,358. It is interesting to see that natural increase rose from 30 in 1952/53 (12 months) to 100 during the following 16 months up to the time of this Patrol. The number of births was the telling factor, being 225 compared with 138 during 1952/53. It seems very likely that a steady though not as yet rapid population increase is beginning, and it will be interesting to see whether this is maintained next year.

A marked absence of aged people was evident. Probably the war and the immediate postwar period, when the effects of malnutrition and hardship, coupled with sporadic disease outbreaks, were still felt, took their toll of this group.

The Villages between UMUM and IRUE (including CHUMPATS, TRNDU, DIOS, AVIS and TOCHABON) totalling 400 persons, have the smallest rate of natural increase. In this group there were 17 births against 13 deaths in the current period, 13 births against 9 deaths for the previous year, and over the 3 year period 1949/1952, 33 births, 21 deaths. These are the particular villages adjoining Plantations along the coast, and though by ordinary standards the recruiting rate would not be considered excessive, it does seem that restrictions on employment may be advisable in order to allow this group to develop fully with the other groups. This was also recommended by the previous Patrolling Officer BV1/53-54, P.7.

HEALTH:

So far as could be judged general health was very fair. It seemed no epidemics or disease outbreaks occurred during the year. The main complaint was yaws, especially on the coast, with some tropical ulcers etc.

Particularly in the inland areas, tuberculosis is suspected to be rife, and I believe this is the opinion of the Mission Doctor at TEAROUKI Hospital. With the present absence of roads, this part is not of easy access for Medical attention.

The Mission Medical services at HANTUA and TEAROUKI (Catholic) and KEKESU (Methodist) are well placed and of great benefit.

Three or Four further cases of Hansen's Disease have been discovered in the area recently, two by this Patrol.

REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL:

REG. NO. 5413B L/Cpl. MASIKI:- A dependable member who keeps on the job. He is a conscientious man who is not afraid to carry out his duty even though it might make him unpopular among the people and other police. I have known him for two years, and would recommend that, if a vacancy occurs, he may be promoted. Conduct excellent.

Reg. No. 7867 Const. SANGI:- An average member, steady in outlook, and tactful. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 7701 Const. PELIS:- Intelligent, but inclined to take things easy, and is rather too confident. He is young, and no doubt will develop satisfactorily. Conduct very fair.

The two Constables were inclined to leave Patrol duties to the N.C.O., this was corrected.

M. C. C. C.
 District Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child
		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
MANOB	7 Oct	4	5	I														II	2	II					2		II	4	IO	3	3	2	40	I.8	I6	I5	27	43	67+66
RAMUNDATA	"	2	3									I	2					5	2					I		5	17	5	15		14	I.4	7	I3	I5	17	30+30		
SORUM	8 Oct	3	4								I			I	3	2	3	3						4		9	38	3	32		129	I.9	I8	I9	41	39	127		
GOHI	"	I	4											4	3	2	4	2						2		17	34	6	37	3	22	I.9	20	II	33	39	111		
KATSUNCOVERI	"	I	3															2						4		I	6	24	I4	27	2	27	2.5	8	22	33	40	110	
ANAKE	9 Oct	3	3	I														3	I	2				II	3	IO	26	4	22		I		I3	8	27	23	8		
TOROTAI	"	3	5															4	3					I		17	15	17	15	II	34		I	30		I6	I8	63	183
TABUT	II Oct	4		I														3						II	10	I3	37	I2	26	5	28	I.5	5	5	55	41	130		
CHUNDAWUN	"	2	5															6	2					I5	7	I2	30	9	27		23	2.3	7	I5	30	36	112		
TAPSANWARA	"	I	3															I	9					5	7	7	31	II	20	2	20	I.5	5	I4	29	31	101		
SIARA	I2 Oct	4	6	2														I4	I	2				IO	I2	27	49	I4	43	3	38	I.1	I9	20	64	58	200		
RURI	I3 Oct	5	3															I3	7	5				6	6	7	38	4	37	3	29	I.3	I5	20	35	41	148		
UMUM	"																	5	I							3	21	3	12	2	II	I.0	5	2	I9	I4	46		
CHUNDPATS	I4 Oct	5	I	I														3	2	2						7	I3	3	20	2	I3	I.2	8	5	22	20	64		
TENDU	"	3	3	I	I													3		4						7	21	4	I4	2	I2	I.7	7	7	I9	I6	60		
AVIS	I5 Oct																			2						6	I	8	IO	3	IO		6	I.5	3	I4	I6	42	
DIGG	I6 "	I	I																																			69	
																																							38

AX

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F
		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		
IRUE	18 Oct																																							61
SUNAVAHORU	20 "	3	3			I						2	I					3	I					II	4	7	30	4	28	2	22	I.6	8	7	32	29	33+28			
TEOP	19 "	4	7			I	I	2	I			I	I	I	I	2			25	I					29	23	26	68	32	59	2	64	2.8	5	18	74	84	95		
HANTOBIN	21 "	2	2															3						6	I	8	19	4	15	-	14	2.3	9	8	17	16	259			
TOROMBET	21 "	I																						4	I	3	10	3	6	-	3	4.0	I	I	I	6	60			
NAMATOA	21 "	3	4					I					I					I						5		7	27	8	23	I	25	2.1	30	2	30	28	35+25			
KUKURINA	23 "	2	I									2						I						6	I	8	I	3	2	II	II	I.5	5	7	14	12	22			
SUANGU	23 "	5	I															4						5		6	I	7	5	I	2	2.0	9	5	15	18	15+17			
NAMASORIA	23 "	I	3	I									I					2	I					I	3	I	2	29	8	21	2	20	2.0	6	16	32	21	115		
WAWINGINUA	23 "		2																					3	I	9	31	6	23	I	22	I.3	4	14	35	36	66+45			
PATEAVIAYI	24 "	6	3									I	I					3	I					5	I	18	3	5	14	26	I	20	I.6	I	23	46	32	46		
TIAUSKA	25 "	I	I										I											3		I	12	4	7	I	10	I.6	5	2	10	12	123			
TOROKOKOPIA	25 "	2	I										3					5	I					3	3	16	23	5	20	2	23	2.0	I	5	9	24	33			
TEOBUHIN	25 "	6	3									I	2					8	I					7	2	16	47	II	43	7	41	I.6	36	27	46	47	77			
POKOPA	26 "	2	3	I																				4		I	3	9	29	3	31	I.3	I	16	45	40	174			
NAMKERIO	27 "	3	2										2											2		I	5	24	6	24	3	21	0.8	I	13	20	22	126		
NEELAHU	27 "		I					I																2		4	9	3	6		6	I.7	I	10	4	6	87			

(3)
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

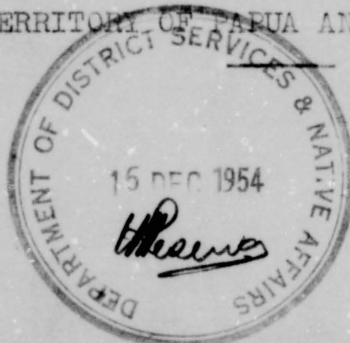
Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSEN. 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			In		Out		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																	
MELILUP	28 Oct	4	7		I						I							3										7		32	30	29	42	4	40	1.5	48	44	38	61	201									
MUTAHI	29 "	4	I												I															14	3	20	27	8	23	2	15	2.7	21	19	24	22	104							
LOMSIS	I Nov	6	7	I					I	I										I	7	2	3					2		24	61	22	50	5	52	1.7	32	50	67	64	237									
POK POK	I "	5	3		I															I	2								2	1	4	3	16	34	1	30	1.7	20	22	35	36	136								
ARAVIA	2 "	6	4	I			I	2												I	3						7	I	18	42	8	35	-	36	1.7	28	22	35	45	151										
TATAKUTS	3 "	-	3		I		I	I												I									2	I	6	3	14	-	11	1.0	5	6	16	15	43									
		25	25	2	3	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	4	10	29	86	198	12	84	1.7	139	167	215	242	572
TOTALS		111	114	9	9	2	6	9	4	2	1	3	5	42	30	2	6	9	3	9	23	29	64	-	2	-	251	117	478	178	345	1007	70	957	1.7	528	597	1283	1277	4358										

KCA/VA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/12/2



File No. 30/2/31

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

7th December, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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

SOHANO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 54/55
BY B. A. McCABE, a/A.D.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

I cannot understand why this area was not patrolled more regularly when there were two Field Staff stationed at Sohano. This lack of patrolling is probably the cause of the difficulty the SIALO officials are having in maintaining matters at a satisfactory standard.

Village Councils:- The matter of Village Councils in this District is receiving attention. The area patrolled by Mr. McCabe is one of the most promising. However, they are not ready for Councils now, further, the matter will have to be investigated thoroughly before any action is taken as the population is only 1294.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "K. C. Atkinson".

(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

c c. to:-
A D.O.
BUKA.

30-1/-121

18th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District
SOHANO.

SOHANO Patrol Report No. 4 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. B. A. McCabe, acting Assistant District Officer, following his Patrol of the SAILO and TEOP census sub-divisions accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer G. B. O'Farrell.

Mr. McCabe has compiled a comprehensive and well-written account of his observations, and the activities of the Patrol party in these sub-divisions, which need more frequent patrolling than has been carried out during the last two years.

The opinion of the Mission doctor at TEAROUKI that tuberculosis is widespread in the inland areas is disturbing, and if practical it would be advantageous if a medical Patrol could visit these areas early in the New Year and examine the native population there.

The overall number of births however which has occurred since the Patrol last year is impressive, and it is to be hoped that the present upward trend in population statistics will continue.

(Handwritten initials and date)
20/12

(Handwritten signature)
(A. A. Roberts),
Director.

DD.S. (3 copies)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAIVILLE Report No. ^{50H.} 5 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by B.A. McCabe, a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Mortlock and Tasman Island Groups.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. M. Mead, Asst. Agricultural Officer

Reg. 3173 Sgt. AGEHA
Natives 8120 Constable KINDAM

Duration—From 9/2/1955 to 21/2/1955

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/May 1954

Medical November 1952

Map Reference Admiralty Charts.

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Census etc.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

76/2/1955

[Signature]
District Commissioner

NIL PAYMENTS.

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

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

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

PIA

Additional Copy to [unclear]

Village Po

Year... 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Total		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
MORTLOCK Island Group	11.2.55	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
TASMAN Is	14.2.55	3	3														1	
		8	6													2	2	-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DISTRICT OF BOUGAINVILLE

BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 1954/55.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- B.A.McCabe, A/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled:- Tasman Islands and Mortlock Islands Groups.

Objects of Patrol:- General administration, census etc.

Duration of Patrol:- February 9th to 21st. - 13 days.

Personnel:- Mr.M.Mead, Asst.Agricultural Officer.
No.3173 Sgt. Ageha
No. 8120 Const.KIMDAN.

Previous Patrols:- D.D.S. - April/May 1954.
P.H.D. - November 1952.(flying visit
Director of Public Health.)

Map Reference:- Admiralty Charts.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was accomplished after two previous attempts to locate the groups in August and September last year were unsuccessful. On the previous occasions, unfavourable winds and currents had apparently deflected the slow-moving Government trawlers off course, but on this occasion the Master of the M.V. "NEREUS", familiar by many trading trips with the area, had no difficulty, although he was relieved when the Tasmans especially appeared in sight.

Three Administrative (District Services) patrols have now been achieved in the past eighteen months, compared to two flying trips (by Catalina aircraft) in 6 years previously. Perhaps more important, trade has flourished over the past two years with quarterly visits by traders bringing imports of food, clothing and trade goods in return for copra and trochus shell. This has undoubtedly added interest and enjoyment to the everyday life of the natives and dissipated the sense of isolation previously discernable in the groups.

An additional purpose of the patrol was to discover the result of the reported influenza or pneumonia outbreak mid-year, 1954, and this is reported on under "Medical and Health".

DIARY.

- Feb. 9th. M.V. "NEREUS" weighed anchor 7.20 a.m. and proceeded east through Buka Passage, then North East to arrive at the Carteret's Islands at 4 p.m. Anchored and ate meal. At 5.30 p.m. proceeded on easterly course (80°) for Mortlock Islands.
- 10th. Arrived 9 o'clock. Later went ashore, visited village and talked with people. Trader's cargo unloaded.
- 11th. Census in morning. Then inspected gardens etc.
- 12th. Departed at 11.30 a.m. making east for Tasmans through slight seas.
- 13th. Arrived Tasmans 1.30 p.m. Visited village. People came back in sailing canoes from old village site on NUKUMANU IS. where they had been making copra and gardening.
- 14th. Census etc. During afternoon trader's cargo unloaded. 'Singsing' at night.
- 15th. Commenced loading copra, but rain and seas stopped loading for day. Heavy winds during night.
- 16th. Seas inside lagoon again prevented loading.
- 17th. Cargo loaded. Compiled report.
- 18th. Departed 1 p.m. for Mortlocks.
- 19th. Arrived Mortlocks 11 a.m. Visited village during afternoon.
- 20th. Weighed anchor 11.30 a.m. for Sohano (250°). N.M.A. TOLE proceeding to Rabaul for Malaria course.
- 21st. Arrived Sohano. Patrol completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.General.Mortlocks.

Here, at the first of these two small remote atolls, our reception was very cordial, everyone happily turning out to meet us. After some conversation and a look around the village, the natives performed a dance of welcome. The absence of reserve or

shyness was indeed noticeable, the inhabitants obviously enjoying the occasion of a ship's visit to them.

The Mortlocks are a vigorous, united and thriving community, mainly Polynesian in race, but with a variety of strains from the Bismark Archipelago, chiefly Tolai, New Ireland and Manus. The population increase here, almost 100% over the past few years, as remarked elsewhere, is outstanding in the District and probably in the Territory. This is especially gratifying for all visitors have commented on the charm of the Mortlocks and Tasmans people - their characteristics of friendly dignity, gentility, honesty and intelligence.

While the basis of their life remains the traditional occupations of fishing, gardening (mainly swamp taro) and coconut gathering, and they live in the same way in one united village, nowadays the people are keenly concerned in winning a cash income from the production and sale of copra and trochus. The supply of trade goods and food and clothing which this affords is an improvement of their material environment keenly appreciated by all.

There are no persons absent in employment, restrictions having been imposed here and at the Tasmans two years ago.

Intermarriage has taken place with the Feads Islanders (Nuguria) to the north, and on this patrol the Luluai and kinsfolk asked that three Mortlocks women who were married to NUGURIA men and living there be returned, claiming that matrilocal residence is local custom. This matter will be taken up.

Tasman Islands.

Yet more remote, the people here are shyer than the Mortlock villagers, but are becoming more confident with each visit following their wartime and post-war isolation (they were not visited at all between 1939 and 1947). Nowadays they are an obviously contented people like the Mortlocks, and perhaps more serene and easygoing. Frank and dignified friendliness is extended after short acquaintance, by the women also, who lack the shyness and inhibition characteristic of the Melanesian women.

While their isolation on a farflung atoll, 300 miles from the nearest centre, strikes the visitor forcibly, the people have never been concerned about it. They appreciate visits by vessels, bringing goods, visitors and outside news, but aver they are not attracted to more developed parts. An occasional visit to one or other of the centres would satisfy any such aspirations, they say. Of the three persons absent at this census, one is a half caste young man of Vunapepe Mission, another is Sgt. Ageha of the Police Force, stationed at Sohano and who shortly retires; and the third, MAGIRO, has been employed for many years as an Administration driver at LAE. The people explain they get homesick for their own people's company when away, and also fear for their health, as they are well aware of their susceptibility to foreign ailments, especially respiratory ones.

A main source of the people's satisfaction and contentment is that post-war they have not been restricted to their reserve, but have had free access to the plantation, covering most of the islands on the group, to produce copra for cash income. Prewar there was little opportunity to earn money, apart from low wages from a company working the plantation, and their present opportunities seem to them very bountiful indeed. They are adamant that they do not desire a European to come back to run the plantation.

As at the Mortlocks, the people live in close harmony and disputes are at a minimum. There do not seem to be any quarrelsome persons, but if any behaviour is discontenanced, it is done tactfully by group disapproval, and is soon rectified. Marital and family life is especially harmonious. The men are affectionate towards their wives, and everyone displays affection to the children, who however appear unspoiled.

Frequent dancing is participated in by all the people in the village, especially on a fine, clear night. The occasion of a ship's visit is one for nightly dances and feasts.

VILLAGES AND OFFICIALS.

Villages - Mortlocks.

The village occupies the whole of small NUKUTOA IS. about 4 or 5 acres in area. The two lines of soundly built dwelling huts are flanked protectively by groves of palms and the native fruit tree "NATI". The whole area is kept clean and neat, and with a few lines of shrubs and flowers, presents a creditable appearance. Small kitchens are located in a row at the rear of the dwellings, but meals are usually cooked and eaten in the latter.

The very well built rotunda which serves as a rest house remains in excellent order. A new copra store has been built and roofed with iron salvaged from prewar trader's buildings, which allows catchment into two new 1350 gallon tanks recently brought out on Mr. Wickham's ship.

Tasmans.

Village consists of a double row of pandanus-thatched huts, rather small in size and cramped together, situated towards the eastern end of AMOTU IS. Several rows of coconut palms provide shelter from the South-east but there is little from the North-west. Some new palms have recently been planted to remedy this. The village area is sandy and kept tidy. The people sleep on mats on the sand and it was recommended they make floors, for which coconut palms could be adzed. The nights apparently rarely turn cold for the people sleep without blankets or covering, and room fires are not usual. The people were also advised to enlarge their houses and space them further apart, to accommodate the growing families.

OFFICIALS - Mortlocks.

Luluai - PEO.

Above middle age, he controls village with rather a forceful manner, which seems to stem from a feeling of competition from the younger, more sophisticated JEKI (Tultul) and SELE, N.M.A., who are brothers. People seem to respect him, and in any case, his position is not difficult in this cooperative, easy-going village.

Tultul - JEKI.

Intelligent but the ambition for authority previously reported was not apparent this time, and while attending to his responsibilities, he seems to be mainly interested in economic matters.

TASMANS.

Luluai - TOHUA.

Hereditary leader, quiet and modest in manner. Apparently efficient and popular.

Tultul - WAITAI.

Though disabled in legs and now gets around on crutches, he is lively and intelligent, sometimes a little impatient. Very satisfactory type.

N.M.A. - MOMIA.

Proficient and intelligent. Reasonably diligent.

CENSUS.

Detailed statistics of births and deaths since 1937 for both villages were given in P/R BV.6/53-54. The overall picture over the past 18 years since 1937 is an increase in Mortlock population from 161 to 315 (96%) and in the Tasmans, an increase from 95 to 137 (44%). In "Pacific Islands Pilot" the 1932 populations are given as: Mortlocks - 120; Tasmans - 110. It is to be noted that the Tasmans population was reduced by migration to Lord Howe Islands of 22 people over the period, whereas the migration loss in the Mortlocks was only 1. The exodus to the Lord Howe Islands is accounted for by the custom of inter-marriage and movement of families between the groups.

A pleasing feature was the relatively high average size of families (Mortlocks 2.9; Tasmans 3.).

AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE.

Fish, swamp taro, coconuts and poultry are paramount in the native diet, and supply adequate nutrition to all. In good weather abundant fish is to be had on the reefs and in the lagoon. A variety of methods are used - line fishing, trawling behind canoes, spearing and netting. Shark fishing is also carried on by a unique but effective method which employs the use of shell rattles from the canoes to attract the sharks, and a noose and wood club to lasso and stun them. Turtles, shellfish and crabs add to the diet.

Poultry is increasing, and 11 more ducks were brought to the Tasmans on this trip by Mr. Wickham. He intends to introduce Rhode Island Red hens to the groups soon.

Swamp taro remains the staple of both groups, and there is a little variation with dry taro, bananas (Mortlocks), and a few yams (Tasmans). Further diversification of vegetables is desirable, but poverty of the soil and ignorance of the natives, handicap this. However, Mr. Mead, Cadet Agricultural Officer who accompanied this patrol, brought out banana and tapioca seedlings, also peanut and cowpea seeds, and demonstrated planting etc. to the people. It is hoped that this follow-up of Mr. Tomlin's visit in August 1953 may have more successful results, despite the handicaps, added to which is a rat menace in both groups. The possibility of obtaining more cats to attack the latter will be checked.

Copra production as mentioned under "Economic Activities" is increasing. The copra is sun dried on the ground on racks and on sheets of old iron and a very good product is being turned out.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

There is an easy income in both groups with the considerable coconut groves existing on the islands, from which copra may be produced. On this trip, about 120 bags (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons) were on hand at the Mortlocks and 194 bags (13 tons) were collected from the Tasmans. The price paid by Mr. Wickham was formerly £3 per bag (14 - 15 bags to the ton) but with the recent price drop, the new price is £2.15.0 per bag - bags, marking ink etc. supplied. Considering the shipping distance to Rabaul, this price is considered reasonable, and is about equal to that offered for trade copra around Bougainville.

The quantities of copra mentioned above were produced in a period of about three months and the Tasman people hope to produce at a higher rate after the North-west season.

Only a portion (less than half) of the plantation which covers most of the Tasmans is being worked - AMOTU ISLAND and a part of NUKUMANU ISLAND. Shortage of manpower and the distance of the remaining islands restricts greater production at present.

Trochus is also fished at both groups and 10 bags had been collected at the Mortlocks and 20 bags at the Tasmans, over three months. The return per bag is £3 and this allows a very large margin of profit to the trader on current prices; however the market is very subject to fluctuations, and the profit made on the shell makes the trading attractive and allows a better price for the copra.

Goods brought in by the trader for the people included rice, tinned meat and fish, sugar, flour, biscuits, tobacco, calico, soap, powder, tools, canoe sail etc. Almost all of the cash earned is spent as it is received. The food items are a welcome change and augment to the diet. A large iron tank was brought out to the Mortlocks by Mr. Wickham on this trip, and they now have two.

It was noticed that goods are being left by the trader at a small 'store' at the Mortlocks on a sort of charge account system, the officials who have a little literacy keeping simple records of purchases, and accounts being settled when copra payments are made by the trader. This is of course, illegal on two counts, being credit transactions and outside the scope of Mr. Wickham's Pedlar's Licence, and he and the villagers were apprised of this fact.

Mr. Wickham explained that his purpose was to encourage the natives to produce all the copra they could to their mutual benefit, and hence a variety of food they desired was provided against the copra produced. As I believe he is genuinely interested in these people and will give them a fair deal, no action was taken, but the trader was advised he must sell for cash from the ship in future. The people later told me they desired to open a small trade store on a cooperative basis to be managed by the officials and I think this could be set up and operated quite simply, with the occasional guidance of a patrolling officer, without asking the Cooperative Section to take it within its purview. The latter because the distance and difficulty of transport would otherwise entail much time and expense for supervision by the Section.

TASMAN ISLANDS PLANTATION.

As mentioned by Mr. Jackson in P/R No. BV.3/53-54 (p.3) the people are under uncertainty as to the future of this property, which covers the main part of the group. As stated in that report, the property has not been worked postwar. It is not known whether the lessee's rights still exist, or whether it has reverted back to the Custodian. The people have moved the village from their small mosquito-infested reserve on the western tip of NUKUMANU ISLAND to AMOTU ISLAND. Copra is being gathered from AMOTU ISLAND and a part of NUKAMANU.

Mr. B. Wickham who is trading to the groups under a Pedlar's Licence, still desires to lease the property, and work it with the local natives under plantation sharing agreements, or with imported labour if necessary.

The natives state that they do not desire the land to be alienated again, for the reasons mentioned in the previous Report. They are hopeful of eventually having sufficient population to work the entire plantation. Even with the present rate of increase however, this is not likely unless more efficient methods are adopted. At present, all stripped nuts are brought a considerable distance by canoe to the main village for drying, and therefore much time is lost in this transport. A sailing cutter would be much more effective; the natives hope to purchase this through Mr. Wickham later.

Mr. Jackson recommended that if the natives proved able to work the plantation, it should be handed over to them; if not, a large portion should be alienated. After a year or so in which traders have been regularly working in the area, the people are working about a third of the plantation, the islands nearest the village, but state they can enlarge on this in the future, and better transport would be a decided help.

I would recommend that the natives be allowed to work the plantation for at least another year, and no alienation be made for the present. With further experience, the natives should be able to effectively work a greater part of the plantation and any remaining portion might be leased for relatively short term periods, and under appropriate controls.

Perhaps a further consideration is that the greater land area of the Tasman could be regarded as a reserve against the future needs of the expanding population of the Mortlocks. At present, there is not much contact and practically no inter-marriage between

the two, no doubt on account of communication; but this did occur in the past, there are old kinship links, and intermarriage could be expected to take place again with improvement of transport.

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES.

1. The report by Mr. B. Wickham, Master of M.V. "NEREUS" of trochus fishing activities by a Japanese vessel at the Tasmans during November of last year, was investigated. The matter was confirmed by the villagers, and statements were taken from the Luluai TOHUA and Native Medical Assistant MOMIA. A report is being forwarded separately to the District Commissioner.

2. About August 1953, another Japanese vessel visited one of the North-west islands of the Tasmans, and while there, burnt down 4 small huts and ruined 5 bags of trochus stored there. A subsequent report was made by Mr. A.K. Jackson, A/A.D.O., who recommended the natives be compensated by the Administration. The latest reference is D.S. Memorandum 26-1-3 of 25/9/54. Mr. Wickham has paid the natives for the trochus burnt, as it was for him the shell was gathered and he and the natives are content to let the matter rest there. The huts were improvised shelters of little value, and any compensation to the natives at this late stage would not be expected or fully appreciated by them, in my opinion.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The people of these groups are a very healthy and robust people and no ailments were detected on first inspection by this patrol.

An influenza outbreak in the two groups had been reported by Mr. Wickham in July last year. Two medical patrols in August and September failed to locate the Mortlocks and this was the first patrol following report of the outbreak. It was discovered that the latter occurred immediately following the visit of the M.V. NUCURIA owned by Mr. G. Carson of Fead Islands, last April, on which Patrol Officer Mr. Leabeater travelled for the previous patrol. Mr. Leabeater reported that "common colds concurrent with malaria" had broken out at the Mortlocks when the vessel returned there from the Tasmans. On that excursion, forty men who had been visiting the Fead Islands returned to the village, and one of these subsequently died. It is most probable that these people brought the infection from the Fead Islands. Unfortunately, the next vessel (Mr. Wickham's) did not call there for two months, and by that time penicillin was exhausted. Mr. Wickham returned to Rabaul and brought out further medicines in August to the groups.

Three deaths, one middle aged man and two old women occurred as a result of the outbreak, which laid everyone low for a period.

It is understood that the Mortlock visitors to the Feads, whom Mr. Carson had removed and was later requested to return, were medically inspected at Sohano before their return, but no signs of disease were apparently noted.

The utter necessity of stringent medical inspection before vessels proceed to these places is borne out by these events.

Native Medical Assistant SELE is doing a good job at the Mortlocks and has a well-constructed Aid Post. Further medical supplies were landed. N.H.A. TOLE had been assisting SELE, but returned to Rabaul on this vessel in order to undertake a course in malaria control there. Improvement of the Aid Post and facilities by roofing it with galvanized iron and buying a tank for water supply is hoped to be achieved soon.

At the Tasmans, N.M.A. MOMIA carries on fairly efficiently. This trip he returned from Sohano with us having completed a refresher course there.

When we called at the Mortlocks on our journey back to Sohano, we found many of the people had contracted colds and apparent malaria. The officials said this was a frequent result of ship's visits and it would seem that the precautions of medical inspection taken by visitors on ships do not safeguard the people in their extreme susceptibility to colds, and perhaps more serious ailments. However, nobody was seriously ill, and SELE has adequate medicines and penicillin to cope with the sickness. Furthermore, Mr. Wickham intends to return to the Mortlocks in a fortnight and he will advise if serious cases occur.

NATIVE LABOUR.

At present, restrictions are in force against the employment of Mortlocks or Tasmans people, except as casual workers in those islands (Gazette No. 29 of 1953).

The people show little or no desire to work in other places, but it is believed they would like to accept casual work at boatscrew on ships operating to and within this District. It is considered that such occupation would be profitable and enlightening to them, and it is recommended that consideration be given to modifying the restrictions to this end.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Mortlocks.

As mentioned in the previous Report, the society is composed of five exogamous clans, RUATU, TUHITULA, TAKAU, TUHULITUMA and TOHU'EPELAU, the first two being the leading clans, but not forming a moiety as mentioned previously.

The clans do not appear to play a large role in local life apart from regulating marriage, however, the sense of unity of the village being dominant. However, the various islands of the group are divided amongst the clans as follows:-

RUATU clan - Nukatoa, Nukufare, KOROTEKE ISLANDS.
 TUHITULA clan - Nukuturua (2 islands), KAPEIATU ISLANDS.
 TAKAU clan - FAREFATU, MATURI, LETUMA ISLANDS.
 TUHULITUMA clan - NUKURIKEA ISLAND
 TOHU'EPELAU clan - NUKUTAPU, TUFARUPE ISLANDS.

Inheritance, descent and marriage custom as recorded last Report.

Death.

After the death of a villager, there will be prolonged ceremonies. The body is decorated, wrapped in mats and buried, then food is gathered for the feast. Dancing then commences with the clan leaders acting as masters of ceremonies in turns, and addressing the people at intervals. The people have a belief that the spirits of the deceased exist in the atmosphere, but they are not rational. However, the influence of forbears is called upon in such activities as fishing, when leaves with magical properties are rubbed over the fishing line and the dead father is supplicated to aid the efforts of the fishermen. This is done privately by anyone.

TASMANS.

The two clans of this group are "BALUS" (pigeon) and "TETARE" (a kind of terne) not BAIHARE and ATORI as previously recorded, these being the names of two parts of the old village on NUKUMANU ISLAND. The clans are exogamous. Membership is traced through the patrilineal line.

Birth.

A birth is an occasion for festivities, dancing, singing and feasting, especially for the first-born of a family. The other womenfolk sleep for a number of days afterwards in the new mother's house, to look after her.

Childhood and Adolescence.

The children receive especial affection from their parents, and indeed all people in the village, but remain unspoiled. They seem to rarely cry, and constantly play happily with each other. At an early age, both boys and girls are expected to help in household and livelihood chores, and thus they learn early to be self-reliant. There are no initiation ceremonies, but tattooing is practised, commencing in the adolescent stage.

Marriage.

As at the Mortlocks, betrothals are usually arranged by the parents of young girls and boys of an early age, but may be disregarded if the two are later unwilling to marry. Bride price is accumulated by the groom's whole clan, calico, native lava-lavas, beads etc. being given to the bride's mother. The couple live in the latter's house until the first child is born, when a separate house is built. On the people's account, there seems to be no mother-in-law bogey here!

Livelihood.

Gardening, fishing and other crafts are carried out within the individual family framework normally. When concerted efforts, traditionally in the form of fish drives or expeditions in quest of large tuna and the like in the lagoon and outside the reef, are desirable, the natural cooperativeness of these people makes this easy. Nowadays copra making is a notable form of joint effort, which works smoothly. The divisions of profits is on an equal-sharing basis, with the qualification that households with several young sons, for example, receive a proportionately higher share.

Division of work.

The women are obviously not the drudges one finds on the mainland, and in fact, seem to live quite an easy life. They do not fish, though they gather shellfish on the reefs, but they do assist the men in the swamp taro gardens - work that is not arduous. There is little of the carrying of food loads (canoes being used between the islands), and firewood collection is obviated with the use of coconut husks to heat their heaped stone ovens for cooking. Other tasks that the women perform are weaving of mats and palm sheets (they have not the raffia-work hats of the Mortlocks) and making of pandanus thatch.

The main traditional occupations of the men are fishing, swamp gardening, house and canoe building, and coconut collection.

In present day work of copra production, both sexes and all ages combine.

Inheritance.

The eldest son inherits such things as canoes, palms, gardens, land etc. and is expected to make any necessary provision for younger sons. Personal possessions of deceased people are buried with him. Daughters inherit from their mothers such things as saucepans, cooking utensils, beads and ornaments.

Land.

Rights over portions of coconut groves, and swamp taro gardens, are possessed by individual men. Other portions of coconut groves, particularly those further from the village, are for common usage, as is the reef.

Arts and Crafts.

Previously described in P/R BV 3/53-54 page 8. At the Tasmans, walking sticks are being made though timber is scarce. Mother-of-pearl shell is cut by file into small patterns and inset on the side.

The raffia type hats made in the Mortlocks are well made, and as a utility article may find a sale locally.

THE REPORT OF PATROL TO MORTLOCK AND TASMAN ISLANDS,
KORORAI DISTRICT.CONCLUSION.

It is considered that the situation in these islands is quite satisfactory and the people are making good progress. With expanding population they are also improving their economic standing. Perhaps the two chief aspects to be watched are those of health and education. The trained Native Medical Assistants and the ample medical supplies provided are safeguarding the natural good health of the people against introduced disease. Educationally, however, much could be done; apart from the medical staff and Sgt. AGEHA there is no literacy among the people. If at all possible it is recommended that an Administration native teacher might be made available to conduct a school at the Mortlocks firstly. In the meantime, we are endeavouring to get at least one of the lads to attend a school within the District with a view to training him as a teacher eventually.

Pat. 3120 - Const. KINPAM.

A quiet person of average ability *B.A. McCabe* and intelligence.

B.A. McCabe.

A copy of these comments has been *B.A. McCabe* A/A.D.O. Inspector of Police, Suva, for records.

B.A. McCabe
(B. A. McCabe)

A/A.D.O.

Suva Passage Sub-district.

APPENDIX "A"

TO REPORT OF PATROL TO MORTLOCK AND TASMAN ISLANDS,
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

FEBRUARY 9TH - 21ST, 1955.

REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL.

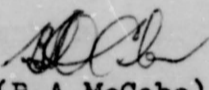
Reg. 3173 - Sgt. AGEHA.

Displayed his usual keen intelligence and excellent conduct on this duty visit to his home islands. His impending retirement in March will be a loss to the force, but he should be able to encourage the development of the remote Tasmans people when he returns there.

Reg. 8120 - Const. KINDAM.

A quiet person of average ability and diligence.

A copy of these comments has been given to Inspector of Police, Sohano, for records.

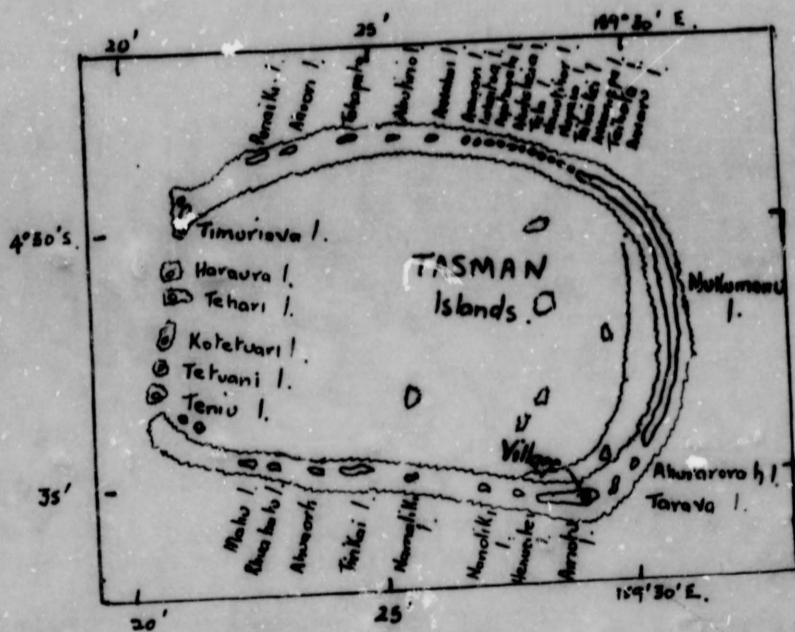
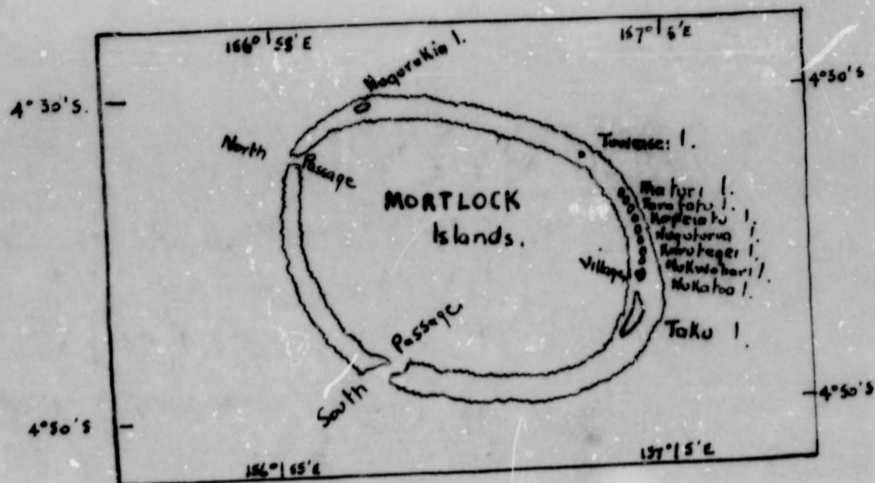


(B. A. McCabe)

A/A.D.O.

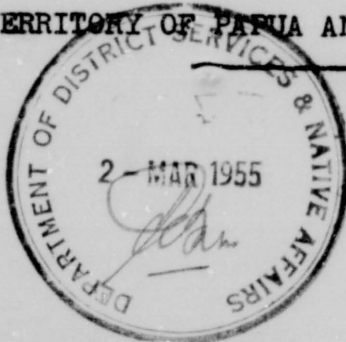
Buka Passage Sub-district.

MORTLOCK and TASMAN ISLANDS



From map drawn for Patrol Report BV.6 of 1952/54 by Mr Leobenter, P.O. (Based on Admiralty Charts).

Scale 1" = 4 miles.



File No. 30/2/1.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

28th February, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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

PATROL REPORT SOH.5 OF 54/55 TO
MORTLOCK AND TASMAN ISLAND GROUPS BY
B. A. McCABE, a/ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

Opportunity was taken to send a patrol to these out-lying islands when Mr. B. Wickham called in here en route. Mr. Mead, Assistant Agricultural Officer, accompanied the patrol and I think this should be followed up at a later date.

Census:-

The increase in population in both the Mortlocks and Tasmans is most encouraging.

Tasman Islands Plantation:-

I am of the opinion that this plantation should not be leased to anyone; but reserved for the native people themselves. Whether they are able or not to work the whole area is, in my opinion, outside the point. If this plantation is leased their main form of livelihood will be taken away from them and due to the limited land available for gardening, this extra land though they will plant it up with coco-nuts, does provide additional gardening space.

Japanese activities:-

This will be dealt with under special memorandum.

Native Labour:-

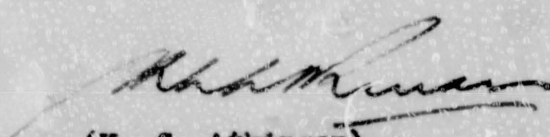
I cannot see how we can authorize these natives to engage as seamen and at the same time have the Medical restrictions enforced. Outbreaks of colds etc., are attributed to visits by vessels and if the area is opened up, even for limited recruiting, results will be disastrous. On the other hand it does seem a pity that these natives who appear to be very intelligent, are forced to forego profitable work and the widening of their out-look.

Anthropological notes:-

Interesting summary.

Conclusion:-

The question of establishing an Administration school in these islands is one which should receive early attention.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

30-14-133.

31st March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1954/55.

A most interesting and instructive report, which will be brought to the notice of His Honour the Administrator.

It is very pleasing to note that the population is increasing and that the people are well and happy. They are deserving of all the assistance we can give them.

It will be necessary to patrol these islands more frequently.

I have read the report regarding the Japanese visit to these islands but, unless they can be caught in the act, which is almost impossible, there is not very much we can do except protest.

Items of interest have been forwarded to other Department.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, D.D.S. & I.A.

on Register

Area Patrolled MORTLOCK & TASMAN IS
GROUP

F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE					STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK					Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child Bearing AGE	Child		Adults				
	Inside District	Outside District	M	F		M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M		F	M	F	M + F	
-										24	74	32	57	4	54	29	69	65	96	85	315	
	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		11	24	13	19	5	22	3	38	37	28	31	137	
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		35	98	45	76	1	76	-	107	102	124	116	452	

Migrated in from Nuguria (FEADS IS)

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED				
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes
<u>Rations</u>						
Matches	6	6				
Meat	12	12				
Rice	42	28				
Soap	2	2				
Sugar	8	4				
Tobacco	50	12			18	20
Tea	1	1				
Kerosene	2 gals	2				
<u>TRADE & STORES</u>						
Jack Knives	6				3	
Mirrors, small	6					5
Mirror, large	6					3
Hooks, fish	1 pkt				1/2	
Edges, canoe	3					3
Knives 4"	10				2	
Belt's leather	6					4
Mantles, Tilley	2					
Methylated spirit	1 gal.					



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 6

Patrol Conducted by W.P. Ryan . Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KERIAKA Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... SIX

Duration—From 19/1/1955 to 8/2/1955

Number of Days..... 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.A. Marambo

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 3 /1954

Medical / 9 /1953

Map Reference..... Bougainville Island North - 4 Mile Series

Objects of Patrol..... Census Revision and Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25 / 3 / 1955

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 £.....

Checked by N. M. A. Marambo

Village P

Year 1915

VILLAGE	DATE OF GENYU	Date		DEATHS														
				Of Month		Of Year		1st		2nd		3rd		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
AMU	20.1.55		1															
BETAPALO	21.1.55	1	2										1				1	1
KAVATTEI	22.1.55	1		1									1				1	
AUPEI	24.1.55	4	2										1				1	1
SIHEIPIHEIPAI	26.1.55	2											1				1	1
ATUTEI	27.1.55	4		2													1	4 2
EASIPITAI	28.1.55	1	1														1	1
IOKEITTEI	29.1.55		2															
AKOPAI	31.1.55	4	4			1												
KOYANANAU	1.2.55	2	1			1												1
POKUIPO	4.2.55		2														1	1 1
ATUTOKOMUI	6.2.55	1																1
ATSILIMA	7.2.55	1	2															1
		21	17	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	12	8			

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post ,
Kunua ,
Bougainville T.N.G.

10th February , 1955

The District Commissioner ,
Bougainville District ,
Headquarters SOHANO.

Patrol Report No. *Sohano* 1954/55.

Officer Conducting Patrol W.P. Ryan Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Keriaka Sub-Division.

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

Duration of Patrol. 21 days

Personnel Accompanying.

Reg. No	5254B	Const	WADONIA
	7270	"	KIAPLOM
	8429	"	OMANSI
	8943	"	DIDUA
		"	GANDE
			N.M.A MARABO

INTRODUCTION.

The Keriaka Sub-Division was last visited by a D.D.S. & N.A. Patrol in March 1954 and by a Medical Patrol in September, 1953. The natives in the Keriaka Sub-Division are a mountain native and as they have no canoes, they rarely visit the Government Headquarters at Sohano. This applies also to village officials. Unlike other Sub-Divisions, the only contact that Keriaka has with the Administration is through patrolling and for that reason, the present patrol was unhurried.

The present patrol originated from a patrol base that has been established at Mepisi in the Kunua Sub-Division. From this base, the Keriaka Sub-Division is easily entered. In the past, entry has been more difficult and previous patrols coming by ship from Sohano have had difficulty in landing because of the heavy surf running along the West coast of Bougainville.

Throughout the patrol, the weather was satisfactory and although there was heavy rain on occasions, the work of the patrol was not held up to any great extent.

The patrol was well received in all villages and there was no difficulty in obtaining carriers although the population of some villages was small and native women volunteered to help with the cargo.

Conduct of all patrol personnel was excellent and, at all times, above reproach.

DIARY

1955

- January 19th. Kunua Patrol Base to Amun Village by canoe . Rest House inadequate. Proceeded to Betaraio Village and spent Night.
- January 20th Returned Amun for census revision and village inspection. Returned Betaraio and spent night.
- January 21st Census revision and inspection of two Betaraio hamlets. Slept Betaraio.
- January 22nd. Census Kaubaitei. Instructions given re construction of village as there is no village at present . Slept ~~Betaraio~~ Aukei having proceeded there from Betaraio.
- January 23rd. Sunday. Observed at Aukei.
- January 24th. Census revision and village inspection . Spent night Aukei.
- January 25th Aukei to Sigeisigeipsi . Supervised completion of Rest House and spent night.
- January 26th. Census revision and village inspection at Sigeisigeipsi. Remained overnight.
- January 27th. Sigeisigeipsi to Atuitei. Census of Atuitei and Etotopai. Inspection of two Atuitei hamlets.
- January 28th. Atuitei to Etotopai for Village inspection . On to Kasiputai for village inspection and census revision.
- January 29th. Kasiputai to Tokeitei . Census revision and village inspection.
- January 30th. Sunday . Observed at Tokeitei.
- January 31st. Tokeitei to Akopai. Census revision and inspection of village.
- February 1st. Akopai to Kokamansu. Census revision and village inspected. Returned to Akopai.
- February 2nd Akopai to Kuraio Aid Post.
- February 3rd. Remained at Kuraio Aid Post.
- February 4th. Kuraio to Pokuito by canoe . Census revision and inspection of two hamlets.
- February 5th. Pokuito to Atutokorui. Census revised. On to Atsilima. Village Inspection . Spent night.
- February 6th. Observed at Atsilima.
- February 7th. Census revision Atsilima . To Kuraio by canoe.
- February 8th. Kuraio to Kunua Patrol base.

Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Native standards and way of life in the Keriaka Sub-Division appear to have changed little in the ten months that have passed since the last patrol. The main need would appear to be the introduction of a cash crop in the area so that the natives can earn sufficient money to supply their minimum needs. Should some form of cash income be introduced, there is no doubt that the overall health of the people would improve ~~xxxxxxx~~ if the money earned was wisely spent. For instance, at the present time, the majority of natives live in houses, built on the ground so that they can be near the fire. It is virtually impossible to keep a dirt floor free of germs and no doubt much of the sickness in the area would be due to the housing. If the natives had money to buy blankets, they could be instructed to build houses off the ground. However, it would seem inadvisable to instruct natives to build houses on stilts until they do have blankets. Otherwise, there might be danger from pneumonia. A few natives do find casual work within the Sub-District and a certain amount of money is coming into the area but improvements would be more noticeable if the villages themselves were able to earn cash. Peanuts would probably grow well throughout the area and the only difficulty would be in arranging transport to either the Agricultural or Co-operative Officers at Sohano. If the population is to noticeably increase, the natives would have to be prepared to spend some of the money earned on milk and soap for the children.

All natives who have sought casual labour in the last ten months have gone to the Solus area of Buka Island where they are employed on copra by native employers. This in itself is harmless, however it appears ~~that~~ in some cases that the Native employers are not observing the Native Labour Ordinance with regard to issues, rations etc. It was impossible to get any concrete information from natives in Keriaka Sub-Division but it is possible that an investigation of the activities of the native employers might reveal exploitation of the Keriakas by their more sophisticated neighbours. Natives seeking employment have been advised to consult the District Office for details of conditions. The natives do not seem to seek casual employment on plantations conducted by Europeans where they would be sure of getting correct rations, issues, medical attention and better wages. This is probably due to the fact that the natives do not want to make a contract and prefer to seek casual labour for a maximum of six months.

No court cases were brought to the patrol but a few minor matters were arbitrated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

AGRICULTURE .

As noted by previous patrols, there is an abundance of food supplies throughout the area. Near the coast, sweet potato is the staple and further inland taro and Hong Kong taro are the main foods. A native teacher from the AITA Sub-Division has introduced English potatoes to all inland villages and they appear to be thriving. Corn, cucumbers, pumpkins and small quantities of rice are also grown.

As yet, pigs are not very plentiful but those that do exist have been allowed to wander around the villages and into the houses at random. Natives owning pigs have been instructed to see that they are fenced and not allowed to enter the villages. It is doubtful whether the small fowl population will increase as dogs quickly devour all eggs.

Amun, Aukei and Pokuito villages have areas of coconuts and are planting more and these villages should be assured of a small income in years to come. Other villages have a few isolated coconut palms but they are scarcely sufficient for food purposes.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health in the area is still not good but there has been some apparent improvement since the last patrol and whereas in previous years, the population has been steadily declining, there has been a slight natural increase over the last ten months. During that period, 38 births and 29 deaths were recorded. In the previous 12 months, 50 births and 57 deaths were recorded.

Ten of the deaths recorded by the current patrol occurred in children under thirteen years of age. It is doubtful whether any of these natives were brought to the Aid Post at Kuraio for treatment. Malaria, dysentery, pneumonia and tuberculosis appear to have been the main causes of death and it is quite probable that had these cases been brought to the Aid Post for treatment when the sickness was first noticed, some of the lives could have been saved.

The general attitude of the natives towards the Aid Post has been bad. Prior to the entry of the present patrol into the area there were five patients at the Post and at the completion of the patrol, there were more than seventy. The native will not seek treatment unless ordered to do so. The rapid increase in patients at the time of the patrol left the N.M.A. without medicines and supplies had to be obtained from Sohano. A policeboy was left at the Post to see that patients did not leave before treatment was completed.

Even the more serious cases are, of necessity, treated at the Aid Post as there is no way of getting them to the native hospital at Sohano. Canoes are scarce and the Keriaka natives who are a mountain people cannot handle them as well as coastal natives in other areas. The journey from Kuraio to Sohano by canoe would take the best part of 24 hours and it is doubtful whether such a trip would be beneficial to a seriously ill patient.

In the past, maintenance of the Aid Post has been neglected. During the visit of the patrol, a roster system was started and all villages are now helping to construct two additional wards and a large garden to supply food needs of patients. Unfortunately, the present Aid Post is not central and should another trained Native Medical Assistant become available, it would be a sound scheme to establish another Aid Post at either Sigisigeipai or Atuitei village.

One native was charged under 67a of the N.A.R. for neglecting to obtain medical treatment for his child and it is to be hoped that no more cases occur. Lulusis, Tul Tuls and Teacher boys have been advised of the importance of seeking medical attention promptly and they have been instructed to ensure that all village natives follow this advice.

The native medical assistant at Kuraio has been patrolling regularly every month but the village natives in many cases have been avoiding treatment even when he visits their respective villages. The N.M.A. had not visited Sohano with his reports for five months and any medical supplies that he obtained, during that time, came from the Catholic Mission. On advice from P.H.D. Sohano, he has been instructed to visit Sohano monthly for supplies. The reason that he has not visited Sohano regularly is due to lack of transport.

Another patrol to the area within three months should do much to improve the general health. Two natives from Aukei Village failed to appear for census and medical inspection. It was learned later that both were suffering from sores and were hiding in the bush. Instructions have been given for them to be apprehended when they return to their village.

Unfortunately, there is no Native Hygiene Assistant in the Sub-Division. If a trained and capable native were found for this position, his work would be invaluable. At present, village sanitation is good but a Native Hygiene Assistant could see that the standard is maintained satisfactorily.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Apart from a few Methodists at Akopai and a sprinkling of pagans, the Keriska villages are wholly Catholic. . . Until recently there was a resident Catholic Missionary in the area in the person of Father Dionne who was stationed at Kuraio for the best part of fifteen years. Father Dionne is now stationed at Torokina and while he rarely gets the chance to visit the Keriska natives personally, he is in close contact with their activities through the teacher who are stationed in every village.

There are schools in every village and the natives in charge appear to be competent and reliable although the instruction given is largely of a religious nature and the ~~higher~~ standards for other subjects are not high. Nevertheless, the native students do get a start at these village schools and if they show any promise, they are given the opportunity to further their studies at any of the higher Mission schools in the Bougainville District. This applies to both boys and girls.

In the Keriaka Sub-Division, , practically all the native children attend their village school. The parents of those children who do not attend were urged to ~~attend~~ send their children. It is felt that these schools can be used as a valuable medium to instruct the children in the aims of the Administration. The teachers, in all villages, were asked to stress the importance of hygiene and cleanliness and also to ensure that all pupils seek prompt medical attention if and when required.

It was pointed out to the teachers and also to Village officials that it was their duty to set an example to the ordinary village native and that with this in mind they should ensure that they themselves concentrated on cleanliness and good housing.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area were for the most part good and showed signs of having been recently cleaned. It is doubtful whether much work is done on the roads between patrols but the natives have been instructed to keep the main government tracks clean at all times.

Following the advice of the previous patrol, the long road from Kokamansau to Pokuito was avoided. The patrol returned from Kokamansau to Kuraio and thence proceeded to Pokuito by canoe. The journey by road is long and arduous and it would be difficult to obtain sufficient carriers as the population of villages in that area is small.

Bridges are non-existent. The smaller rivers have logs laid across them and the larger rivers were easily forded.

VILLAGES. - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.AMUN

Coastal Village with small population. Housing is not good and is to be improved before next patrol. The latrines are adequate. Rest house and police quarters in ~~xxxxxx~~ poor state and are to be rebuilt.

BETARAO

This village is divided into two hamlets. Housing is for the most part good but some houses to be rebuilt. On arrival of patrol, one hamlet was without latrines. These were constructed whilst patrol was in the village. Rest house is satisfactory.

KAUBAITI

No proper village. Work to commence immediately and housing and latrines to be completed by next patrol.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.AUKEI.

A clean village but some houses to be rebuilt. Work on one house commenced during visit of patrol. Latrines adequate. Rest house and police accomodation good.

Sigeisigeipai

Clean village with good housing and sanitation. Most houses are comparatively new. Rest house etc. good.

ATUITEI

Village divided into two hamlets. Housing is to be improved in both. Latrines sufficient. Rest House good.

ETOTOPAI.

Room for improvement in housing. Sanitation is good. No rest house but officials asked to construct shelter in case patrols are held up by inclement weather.

KASIPUTAI.

Good village with three new houses in course of construction. New rest house. Latrines adequate.

TOKEITEI.

Village in very poor state. These people advised the previous patrol that they intended to erect new village on new site but have done nothing in the last twelve months. Work to commence immediately. Latrines in present village are satisfactory. Permanent Rest House is yet to be erected.

AKOPAI.

One of the best villages visited. Housing is very good and shows some originality of design. Latrines good. Pigs to be kept out of village. Rest House good.

KOKAMANAU.

Housing is poor and sanitation inadequate. Work to be commenced without delay. Rest house small but adequate. Pigs to be fenced.

POKUITO

Consists of one coastal and one inland hamlet. Housing good in both villages and sanitation satisfactory. Rest House near coastal hamlet is good. Pigs to be fenced.

ATUTOKORUI.

Small village just nearing completion. Housing good but no latrines. These are to be constructed immediately. Rest house on coast is good.

ATSILIMA.

Good clean village with ~~good~~ good houses and sanitation. Rest house good but police quarters not yet constructed. This village has no river from which to obtain fresh water. At present, the natives catch rainwater off the sago thatch in 44 gallon drums. This is hardly sufficient for washing and cooking and although the natives drink it, it does not look clean. The natives have been advised to experiment with sinking a well.

In the majority of villages soil erosion is a menace and consequently, village sites are frequently changed. Natives have been instructed to plant clover in the villages to see if it binds the soil. At present there is no grass of any description within the villages. The writer does not know whether clover will be satisfactory or whether some form of buffalo grass would be

more suitable .

Since the last patrol housing seems to have improved considerably in most villages and sanitation has certainly shown a marked improvement. There appears to be no reason why a high standard cannot be set and then maintained by frequent patrols. All villages in Keriska are indeed fortunate in that all types of building material are plentiful.

OFFICIALS.

The majority of the village officials encountered were average with a few exceptions . It is difficult to judge an official or the value of his work in one or two days so the writer will make few comments regarding their respective merits in this report as he expects to do a follow up patrol of the area in the near future and should be able to render a more accurate judgement by observing the way in which instructions have been carried out.

BISBIREI who is luluai of KAUBAITEI village did not appear for the census revision and he gave no reason for his absence . The previous patrol from the area found him to be very weak and suggested that future patrols give consideration to his removal from office. That he is weak appears to be obvious from the fact that his village is non-existent. Word has been left for him to come to Mapisi for an interview when he returns .

Moliesi , luluai of Pokuito has improved since the last patrol . Both the officials from Aukei and the tultul from Kasiputai were considered , by the last patrol , to be poor officials. It would be difficult to find capable replacements for these officials so no action in this matter will be taken until the follow-up patrol.

SILOMEILI , tultul of Akopai is an excellent official . He has only been in office for a short time but he has done good work and is respected and liked by the natives in both his own and adjacent villages.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

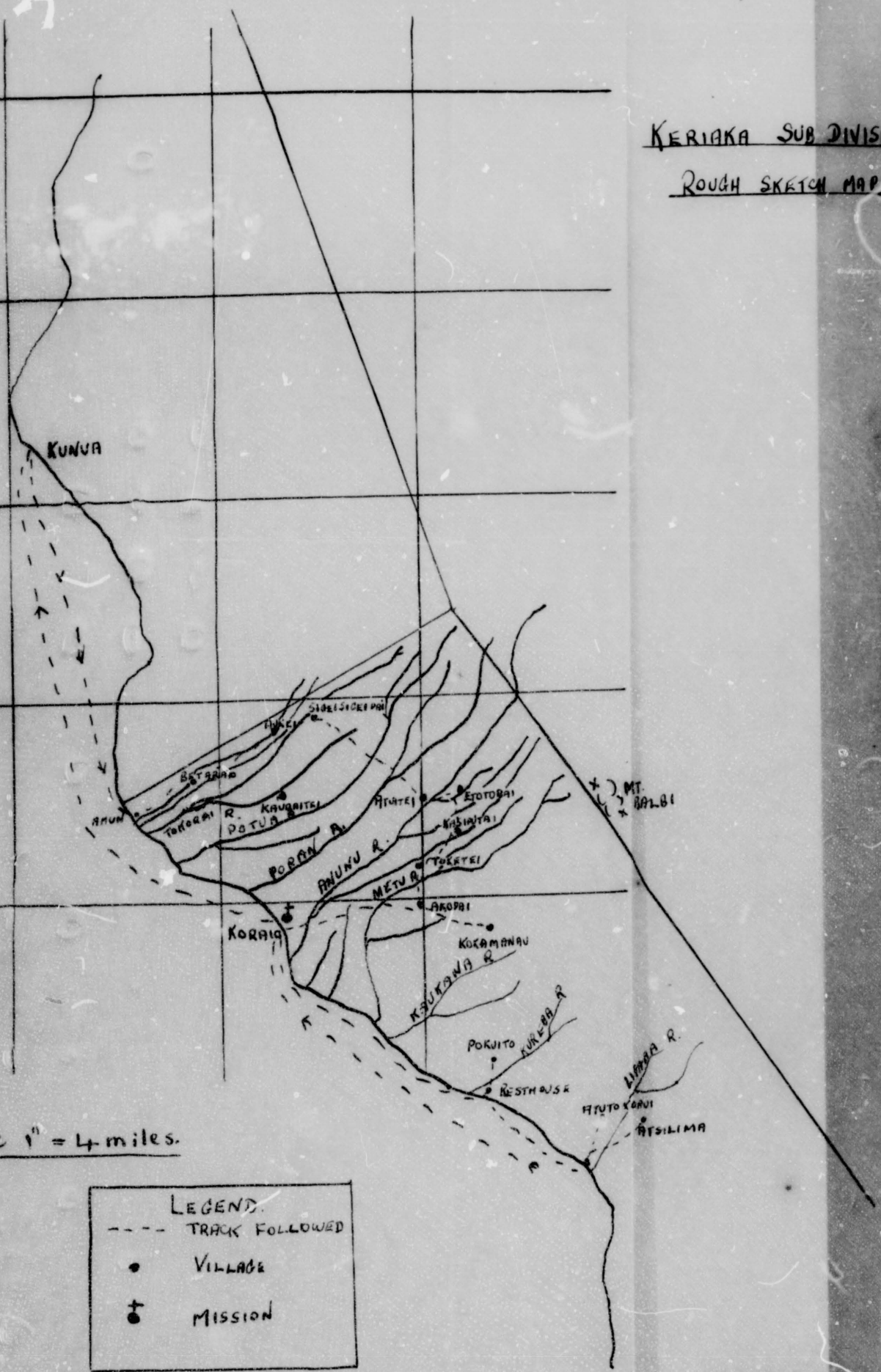
Attendance at census was good . There were three absentees in the whole area - two from Aukei with sores and the luluai from Kaubaitai was absent without reason . Instructions have been given for these three natives to be brought to Mapisi when they return to their villages.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Although some natives in the Aita and Kunus Sub-Divisions still practiced the Upi cult , the cult had died out in Keriska . However , four natives of the Keriska have been initiated into the cult in the Aita Sub-Division . These new initiates are all from Etotopai village. In the past , the Administration has not interfered with the Upi cult which in its present form appears to be quite harmless . Mission opinions vary and while Father Dionne regards the cult as a form of "organised guerilla warfare " , Father Demers of Kunus considers the cult to be harmless. In any case , it is doubtful whether the cult will spread further in the Keriska Sub-Division.

KERIAKA SUB DIVISION

ROUGH SKETCH MAP

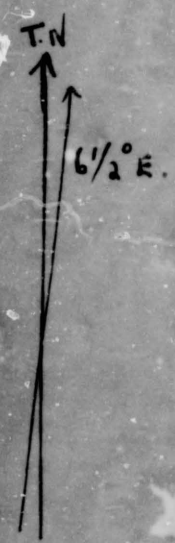
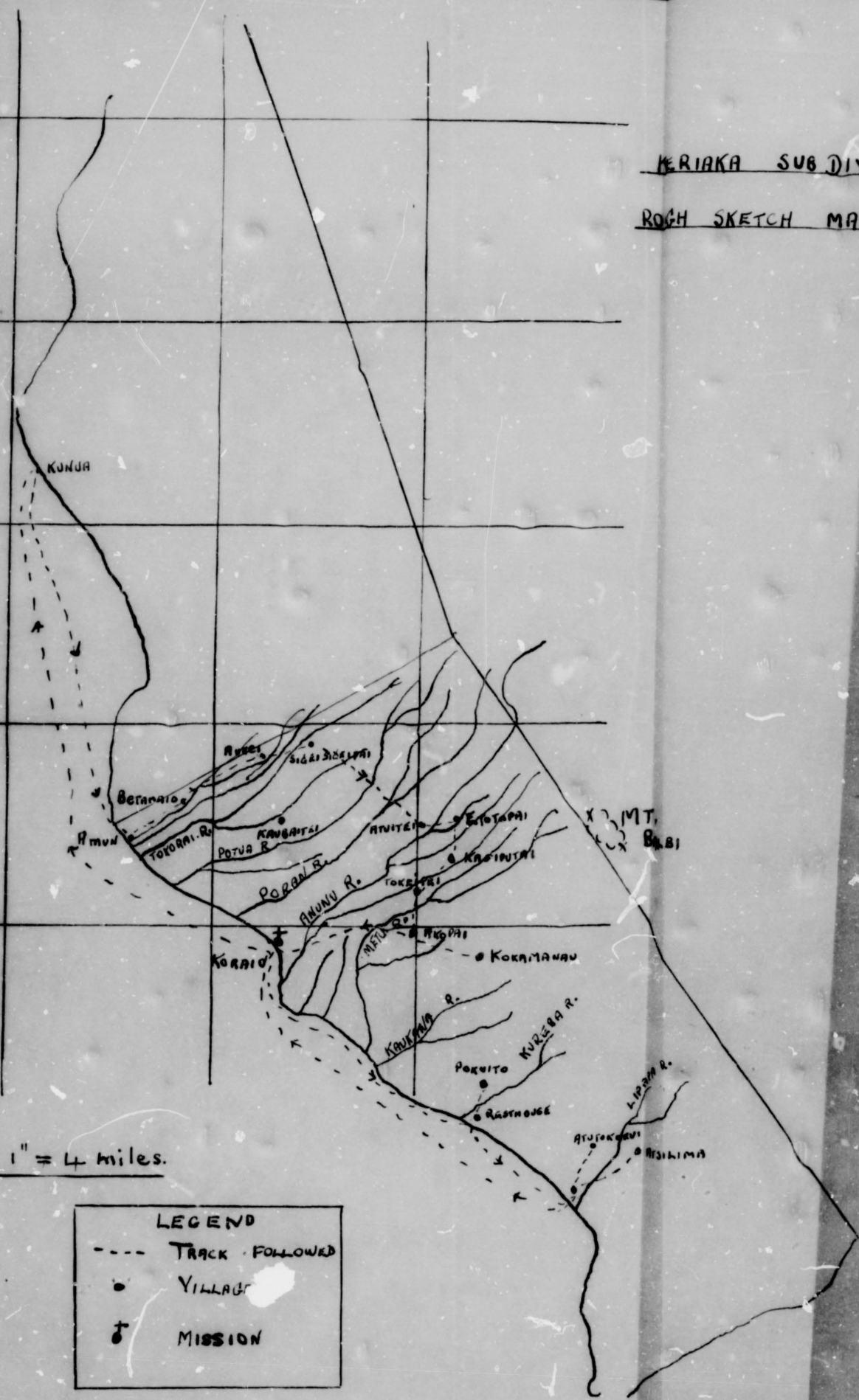


Scale 1" = 4 miles.

LEGEND:	
---	TRACK FOLLOWED
•	VILLAGE
+	MISSION

W.P. RYAN PATROL OFFICER 3/55

KERIAKA SUB DIVISION
ROUGH SKETCH MAP



Scale 1" = 4 miles.

LEGEND	
---	TRACK FOLLOWED
•	VILLAGE
+	MISSION

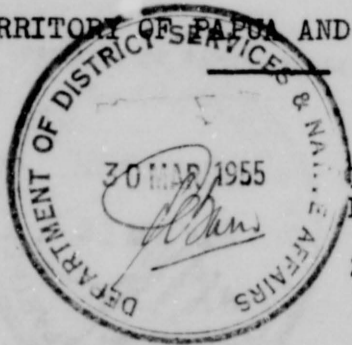
W.P. RYAN PATRON OFFICER 3/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		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						
AMUN	20.1.55	1																1	3					10	8	6	1.4	3	3	7	8	13	11									
BETARAIO	21.1.55	1	2				1						1	1	2	2		4					2	1	10	34	8	28	2	23	1.5	26	27	36	30	68						
KANBAITEI	22.1.55	1	1												4	3	1	6							10	20	5	9	1	10	2.5	7	5	24	12	37	17					
AUKEI	24.1.55	4	2			1							1	1			1	2							10	15	8	20	1	16	3.9	16	19	16	23	34	42					
SIGEISIGEIAPA	26.1.55	2				1							1	1	1	3	2						2		10	23	8	11	1	11	2.7	17	13	25	13	46	26					
ATUITKI	27.1.55	4	2								1	4	2	1	2	2	6							15	30	17	28	2	25	3.	29	31	33	34	68	65						
KASIPITAI	28.1.55	1	1										1	1			2	2	3						10	11	7	14	10	1.7	20	10	11	16	34	24						
TOKEITEI	29.1.55		2												1	3	1	3					3		10	20	13	19	1	19	3.1	21	20	19	23	43	46					
IKOPAI	31.1.55	4	4		1										1	1	2						6	6	16	21	8	25	2	24	2	34	18	25	30	67	74					
KOKOMANAU	1.2.55	2	1		1								1				2					2		6	10	9	14	1	15	3	15	12	14	17	33	29						
POKUITO	4.2.55		2							1	1	1				1	7						5		12	23	6	11	2	12	1.8	15	15	24	13	51	28					
ATUTOKRUI	5.2.55		1															1					2	2	6	6	3	6		6	1.5	11	2	6	6	20	10					
ATSILIMA	7.2.55		2								1						4					5	1	6	26	4	18		18	1.5	7	11	20	24	36	36						
		21	17	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	11	8			9	14	4	10	45		24	13	12	24	9	6	2	11	13	19									
		550M																									22186				26249				448 F				TOTAL M+F		998	

KCA/VA

TERRITORY OF PAPA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/129 ✓



File No. 30/2/5.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

25th March, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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

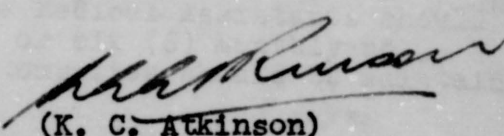
PATROL REPORT NO. SH.6 OF 54/55
BY MR. W. P. RYAN, PATROL OFFICER

The abovementioned patrol report is forwarded in triplicate.

Native Affairs:- Mr. Ryan's comment that KERIACA natives have been working in the SOLUS area of Buka Island has already been investigated by the Assistant District Officer, Sohano, and any irregularities rectified.

Medical and Health:- The comments in this report will be forwarded to the Medical Officer, Sohano, for his information.

Census:- There is a slight natural increase in the population and it is hoped that this trend will continue.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

c.c. to:

A.D.O. Buka Passage;

O.I.C. Wakama. Kunna

30/14/129 ✓

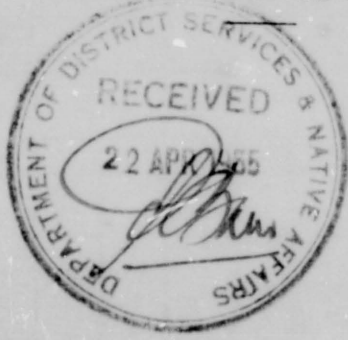
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RFRS: SMM

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

Memorandum for—



22-24-1 G83

21st April, 1955.

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

Ref: Patrol - Sohano 6 of
1954-55.

KERIAKA is one of the most isolated areas in BOUGAINVILLE, and accordingly special attention should be given to it with frequent patrols by both departments.

The suggested construction of another aid post has been brought to the notice of the District Medical Officer.

The instruction to the Native Medical Assistant that he should visit SOHANO monthly is unreasonable. This would take from one to two weeks of his time each month. The policy is that isolated Native Medical Assistants should visit the home hospital three (3) or six (6) monthly and supplies held accordingly, or that supplies should be maintained by European or native patrols.

(R.F.R. Schagg)
Assistant Director (Hygiene)
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

c.c. D.C. SOHANO
D.M.O. SOHANO.

minute to D.C. Sohano

P/A Gm 26/4

*Personal
L 13/4*

(A.A. ROBERTS)
Director - D.D.S.

30-11-129

4th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT - SOHANO 6 OF 1954-55

Mr. Ryan's report has been received.

I agree that it is necessary for natives to earn money to enable them to improve their standard of life, but various questions arise. Where is the market for their produce? What transport have they and would it be an economical proposition for them? All these things have to be worked out.

I am glad to hear that you have gone into the question of the native employers. They, too, have to comply with the Native Labour Ordinance.

It is pleasing to note that on this visit births exceeded deaths. It is very evident that a medical patrol of the area is necessary. This will be brought to the notice of the Director of Health.

District Services patrols should also be more frequent, so that advice and assistance to improve their standards may be given. These patrols should never be hurried.

The Upi cult has come to life again. I am inclined to agree with Father Demers, but it should be watched.

Items of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned. Mr. Ryan has submitted a very interesting and well written report. I would suggest that he refers to the teachers as Teachers, not "Teacher Boys."

*PIA Bon
Personal file notes
Lm 13/4*

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director - D.D.S. *RR*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 7 1964/55

Patrol Conducted by W. P. RYAN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KUNUA/HAHON SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 5

Duration—From 22/2/1955 to 25/3/1955

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1953

Medical 9/1952

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND NORTH 4 MILE SERIES

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/4/1955

[Signature]
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 £.....

Amount Returned to ...

Village Po

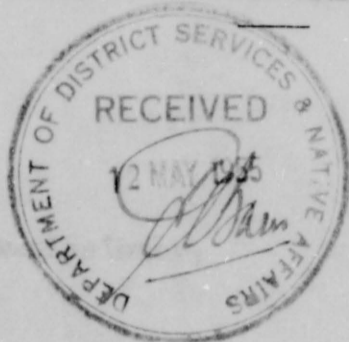
Year 1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS															
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
KAVIKI	23/2		3				1											2	4
ASATAVAI	24/2	2	2															1	2
ARESI	25/2	1	1															1	3
KIAKARA	28/2	3	1						4	2								2	2
KOSIPAI	1/3	1	2						1									2	
MORSILAIK	2/3	1																	1
PIPIKRI	4/3	1															1	1	2
SEPEKURA	3/3	1	1															1	1
TABARUI	10/3	3															1	4	3
MAPISI	7/3		1															1	
KEPUI	9/3	1	1						1	1								2	2
TOSIAVI	8/3	2							1										
TOTOKEI	7/3	2	1														1	1	3
KOPAI	9/3	1	1						1									1	2
POPOHEIARAI	12/3	1	2						1	2								1	1
TOHEI	14/3	2		1					2									1	1
KOATOROI	8/3	4	1				2												
KUNUA SUB-TOTAL		26	17	1	1		3		11	9				2	1	2	1	21	27
KURUR	15/3	1	1															1	
PETS PETS	14/3		1															1	
KUNOKOMOK	15/3		3						1									3	
PUTO	16/3																		1
NAMBAROSI	18/3		2															2	2
GOTON	17/3	3	3						1									1	1
HON	16/3	1	1																
LALUM	18/3	3	2															2	
KUNAPOPO	18/3	2																1	
SAPOSA	*	8	9						1										
PORAPORA	22/3	2	1															2	1
RATSUA	19/3	3		1															2
TAIOF	*	6	7						1	1								1	1
		55	47	2			3	1	14	13				2	1			35	35



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/14/131 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/5

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

27th April, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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

SOHANO PATROL REPORT NO. SOH. 6 OF 54/55
BY W. P. RYAN - PATROL OFFICER

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

Native Affairs:-

On page 5 Mr. Ryan says that in his opinion "the owner" of the rifle was mentally unstable. This opinion has not been confirmed by Medical Authorities.

The shyness reported in paragraph 4 on page 5 will disappear with more contact as a result of patrolling.

Missions and Education:-

Mr. Ryan is being asked to enlarge on allegations of the frictions between Methodist and Roman Catholic.

Villages and Village Officials:-

I concur that GOTON village should have two village books.

The Officer-in-Charge is being reminded that there are no unofficial Paramount Luluais.

Agriculture:-

No doubt the Department of Agriculture will carry out regular patrols of the KUNUA and HAHON as soon as staff is increased. The suggestion of sending native garden produce to Sohano is a welcome one and it is hoped to have a regular shipping service between Sohano and Kunua when our vessels are all in order.

Health:-

From figures quoted by Mr. Ryan, it is quite apparent that a Patrol Post in this area, coupled with improved Medical facilities, is long overdue. Mr. Ryan has now been in the area 4 months and has commenced a programme of intensive patrolling. The Medical Officer has supplied more Medical Orderlies to assist and funds have been made available to commence the construction of a hospital. Even this should help considerably in stopping the downward trend of the population. The question of transport is one which I have already referred to. However, in addition to this, the District Manager of Chioseul Plantations Limited has offered to convey passengers and cargo to and from Kunua and this offer is being accepted. When we get our own vessel running, it will facilitate matters if the promised W.T. equipment can be supplied. This will ensure that the impending arrival of a vessel is known.

Census:- The figures speak for themselves.

Mr. Ryan, in my opinion, has conducted a good and thorough patrol and has started what will be a series of leisurely patrols through this area, by this means only, can we hope to improve the living standard of the natives, bring them increased medical benefits and so improve the health and consequent downward trend of population.

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

DS.30-14-131

Memorandum for

13th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
BOUGAINVILLE.
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT - SOHANO No. 7 OF
1954 - 1955.

Mr. Ryan's report has been received.

I am glad that he did not rush through the area. Hurried patrols do little or no good. It is a great pity that he did not do the census check at the villages of SAPOSA and TAIOP and so complete the census of the area.

It is quite obvious that more patrolling is necessary.

The declining population situation needs looking into and the figures, together with the notes on health, are being passed to the Department of Public Health.

I am glad to hear that the Department of Agriculture is going to take an interest in the area..

If we can give them something to strive for, then the present apathetic situation throughout this portion of the District should improve.

Could not the N.M.A's obtain larger supplies of drugs etc. at less frequent intervals.

PIA
Gow
10/5.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy.)
A/Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HNW:SMM

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

30/14/131 ✓

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

Memorandum for—



22/24/1 G347

19th May, 1955.

Please hand attached to Mr. Ryan.

J. Cartwright
[Signature]

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

A/D

Subject: Patrol Report, Sohano, No.7 of 54/55

Reference: DS. 30/14/131.

No name of the Patrol Officer is given, but the attached
Circular No. 263 explains the position, duties etc. of Aid
Post Orderlies and it may be thought advisable to bring this
to his notice.

[Signature]

(H.N.White)
Assistant Director (Hygiene)
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Encl.

SOHANO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post ,
Kunua ,
Bougainville .

26th. March , 1955

The District Commissioner ,
Bougainville District
Headquarters , SOHANO

Patrol Report SOH 7 of 1954/55

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL. W.P.Ryan Patrol Officer
AREA PATROLLED Kunua / Hahon Sub-Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

5254 B.	Reg. No.	L/Cpl.	WADONIA
7270	" "	Const	KIAPLOM
3492	" "	"	DELAWAN
8943	" "	"	DEIUA
and	N.M.A.		MARABC

DURATION OF PATROL 52 days.
22nd. February , 1955
to
25th March , 1955.

MAP REFERENCE. Bougainville Island North
4 mile series

OBJECTS OF PATROL Census Revision and
Routine Administration

INTRODUCTION.

The Kunua / Hahon Sub-Division was last patrolled by a District Services Officer in December , 1953. The last medical patrol to cover the entire area visited the Sub-Division in September 1952 although most of the Kunua villages were visited by a P.H.D. officer in August 1953. In addition , an agricultural patrol covered most of the area in May 1954.

The majority of the villages are situated on the lower foothills of the Emperor Range . The natives lived further inland pre-war but have now moved to nearer the coast, for their own convenience. Their resistance to malaria appears to be slight. Although they are mountain natives , a few are trying to master the art of canoe construction and seamanship. At the present time , they are poor seamen and they often have minor mishaps at sea. Several times cargo has been lost when their canoes capsized but , as yet , there have been no fatalities.

Previous patrols have included the island villages of Saposu and Taiof as part of the Kunua/Hahon Sub-Division. On the

advice of the District Commissioner, a census check of these islands was not carried out on this occasion and the census figures for the previous patrol were therefore quoted. Actually, the Saposa and Taiof Natives are far more advanced than ~~xxx~~ those off Kunua and Hahon and the two groups have few ties, either linguistic or otherwise. The villages of Ratsus and PoraPora speak the same language as other Hahon natives but these natives have no contact with other Hahon villages. They seem to be more closely allied to natives in the Sailo/Teop Sub-Division.

The entire Western coast of Bougainville, south of Soraken Plantation is oftentimes rough and landing is hazardous. On this occasion, the patrol party was stranded for two days at Saposa Island, before it was possible to return to Kunua by canoe.

The patrol was well received in all villages and ample carriers were available. Patrol personnel were well behaved and they efficiently performed all duties allotted to them.

DIARY.

- 22/2/55 Kunua Patrol Post to Kaviki Village .
- 23/2/55 Census and Village inspection Kaviki. Slept Kaviki.
- 24/2/55 Kaviki to Asatavai. Census and inspection Asatavai village. Remained overnight Asatavai.
- 25/2/55 Asatavai to Aresi . Census Aresi and village inspection. Slept Aresi.
- 26/2/55 Aresi to Kiakara via Asatavai and Kaviki.
- 27/2/55 Remained at Kiakara. Sunday Observed.
- 28/2/55 Census Kiakara. Village inspection. On to Kosipai in afternoon. Remained overnight.
- 1/3/55 Census and Inspection Kosipai . Remained overnight.
- 2/3/55 Census Morsilaie and village inspection . Moved on to Sepekura and slept.
- 3/3/55 Census and village inspection . Remained overnight at Sepekura.
- 4/3/55 Census and Inspection of Pipikei . Remained overnight in Sepekura and Pipikei rest house.
- 5/3/55 Pipikei to Mepisi.
- 6/3/55 Mepisi. Sunday Observed.
- 7/3/55 Census and inspection of Mepisi village. To Totokei for census and village inspection. Returned to Mepisi and remained overnight.
- 8/3/55 Mepisi to Tosiavi for census and village inspection. On to Kostorai . Objects of patrol accomplished.

- 3.
- 9/3/55 Mapisi to Kepui . Census and village inspection. Kepui to Kopsi in the afternoon for census and inspection . Slept Mapisi.
- 10/3/55 Mapisito Tabarui for Census , inspection etc. Slept Mapisi on return.
- 11/3/55 Mapisi to Popoheiarai. Census revised and village inspected. Slept Popoheiarai.
- 12/3/55. Popoheiarai to Tohei for census and village inspection. Returned to Tohei to sleep.
- 13/3/55 Sunday observed at Popoheiarai.
- 14/3/55 Popoheiarai to PetsPets via Mapisi. Census and inspection. Remained overnight.
- 15/3/55 PetsPets to Kurur . Census , inspection. To Kunokomok. Objects accomplished. On to Hon Rest House . Slept.
- 16/3/55 Census and Inspection Hon Village . On to Puto . Census and village inspection. Slept Puto.
- 17/3/55 Puto to Goton . Census , inspection etc. On to Nambarosi. Census and village inspection . On to Lalum . Slept.
- 18/3/55 Census and inspection Lalum . To Kunapopo for census etc., Returned to Lalum.
- 19/3/55 Lalum to Ratsus by canoe. Census and inspection. To Sohano by canoe to obtain med. supplies.
- 20/3/55 Observed Sohano.
- 21/3/55. At Sohano.
- 22/3/55 Sohano to Pora Pora by canoe. Census and inspection. To Saposa Island by canoe.
- 23/3/55 Bad ~~xxxxx~~ weather . Remained Saposa preparing report.
- 24/3/55 Weather still bad. Remained Saposa.
- 25/3/55 Returned to Kunua by canoe from Saposa

PATROL COMPLETED.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives in this Sub-Division are far less advanced than natives in other areas of this District, visited by the writer, with the exception perhaps, of the Keriaks natives who are more or less on a par with these people, as far as development goes. One of the main reasons for this backwardness is the fact that these people seem to have had little or no contact with the outside world. Apart from an annual patrol and a very rare visit by recruiters the natives see no Europeans except the plantation manager at Kunus and the Catholic Mission father. Whereas, in other Sub-Divisions, quite a few natives absent in Rabaul, it is very rare indeed to find Kunus who have travelled outside their own district. Few are employed, even on local plantations and as their income is small, their standards are low. Even sarifs, axes and bushknives are scarce amongst these natives.

When a native does return from work, numerous "poor relations" demand their share of his wages etc; and the worker finds himself left with very little in the way of worldly goods after two years labour. This system may be alright should those who share the profits be too old or too sick to work but it often happens that strong but lazy young men get a share. This naturally discourages the potential labourer.

Another reason why natives do not like to seek work away from their village or sub-division is that they have difficulty in returning to their villages on the expiration of their contracts. Ships to the area are extremely rare and a native may be stranded for a long period after his contract expires before he gets a chance to return to his village. Natives have been instructed to contact the Assistant District Officer if they have difficulty with transport, in the future.

Thirty new names were recorded in the census at the villages of Aresi, Popoheisai and Tohei. The names of the adults had been recorded in village books pre-war. During the war when these records were lost and destroyed, the natives left their villages and when patrols visited the area after the war, these natives did not appear at any village for census. They lived in small hamlets and raised their families and had little to do with natives of neighbouring villages. Village officials were well aware that these natives were in the area but, for reasons best known to themselves, they neglected to advise patrol officers visiting the area. The officials were censured for their failure to notify previous patrols of the presence of these natives. The natives state that they do not know of others in the area who may be avoiding census. The villages where the new names were recorded are the three innermost villages in the area and the natives are slightly more backward than those who live nearer the coast.

A Japanese .280(?) Service Rifle in excellent condition was located by the patrol. Three rounds of ammunition were also found. The native owner is at present in Sohano Gaol as he failed to appear for census. The rifle was not discovered until after he had been sent to Sohano. The ammunition was later lost in the Sarime River en route Mawasi. The rifle will be handed to O.I.C. Police, Sohano. The 'owner' of the rifle appears to be mentally unstable, from the writer's observation, and it is gratifying to know that he is no longer in possession of a lethal weapon. Reference to the Native Affairs section of the previous patrol report reveals that natives were questioned about a rifle that was allegedly used to threaten an Aita native. The natives concerned produced a hollow barrel. Doubtless, the threatening weapon used was the complete rifle and the hollow barrel was produced to hide the fact that a complete rifle did exist.

The natives only brought one case to the notice of the patrol. It was a case of adultery and the wronged husband was somewhat reluctant to prosecute as he feared that the relations of the accused would maltreat him. The natives were all warned against reprisals of any kind and an attempt was made to point out the necessity for taking court action, in such matters. The natives seem to prefer to adjust all such matters themselves but as often as not, the injured party does not get fair treatment. The people are generally law-abiding but there are a few who should be punished for some offences and get away without any punishment, due to the ignorance of the offended parties.

A problem does arise from the fact that there is a marked shortage of marriageable females in the Sub-Division and many young men will therefore live a life of forced celibacy. It seems a pity that this state of affairs does exist especially when it is realised that the population decline, in the area, still continues. However there seems to be no straightforward solution to this problem. Unfortunately, the neighbouring Sub-Division of Keriaka suffers from the same problem. There would possibly be an increase in immoral relationships in this area as many single men would realise that their chances of getting a wife are small. One illegitimate birth was recorded during census.

The natives of Kunua have little or no conversation. It is most obvious that they are not at all at ease in the presence of a European. This includes Village Officials with a few exceptions. The Hahon natives, on the other hand, are not as shy and they will converse freely. The writer spent more time in the Kunua villages than in the Hahon section as it was felt that because of their almost exceptional backwardness, the Kunua natives warranted more attention, on this patrol. Without a doubt, a follow-up patrol of the entire area should take place within three months.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

In the Kunua Sub-Division, there is only one European Missionary - Fr. P.H. Demers - a Catholic Priest. His headquarters are at Sipai where he has both his house and church constructed of European materials. He has about 40 pupils between the ages of 10 and 16. The standard is not high. This year there are some young girls at the school whereas in previous years, there have only been boys attending. Fr. Demers also has a small subsidiary station at Simba, in the Hahon area. He visits Simba for about one week every month. There is a small school at Simba conducted by a ~~xxx~~ native teacher. Attendance of both girls and boys is good. There is a Methodist Mission at Govei, near Kunua Plantation. The Mission is conducted by a Solomon Island's native. He is of good character and has a distinguished war record. He has quite a good attendance at his school. Most villages have native teachers who conduct village schools and hold church services.

There has been slight friction between the Methodists and Catholics where villages contain both Methodist and Catholic people. In such cases

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It was pleasing to see that all villages and hamlets visited were, without exception, clean and tidy. Housing in some villages were small, broken down and badly designed. Where necessary, instructions were given for prompt destruction of the bad houses and the respective village books were endorsed accordingly. In other villages, the housing was excellent. Houses in PIPIKEI, SEPEKURA, MORSILAE and some of the HAHON are constructed of hewn, softwood planks. These houses have windows and verandahs; a pleasant change from the poky, one-roomed, windowless, ground-level hovels that have been so popular in the area. The natives in the villages mentioned do take pride in their work and they were congratulated on the improvements. Other villages were advised to follow the example set by the villages listed. Pigs were seen in some villages and orders were given for them to be fenced. Kiskara village was the worst offender in this regard. In this village, pigs have been accustomed to sleeping with their owners, under the same roof. The owners were told that this practice must cease.

Pora Pora and Ratsua villages are on low sites and surrounded by mangrove swamps. The natives have been living there since the war and their health seems to be average so no instructions were given regarding movement to a more sanitary site although it would be most desirable for them to move, if a better site can be located.

Rest Houses exist in most villages. They are quite adequate and well maintained by the natives. Police accommodation is satisfactory throughout the area.

Goton Village consists of two hamlets which are about two hours apart and the natives desire a separate village book for each hamlet. It seems to be a reasonable request but no action was taken pending confirmation from the District Commissioner. The natives were told that the next patrol would advise them of any decision, in this matter.

Census and Statistics.

Census figures were checked in all villages except Saposia and Taiof. The 1953 census figures for these two villages have been entered on the patrol covers. Attendance was good and as mentioned before, thirty new names were recorded. These have been recorded as migrants in.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials throughout the area are mediocre and only two really outstanding officials were noticed. MATAVISIANA, Medical Tul-Tul of Lalum and holder of the Loyal Service Medal, continues to do the good work, amongst the natives. He is very popular with the natives and his influence is considerable. He joined the patrol at KURUR and accompanied us through the Hahon villages to LALUM.

Another most helpful official is SISIASI, lulusi of KOATOROI who is regarded by natives in the Kunus area as their unofficial paramount lulusi.

In the past, officials have been used to annual patrols and they themselves rarely visited Sohano. As a result, their contact with the Administration and its aims has been slight. Now that a patrol base has been established at Kunus and patrols in the area will be much more frequent, it is likely that the officials will perform their duties more conscientiously and, at the same time, they can expect to get far more co-operation from the village natives. Comments on individual officials have not been included in this report as the writer feels that it will be possible to sum up the various officials more accurately after a follow-up patrol to the area in the next three months.

AGRICULTURE.

An agricultural patrol visited the sub-division in May 1954 and, at that time, the natives were encouraged to plant coconuts. Many villages have taken quite an interest in planting up their land and they would welcome another agricultural patrol. Koatoroi, Hon and Kurur villages seem to be further ahead than other villages in this regard and they should have quite a substantial income from copra, in years to come.

Pumpkins, water-melons, sweet corn, eschallots, peanuts and to a lesser extent cucumbers are forever popular amongst the natives. Other European vegetables are scarce. Unfortunately, pineapples and pawpaws are not as plentiful as they should be. The natives have been encouraged to plant more fruit in order to supplement the diet of their children whose diet could certainly be improved.

The natives from the Mapisi have planted kau kau on a commercial basis and they sell what they can to Kunua and Soraken Plantations. They have often produced more than is required and a fair percentage has gone rotten. If shipping were more regular, it might be possible to supply the District Headquarters at Sohano. The natives have been encouraged to plant peanuts and the Agricultural Officer at Sohano has offered some seed of the "Spanish Red" variety.

HEALTH - Kunua.

The health position in Kunua is not good and the ~~population~~ population continues to decline. Shortly after the war, many natives died from malaria, pneumonia, dysentery and various other diseases. A large percentage are still dying and the number of births is considerably less than the number of deaths. In some villages, old records are still intact and it is possible to inspect census figures which demonstrate, just how serious the position is. A few of these figures are listed hereunder. The period covered is from 1945 to 1955.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>BIRTHS SINCE 1945</u>	<u>DEATHS SINCE 1945</u>	<u>PRESENT POPULATION</u>
PIPIKEI	24	55	50
KEPUI	22	58	55
ARESI	19	34	57
TABARUI	29	73	80
KOSIPAI	32	27	85
SEPEKURA	15	67	49
KIAKARA	44	63	97

In some villages, the old records have been lost and it is only possible to get figures for the last five years. These figures too, reveal the decline in Kunua villages.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>BIRTHS SINCE 1949</u>	<u>DEATHS since 1949</u>	<u>PRESENT POPULATION.</u>
TOTOKEI	23	68	67
POPOHEIARAI	27	45	91
KAVIKI	45	84	95
TOHEI	14	39	68

In the last fifteen months there have been only 43 births as against 75 deaths in the Kunua area. Twenty-seven of those deaths occurred in children under 13 years of age. The majority of the natives who died did not seek treatment at the hospital or Aid Post. Some who did eventually seek treatment, were at "death's door" before the N.M.A. was notified and he was often unable to help them. The N.M.A. ~~REIMAT~~ REIMAT who has been in the area for the past few years seems to have been working well but as he has only one leg, he is unable to patrol and the officials have not been co-operating in bringing patients to the Aid Post for treatment.

HEALTH.

Since the commencement of this patrol, two more native medical assistants have been posted to the Kunua area and regular medical patrols, by these natives, have been organised. Providing that adequate medicines are available, the health position may improve.

Naturally, it would be most desirable if the more serious cases, such as cerebral malaria and meningitis, could be brought to the District Hospital at Sohano for treatment. However, it is impractical to transport even the more serious cases to hospital as no suitable form of transport is available. The natives do have a few canoes but Kunua is approximately 12 hours away by canoe and such an arduous journey could not be expected to help anyone who happened to be seriously ill. Moreover, the Kunua natives are mountain people and they are notoriously poor seamen. It is quite common for their canoes to capsize en route Sohano. Even launches and larger ships are often unable to land cargo for periods of a fortnight or more when the weather is bad as the coast is not at all sheltered.

The Native Medical Assistants also suffer from the lack of transport. It is necessary for them to make a monthly visit to Sohano for supplies. At times, owing to transport difficulties, this monthly visit may take the best part of a fortnight which means that the Aid Post and its inmates are without attention for that period and any new cases have to wait until the N.M.A. returns. This system also tends to cut down an N.M.A.'s patrolling time. The situation would improve if the N.M.A. could collect supplies every three months. Supplies of drugs are not always sufficient and are often exhausted well before the month is out. That means that the N.M.A. is helpless when a patient arrives. This position applies also to Keriaks which is even more isolated than Kunua. With the arrival of two new N.M.A.s in the last month, it has now been possible to organise construction of an Aid Post at Kaviki and undoubtedly this Aid Post will be a boon to the natives in that area.

In every village, the importance of seeking medical attention for even apparently minor ailments was stressed. No doubt, a leisurely medical patrol through the area could pinpoint accurately some of the reasons for the high death rate. It seems to be common practice for the natives to try their own primitive remedies before they seek treatment. Village sanitation is good and deaths from dysentery do not seem to occur as much as they did before.

The health position in the Hahon area is slightly better than in Kunua. This could be largely due to the untiring efforts of N.M.A. MATAVISIANA. However, there is still room for improvement and the natives have been instructed with MATEVISIANA. Another Aid Post would be a great boon in the Hahon area and efforts are now being made to find a suitable site for an Aid Post that can serve these villages in the Southern sector of the Hahon group.

A number of native women are having their children at Mapisi and Lalum Aid Posts. The wives of the N.M.A.s act as midwives. The wife of Reimat at Mapisi was trained for this work in the native hospital at Rabaul. At present, only a few native women are having their children at the Aid Posts but, at least the move has started. MATEVISIANA intends to have a small labour ward constructed at Lalum.

The importance of good housing and sanitation stressed to the natives but it will need constant checking by the N.M.A.s to see that these people keep a decent standard. Many unwashed natives appeared for census and they were instructed to wash daily. Some villages were worse than others in the matter of personal cleanliness.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Very little data of anthropological interest was gathered. The UPI cult is slowly dying out and only about a dozen youths, wearing the hat, were to be seen in the whole area. During the patrol four of these natives removed their hats over night without any ceremony whatsoever. Previously, a number of ceremonies preceded the removal of the UPI. The Catholic missionary at Kunus has no objection to the Upi cult whereas previous missionaries have objected strongly.

CONCLUSION.

The main conclusion reached by the patrol was the fact that unless drastic steps are taken, these natives may die out. It would hardly be fair to blame medical services for the high death rate as the majority of the natives concerned did not avail themselves of the medicines and treatment available. It will be necessary to watch these people carefully and to ensure that emergency supplies are available at Kunus in case of epidemics etc., Transport is a terrific drawback but if highly trained native medical staff were on the spot at Kunus, the position would not be so bad. Quite a number of deaths were recorded amongst children in the 1-4 age group and it would therefore seem advantageous to have native medical staff with some knowledge of child welfare. Economic advancement, in the area, may be slow but there is no reason why these natives should not improve themselves and their standards. If they continue to be apathetic, they may not survive. It was pleasing to see that a percentage of these people are trying to improve but a "laissez-faire" attitude seems to suit the majority.

Ryan
W.P. Ryan
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955

Govt. Print. 2734/5.50.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females			Pregnant	Number of Children 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	
		26	17	1	-	3	-	11	9	-	-	2	1	21	27			39	49	24	29	54	2					40	13					194	213	340	318	628	546		
KURUR	15/3	1	1										1													2	3	2	7	3	8	-	8	2	4	7	9	10	15	20	
PETSPETS	14/3	1												1	1	1	1	2								6	1	1	11	2	9	2	9	2	1	2	7	11	16	14	
KUNOKOMOK	15/3	3				1								3				2	2	-	1	7				7	3	7	23	4	20	2	20	2	7	6	19	25	40	54	
PUTO	16/3												1			3	-	-	1							2	-	3	7	3	8	-	6	1.5	5	2	11	12	18	14	
NAMBAROSI	18/3		2					1						2	2			1	1			5				4	2	2	12	1	11	2	11	2.2	3	5	8	13	20	20	
GOTON	17/3	3	3			1								1	1			3				9				8	2	7	34	1	24	2	24	1.8	16	11	28	28	61	41	
HON	16/3	1	1					1														1	1	1				2	10	-	7	1	7	3	11	5	10	7	23	13	
LALUM	18/3	3	2											2				4	6	1		8	3			4	2	3	22	1	22	2	22	2.1	9	18	20	23	41	46	
KUNAPOPO	18/3	2												1				1	3	4	7					4	1	3	24	1	17	2	17	1.5	8	6	23	20	42	27	
SAPOSA	*	8	9			1												5	5	1	5	24	7	8		5	2	10	76	11	47	5	50	3	51	45	53	55	141	109	
PORAPORA	22/3	2	1					1						2	1			1	1	2	4					3	2	5	27	2	22	3	22	2.3	12	8	27	25	46	35	
RATSUA	19/3	3	1											2				1	2			1				2	1	8	20	5	17	2	18	1.6	7	11	25	20	35	32	
TAIOF	*	6	7			1	1							1	1				1			5	3	2		18	17	14	49	20	50	2	56	2.2	30	48	58	64	113	132	
		55	47	2		3	1	14	13					2	1	35	35			58	66	35	43	127	16	11		105	49	157	668	140	533	46	539	353	387	638	631	1239	1083

Population Register

Area Patrolled... KUNUA / HAHON

HNS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE		Child		Adults			
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16				16-45	M	F	M		F
	4	9								6	33	9	20	2	20	2.2	16	17	30	23	55 + 40
	4							3	1	12	28	14	24	2	23	2.4	24	27	31	27	58 + 55
	1									6	15	5	12	-	12	3	12	16	15	14	27 + 30
		3						2	3	4	24	9	24	2	24	1.6	15	18	28	28	48 + 49
	7	1								6	20	8	20	2	20	2.3	19	19	23	23	43 + 42
	-	1						1	1	7	12	5	12	1	11	2.1	12	7	14	13	28 + 21
										3	26	1	9	-	9	1.5	7	3	28	12	35 + 15
	1									5	14	7	11	1	10	1.7	9	12	15	13	24 + 25
	3	9						5	-	4	26	2	18	1	19	2.6	13	9	22	22	49 + 31
		4						4	-	2	18	2	10	1	10	2.4	6	6	13	12	27 + 18
	2	2							2	3	16	4	15	1	16	1.8	11	7	17	16	30 + 25
	1	2						2		2	13	3	10	-	11	2	4	9	10	12	18 + 21
	3	6	2					9	2	7	23	4	22	-	22	2	7	9	14	18	36 + 31
	2	10						4	1	12	26	1	15	2	15	1.8	15	9	19	18	48 + 28
	1	3						8	2	6	20	4	17	2	15	2.5	10	20	23	25	44 + 47
	-	1						2	-	3	20	5	12	2	12	1.8	7	13	25	20	35 + 33
	-	3							1	2	12	3	20	2	20	1.5	7	12	13	22	23 + 35
	29	54	2					40	13	90	346	86	271	21	269		194	213	340	318	628 + 546
								2	3	2	7	3	8	-	8	2	4	7	9	10	15 + 20
	1	2						6	1	1	11	2	9	2	9	2	1	2	7	11	16 + 14
	1	7						7	3	7	23	4	20	2	20	2	7	6	19	25	40 + 34
	1							2	-	3	7	3	8	-	6	1.5	5	2	11	12	18 + 14
	-	5						4	2	2	12	1	11	2	11	2.2	3	5	8	13	20 + 20
	-	9						8	2	7	34	1	24	2	24	1.8	16	11	28	28	61 + 41
		1	1	1						2	10	-	7	1	7	3	11	5	10	7	23 + 13
	-	8	3					4	2	3	22	1	22	2	22	2.1	9	18	20	23	41 + 46
	4	7						4		3	24	1	17	2	17	1.5	8	6	23	20	42 + 27
	5	24	7	8				5	2	10	76	11	47	5	50	3	51	45	53	55	141 + 109
	2	4						3	2	5	27	2	22	3	22	2.3	12	8	27	25	46 + 35
	-	1						2	1	8	20	5	17	2	18	1.6	7	11	25	20	35 + 32
	-	5	3	2				18	17	14	49	20	50	2	56	2.2	30	48	58	64	113 + 132
	43	127	16	11				105	49	157	668	140	533	46	539		358	387	638	631	1239 + 1083



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. SOH. 9/54-55

Patrol Conducted by B. J. McCabe, a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Buka and adjacent Islands

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.P.O. Mr. B. Holmway (West Coast - Solus)
Mr. B. Martin, Medical Student (East Buka)

Natives 6

Duration—From 12/1/1955 to 28/1/1955
6-12-54 to 16-12-54

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Part (East Buka)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/May 1953

Medical 8/1952

Map Reference Army 4 miles: inch BUKA Island

Objects of Patrol (a) Census and general administration (b)
Inspection of native labour on plantations

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/6/1955

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ 220-10-0

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

Village Po

Year 54/55

BUKA

ISLAND

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS											
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BUKA WEST & SOLUS															
NOVA	6.12.54	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MATSUNGAN	7.12.54	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{SAPANI KAHUNE	7.12.54	6	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
TUNG	"	5	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
POKA	"	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PETATS	8.12.54	17	13	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	3
YEGITS	9.12.54	8	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BEI	9.12.54	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAPARU	10.12.54	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
PORORAN	"	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1
HITAU	11.12.54	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
HAPAN	14.12.54	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
KOHISO	14.12.54	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
GABAN	15.12.54	8	8	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
BEIKUT	15.12.54	3	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
BARIKUA	16.12.54	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOPAN	16.12.54	4	4	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
KOHIND	16.12.54	8	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
TELAIL	17.12.54	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
BUKA EAST & NORTH															
IETA	10.1.55	8	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
HANGAN	10.1.55	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALASANG	11.1.55	9	15	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	2
LONAHAN	12.1.55	14	8	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
SING	12.1.55	6	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
SUHIN	13.1.55	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
GOGOHEI	14.1.55	8	12	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	4	2
TARAITAHAI	15.1.55	8	6	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	5	3
HANAHAN	16.1.55	11	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
HANALIS	17.1.55	10	10	2	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5
IELILINA	18.1.55	7	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
HAGUS	19.1.55	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
KETSKETS	19.1.55	4	5	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
KOTOPAN	20.1.55	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOHATSI	"	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3

INTRODUCTION

BUKA Island, with its adjacent islands off the west coast, is an accessible and well-populated Subdivision. The main island, measuring 30 miles along its North-South axis, and having an average width of approximately 8 miles, together with its 6 populated small satellite islands, supports a total population of 8,617 natives, and also 11 European plantations.

From the midwest part of Buka, a range of volcanic origin runs south to Cape Lalahan. Elsewhere, the country is predominantly level, drainage being generally westerly across the island, which results in several swamps in the area between the Gagan-Kohiso rivers and the north coast around LONTIS.

The island is quite fertile, native gardens and coconut plantations thriving. The rather brown clay loam seems very favourable for agriculture, and appears to be conservative of moisture during dry spells. A large amount of the island is still under forest, and it is quite evident that the people have only touched a minor part of their land resources. Alienation has been almost entirely attracted to the lightly populated west coast, where water transport is facilitated by the sheltered passage.

Communications with the Subdivision and to Sohano, are reasonably good. A motor road from Buka Passage skirts the East and North coasts to terminate at Kessa Plantation, a branch road leading inland to GAGAN from LONAHAN village. The chain of islands and reefs off the west coast affords a protected passage, permitting easy boat traffic for this part, but off the north and east coasts, there are unfortunately no sheltered anchorages, and water transport is handicapped in this region.

DIARY

1954

- Dec. 6th (Monday) From Sohano to NOVA per M.V. "Nivani", accompanied by acting District Agricultural officer Mr. A. Charles and Cadet P.O. Mr. Holloway. Census and inspection conducted, then proceeded to Matsugan Island via Kesibells Lagoon on canoes. Arrived 7.30 p.m. in rain; camped.
- Dec. 7th To KAHUNE Village back on mainland, thence to TUNG village, calling at Haramon Plantation. Census etc. Mr. Holloway visited POKA village.
- Dec. 8th Census of Petats village, inspection hamlets, island and groves. Talks with people. Brief call at Jame Plantation (owner absent) but all in order.
- Dec. 9th Visited Skotolan Mission (Methodist). Inspected hospital and station. After lunch proceeded to BEI, Mr. Holloway visiting YEGITS.
- Dec. 10th Returned along coast to TULAEN Plantation for native labour inspection. Completed, and Methodist Mission pinnace called after lunch to take us to CABARU village. Inspected, thence to PORORAN, arriving late afternoon. People assembled and census conducted. Visited Catholic Mission station in evening.
- Dec. 11th Visited HITAU Island for census in morning. Returned to Pororan, and later travelled to Karoola Plantation that afternoon. Owner of DEWAU Plantation absent, so inspection deferred.
- Dec. 12th Sabbath observed. Shown over plantation by owner of Karoola Plantation, Mr. Babbage.
- Dec. 13th Inspection of Karoola Plantation native labour, beach and inland sections. Visited KESSA Plantation p.m. for inspection. Returned to Karoola.

- Dec. 14th Proceeded to SOLUS area via GAGAN River in canoes. Alighted in rain at landing near KOHISO. Changed clothes at GAGAN and returned to Kohiso for census etc. Mr. Holloway visited HAPAN. Camped GAGAN, visiting Catholic Mission station in evening.
- Dec. 15th Census of Gagan village. Also Beiput. Remained GAGAN.
- Dec. 16th Census of Telatu. Walked on to Lonahan, where patrol picked up by motor vehicle from Passage.
- Conclusion of first part of patrol.

EAST AND NORTH COAST.

- Jan. 10th (Monday) Left Sohano at 8.30 a.m. accompanied by T/Medical Assistant, Mr. B. Martin, travelling in pinnace to Chinatown wharf, thence by jeep to IETA village. General inspection of village followed by census. At 12.30, left by jeep for HANGAN. General inspection of village, followed by census. At 4.15, left by jeep for MALASANG. Arrived MALASANG 5 p.m. and stayed the night.
- Jan. 11th Inspection of village, groves etc. Census. Afternoon spent inspecting repair of roads. Night passed at MALASANG again.
- Jan. 12th At 8 a.m. left on foot for LONAHAN. General inspection of village. Medical Assistant treated sick. Night spent at LONAHAN.
- Jan. 13th At 8.30 left for SING on foot. On arrival, inspected village. Left for SUHIN, inspected village and census taken. Night spent at SUHIN.
- Jan. 14th Left Suhin for GOGOHEI. Inspected village, gardens, houses and sanitation. Night passed at GOGOHEI.
- Jan. 15th Departed GOGOHEI for TAHAITAHAI. On arrival, inspected houses, water supply and sanitation. Slept at that village.
- Jan. 16th Sabbath observed.
- Jan. 17th Left Tahaitahai for HAHALIS, inspecting hamlets en-route. On arrival, inspected village. Departed for Hanahan, inspecting hamlets along the way. Arrived and inspected Mission Hospital. Night passed at HANAHAN.
- Jan. 18th Inspected Hanahan village and Mission school. Proceeded to IELILINA - inspected village and general inspection of housing. Moved to HAGUS and inspected village.
- Jan. 19th Left for KETSKETS. Inspected village. Spent night at this village.
- Jan. 20th Departed for Kotopan. Inspected village. Afternoon departed for TOHATSI. Census taken, followed by general inspection of village. Departed for ILTOPAN. Spent night at ILTOPAN.
- Jan. 21st Census taken, and village inspected. Afternoon departed for HANPAN and on arrival, census taken.
- Jan. 22nd Inspected HANPAN village. Afternoon, departed for TANDEKI where census was taken and village inspected. Departed for LEMANMANU where village was inspected.
- Jan. 23rd Sabbath observed.

- Jan. 24th Census taken at LEMANMANU village. Inspection of rest of village and air post. Remained at LEMANMANU that night.
- Jan. 25th Departed for LEMANKOA. Village inspected and Medical Assistant treated sick.
- Jan. 26th Morning spent discussing hygiene with village leaders. Departed for LONTIS by canoe. On arrival inspected village.
- Jan. 27th Departed for KESSA Plantation. Medical Assistant treated sick while awaiting transport.
- Jan. 28th At 8 a.m. boarded the "MAINIRO" at Kessa. Returned to Sohano at 7 p.m.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of Buka are living in good general harmony with each other. Not one case of assault, for instance, was brought up, and litigation generally was infrequent. This is allowing for the fact that nowadays the natives prefer to settle disputes and troubles in their villages rather than go to court and face the possibility of being deprived of one of their number from the social and economic group, if he is imprisoned.

In past years, there have been allegations by Europeans, and some suspicion by officers, of an element of subversive influence and anti-European feeling among some of the Buka natives. There appeared to be little, if any, active unrest or discontent at the present time, though one or two missionaries of long experience expressed doubt as to the natives' appreciation of the beneficence of European rule over them. Criticism of Europeans would seldom be heard openly, but is undoubtedly voiced by the natives among themselves on occasions.

Much of any dis-satisfaction is, of course, symptomatic of "growing pains". The people are beginning to envy, and yearn for, a European standard of living, but unfortunately, they have little conception of the distance in education and development which they will have to traverse, before attaining anything approximating to it. Consequently, when they feel that it is not within easy reach, they tend to subconsciously substitute wishful thinking and self-delusion in trying to bridge the gap.

Mention has been made in the past of "cargo-cult" tendencies among groups in BUKA. The present material prosperity of the people, much greater than ever before, through copra enterprise, no doubt displaces this trend, and if prosperity and progress can be maintained at a satisfactory rate, the cult need not reappear. Accordingly, it is felt that natives development here is at an important formative stage, and requires as much guidance and assistance as can be given by the Administration.

A large factor in everyday life nowadays, is production of copra for cash. In some villages, production is done by the newly-arisen class of "licence" men, who purchase mature nuts, usually at the rate of 12 for 1/- and cure the copra in their own driers, usually employing several labourers at intermittent intervals for the purpose. Other methods are family or kindred joint-effort, proceeds being distributed by the elders, or occasionally by individuals who make copra from the produce of their own groves.

Production would be difficult to estimate, on account of diversity of marketing avenues, but there is no doubt that it affords quite a comfortable income for almost all coastal families, and at present satisfies their aspirations for economic advancement.

No disputes arose over payment for labourers' services rendered to the "licence" men (although anticipated in the previous report).

One dispute concerned a sum of money representing copra proceeds, given by a young man to his uncle, allegedly for safe keeping. It was claimed by the uncle that he had shared the money out to relatives who had assisted to make the copra, and it was resolved to settle the matter in the village.

One aspect which causes concern is the widespread practice of lending money to "business men" - the bakery and store owners, and copra producers etc. - the money being lent as an anticipated profitable investment or sometimes, it seems, as generous assistance to a friend, relative or leader. It is considered this is fraught with likelihood of later trouble, and steps were taken to discourage it. Where co-operative ventures were possible, the advantage of this organisation was stressed; and where partnerships were more suited to a venture, the people were advised to consult D.D.S. officers regarding the financial arrangements.

In one case, a respected leader of Hanahan village, TOMAS, who owned a bakery and store, owed a total of over £90, in £5 and £10 amounts, borrowed from various persons. He died recently, but his partner SAGOLO of Tahetsi village has agreed to meet the debts, being rather wealthy himself, though it would seem TOMAS mismanaged and squandered the capital. In the discussion of the affair, SAGOLO revealed that several business-men and others in various villages owed him amounts up to £100. He was warned of the folly of such dealings and strongly advised to consult this office if he was approached for a loan in future. Others were reminded that there was little need to borrow money, whether a venture was proposed or not, as almost everyone had an opportunity of accumulating cash by working copra.

A few cases of adultery were dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs, imprisonment being imposed in each case, in an attempt to support what is believed to have been a fairly strict moral code. Officials stated their belief that extra-marital relations were common, only a minority, usually prolonged affairs, being discovered. However, I think it likely that the younger generation, imbued with strong mission teaching, are more faithful in their marriages; nowadays there is more freedom of choice of partners, and this undoubtedly helps also.

It was observed in some villages, Petats for instance, that young people of both sexes were showing a tendency to avoid marriage, at least temporarily, and the village elders were somewhat concerned. There seems to have been an increase in promiscuity, probably on this account; and with this in mind, the people were encouraged to promote early marriage. Sometimes the young men are selfish and want to avoid the responsibilities of family life.

Throughout the area, family life is generally stable, and matrimonial disputes and divorces are not frequent. However, the R.C. Mission indicated their concern over a number of marriage breakups at the villages of Malasang, Sing and Lonahan, and the position was thoroughly reviewed there. It was found that postwar there had been the following divorces:- Malasang - 6; Lonahan - 6; and Sing - 2. In several cases, the prolonged absence of the men at work (two or three were Police Force members) led to misconduct, which was the cause of divorce. In other cases, there seems to have been a carryover from the war period when uncongenial marriages, arranged by the elders with scant regard to the wishes of the couples, dissolved in the absence of mission influence. In most cases, the parties have remarried and often have new families, and it is not felt that the Administration can support the Mission's desire for the original "church" marriage to be resumed, by breaking up the present marriages.

It is however, thought that officers should ensure that very careful attention is given to divorce ~~applications~~ and endeavour to minimise marriage dislocations in the social interest. The village officials have sometimes been apathetic in these matters,

and have not reported cases of misconduct which have led to divorce, nor other causative factors. Opportunity was taken to impress on them their responsibility for village welfare, and they were instructed to bring future such matters, especially adultery, to the attention of an officer promptly.

The elders still play a large role in arranging marriages, despite the sophistication of these people, and much more personal freedom of choice for the young people is needed. This view was stressed, and I suggest should be repeated on future patrols, as the custom, though nowadays anachronistic, is deepseated.

Land disputes were again a feature of the patrol, mainly on the north coast villages. Disputes resolved after very full discussions with all interested parties and also impartial witnesses, were as follows:-

MATSUGAN village - TUGON v. CHORA re ownership of site for bakery.
CHORA to retain site.
LEMAMANU " - TATO v HULO re land known as CHILUATS.
HULO to retain land.
LEMANKOA " - HAVINI v KENAU re land known as CHILCHIL.
KENAU with BUSUN to retain land.

Other disputes were settled privately between the parties. Details of the inheritance line were entered in the respective books for future information, if necessary.

Land disputes have been prominent only in the last four or five years, coincident with the development of copra production, and almost invariably concern land on which groves already exist or are being newly planted. There is a strong indication that some natives, observing the good use to which such land is being put and envying the profits thereof, search around mentally for any possible claim, (however dubious), they may have to such ground, and press it unscrupulously.

Briefly, land custom is matrilineal, the usual heir being the nephew on the sister's side. If there are two or more such kinsmen, the rights would be shared; if none, the rights would go to the nearest close relative on the native classificatory system. Additionally, the various clans have an overall interest in respective areas of land, and in some cases influential clan members have rights over large tracts, from which they make provision for the gardening requirements of lesser members.

It is apparent that land is acquiring a commercial value in the eyes of natives, and I suggest it may fairly be questioned whether it would not be a good thing to take steps to ensure that land remains equitably distributed, so that the shrewder and more forceful persons do not establish themselves on large and more accessible and favourable tracts, to the detriment of more retiring people. This question is posed in the writer's mind because ownership of some land, especially that at some distance from the village, seems to be rather vague, and is open to the grasping of ambitious and avaricious persons, whom more submissive people care little to resist even in their own rights. This would necessitate a survey of land ownership and it is admitted that staff availability would be the present difficulty. Perhaps it might be possible to start some time on the more pressing areas, such as the Lemmanmanu - Lemankoa - Lontis group, where disputes are beginning to multiply.

Villages.

Of the 41 villages inspected, only 12 passed with credit, namely TUNG, PETATS, NOVA, HAPAN KOFINO, LONTIS, LEMANMANU, LEMANKOA, TANDEKI, HANPAN, GOGOHEI and IETA. The main fault in the case of the remainder is the type of dirty and unventilated huts, the floors of which are usually the ground, damp and dirty. The poorest off villages were the large ones along the east coast from Malasang to Hanpan, and here overcrowding is often a problem also. The villages are usually sited on sandy stretches of beach between headlands backed by the cliffs at the back door, and often

space is severely limited. However, it was possible to point out improved layout in many cases to reduce crowding.

Stress was laid on the need to have good airy houses to reduce danger of disease such as tuberculosis (which is believed to be considerable) and raising of houses off the ground should assist this. The people were also encouraged to eliminate the dirty and unsightly ground floor kitchens, by making an extension to the rear of the house with a floor, in which a fireplace of a drum standing on old sheets of iron or a box of sand could be provided. Instructions about the improvement of villages have been recorded, and should be pressed if necessary. It was pleasing to see in some villages on the north and west coasts, that advice given from the office two or three months ago had been taken, and rebuilding was in progress.

The sites of the two villages of YEGITS and KAHUNE, which had been selected postwar, were unsatisfactory on account of swampiness, and the people have been advised on a new site to be built on when possible. GAGAN village had shifted from an ideal site to a poor one, simply because they said nut grass had grown around the houses, and was a nuisance! The present settlement is a poor one, and the people were advised to return to the original one, and to dig out the nut grass.

Some villages are kept creditably tidy on the outskirts, but many others had to be instructed to improve in this regard.

There is rarely any dearth of housing for the respective village population. As an example, at IETA there were 34 houses for 110 people present, an average of 3 per house.

Village Officials.

It seems that the people have not always disclosed their true leaders when officials have been appointed, as in some villages the officials do not possess much authority. In these cases, the traditional headman is extremely reluctant to reveal himself and to take office, probably not wishing to tie himself to the duties required and to suffer occasional censure from various departmental officers. In cases where the officials appeared weak, therefore, they were advised to consult and work in cooperation with other influential men, and it was hoped thus to maintain the native authority, without the rigour of putting pressure on the customary leaders to accept the official positions.

The Luluais of Nopan, Kohiso and Tohatsi appeared to need support in this direction, and might later be changed with advantage, if no improvement is shown.

Provisional appointments were made (pending confirmation) to fill vacancies caused by death:-

SUHIN - HARIPA (Luluai); HITAU - RATSON.

Four Paramount Luluais retain authority over their respective spheres - ISA of IETA, NABOIN of SOLUS, TATO of LENMANMANU and SAMARIA of HANAHAN. The latter is the person of most ability and influence, but weakens his position by contracting debts. ISA and TATO are old and somewhat infirm.

Local Government.

There are no Councils operating in the district yet. It is suggested that Buka, probably the most developed subdivision educationally and economically, would be the most favourable area to inaugurate such, whenever this progressive step of native administration may be made possible with adequate staff to guide its development. Its accessibility and reasonably heavy population are advantages also.

Two groups suggest themselves, namely the East coast from the Passage to the Hanahan locality, and secondly, the villages further north along the coast line to Lontis. Each would approximate 3,000 population, who have a cash income from existing coconut

groves, with production expanding from new plantings coming into bearing.

It is admitted it may easily be said that the people are not ready to run fully effective councils immediately; but I propose that the organisation could be instituted now on a simplified basis, to at first run parallel with the village official system, and then gradually to displace the latter. Village treasuries could be deferred until a later stage, and therefore no financial project, or commitments, could be engaged for the present. The body could be a valuable advisory and deliberative one, to make and police rules for village welfare, social and economic. Thus the people would be learning to actively administer themselves, instead of passively depending on advice and instruction from administration officers for their welfare.

If this view is accepted, could it be approved that a simple organisation of two village councils, for East and North, be sketched out for confirmation, so that from then on its development would not be interrupted by change of staff etc. In proposing this, I bear in mind that native local government is regarded officially as the next logical step of native administration, and is not necessarily under the aegis of a special section. I would submit that this step, taken now, would clearly show the intelligent Buka people that the Administration has a lively interest in their welfare and development, and will retain their full loyalty and confidence, of which lately there has been some hint of wavering, at times.

Economic Activities, Commerce etc.

Copra is the important economic venture, and the people are fortunate in possessing considerable groves, many of which were planted up prewar at the instigation of field officers. Those groves are usually well spaced and are in good condition. Groves which the natives have planted themselves, are not so well aligned or kept, but there is a definite improvement in recent plantings, with the benefit of close Agricultural guidance and supervision. At present, it seems necessary to constantly remind the people regarding proper maintenance of the groves, possibly because in the case of the "Government" ones (those planted on officers' instructions) the ownership is not individual, but belongs to the village generally. However, it is also noticeable that more progressive natives are now learning to tend their groves more thoroughly; new plantings are also being carried out, and some natives will soon possess comparatively valuable properties.

Little copra is now being wasted. As beforementioned, holders of Copra Licences (98 in number) produce much of the copra, buying the nuts and drying them in small driers with the assistance of several labourers, some of whom may be relatives. Payment for services is reckoned on a minor share of the produce value, but 6/- per day (no rations) is also considered the "basic wage". Other copra is made by family groups and individuals, and it is pleasing to see a large number of producers earning a comparatively good income. However, the methods of the "business men" are usually more efficient, and result in a better product.

The copra is marketed mainly to various traders, principally Wong You & Co., but a proportion is also handled by the Co-Operatives Association. Transport on the west coast is well facilitated by good shipping conditions. The East and the North coasts have to await spells of fine weather for ships to visit them, as there are no anchorages; occasionally trucks also operate on the coastal road, but this has been boggy during wet weather. In the latter areas also, it is necessary to manhandle the copra a considerable distance to the shipping point, except on the occasions when vehicle transport is available. The improvement of the road is dealt with in next section.

The quality of the copra varies greatly, but it was noted that at PETATS and one or two other villages, it was very good. A general improvement should be possible if the comparison is pointed out to the producers of bad copra and also if advice is concentrated on better driers, which are often the trouble, being too small and badly ventilated.

The price paid for copra, by both traders and Co-operatives, is approximately £3 per bag (5d per pound). Two or three natives ship direct to the Copra Marketing Board depot at Rabaul, and receive a higher return in this way. The use of the Cooperative organisation for marketing was recommended.

Interest was shown at a few places in cocoa cultivation, and there are 5 or 6 natives who have launched out on small plantations, supervised by Agricultural officers. This would seem to be a highly desirable alternative to copra as a long-range objective, in case the market for copra slumps in the future. It is expected that interest will develop quickly in cocoa amongst the natives, once a few plantings become established and owing to its fertility and general accessibility for development, Buka could easily become an important producer in the near future, given adequate technical advice and guidance. Several of the European plantations on Buka are growing cocoa as, at present, a secondary crop.

Retail stores are scattered throughout the island, in addition to the main Chinese shops at Buka Passage. Three or four are run by European plantation people, 23 by various private natives, and 7 by Co-operatives. The native-managed stores have little variety of goods and prices are high, supplies being obtained from local Chinese traders at little better, if any, than retail prices.

It is suggested that it might be more desirable for the Cooperative organisation to concentrate mainly on marketing activity for the present, as this seems to be more successful and easily managed, and also to supply wholesale merchandise to the private native storekeepers. It is felt that Cooperative aims and ideals could still be inculcated sufficiently were this done.

Bakeries are quite an institution in Buka villages, there being 45 in this Subdivision, of a total of 68 for the whole Sub-district - an average of above one per village. In some of the larger villages, there are three or four. The people were discouraged from seeking more than one licence, except in larger villages for profitable operation; the desire to do so probably arises from clan allegiances.

The bakeries were usually clean for inspection. One HABANG of BEI was closed on account of being insanitary, until better premises are available. In the past, native material buildings have been used, but the owners have been urged to erect decent permanent premises. This has had good results on the North Coast, where there are five of cement floors and iron and timber construction.

The consumption of bread appears to be a mark of social distinction. Unfortunately, the natives do not like wheatmeal flour, but prefer white. Management is not by any means efficient as a rule. The owner is the idle capitalist who employs a baker and one or two hands for supplying firewood and cleaning up. Naturally, profits are small (if any) and a tendency to overcharge for small loaves of bread had to be checked. Prestige more than profit seems to be the objective of the bakery owners. Owners were advised that one full-time person should easily manage the usual size of bakery, supplying firewood etc.

Jeeps and trailers are owned by Luluai HAPAN of HANPAN and BUREIN of LENMANMANU, and are used for cartage of copra. The latter was undergoing major repairs during my visit, and it was noticed that the trailer had been left out in the weather after a tyre failure, for a long period. The people were told that such costly assets deserved better care. There is also an ex-Japanese truck at Lontis, under minor repairs.

An intelligent native Luluai BALAI of Lenmankoa is anxious to obtain a boat to assist the marketing of local copra. It is considered that a sailing pinnace 20 feet - 30 feet would be suitable, if one could be procured at a reasonable price. Private enquiries are being made. One other native of PETATS owns a large canoe which is powered by an outboard motor.

Agriculture and Livelihood.

The majority of the groups maintain gardens sufficient for their own vegetable supply; some of the adjacent islands such as PORORAN and HITAU trade fish for taro, yam etc. with the SOLUS (inland) area people. Gardening generally follows the traditional pattern and methods and makes little use of techniques such as composting and crop rotation, though sweet potato is sometimes used as a following crop after the taro and bananas etc.

Gardens are usually scattered patches in the forest, each patch being normally cleared and prepared by a group of kinsmen, among whom plots are then apportioned, for sowing and cultivation by the individual families concerned. Occasionally, a more co-operative village will band together to work a large garden under the aegis of the Luluai or some other leader. The time spent by the men on gardening would appear to be a minimum (involving the heavy clearing work, etc.) and it is the women who do most of the planting, day to day tending, harvesting and carrying home the food, often over long arduous distances. Meanwhile the men are passing the time at fishing, hunting and recreation, though sometimes they may be repairing their houses or making copra.

Planting seems to follow no regular routine. When the old crop has come into bearing, and weather conditions are favourable, a new garden is commenced. Often the original clearing will not have been fully utilized, and the new garden is just extended onto the old; otherwise a new clearing will have to be made.

The spread of taro disease in recent years has led to acceptance of sweet potato as the staple diet. This has definite advantages, on account of its quicker growth, suitability as a second season crop, and is probably a better and more digestible food, especially for children. Taro is not so badly affected north of SUHIN village.

Tapioca and bananas are important secondary crops; yam, pumpkin, corn, greens etc. are also grown mingled with the staple.

Protein is well supplied with abundant fish, and fowls, pigs (domestic and wild), and opossum. Tuna are prevalent on the east coast for a season up to 6 months in length, and this is the season for numerous communal enterprises in the picturesque craft "MCNS" - a plank canoe without outrigger and with prow and stern swept up.

Village pigs are allowed to roam freely around villages and in the bush where they cause great garden depredation. Officers have consistently pointed out to the people the menace they are unless enclosed in pens, and have issued instructions to that end, but the people are extremely loath to follow out these instructions. They say the pigs die in pens; it is most probable that this results from lack of food, water and shelter, and this was stressed to the people. Some action was considered necessary, and the pigowners were given the alternative of subscribing a sum of moeny each towards purchase of pig-fencing mesh for large solid pens, to avoid later Court action. This suggestion was accepted, and 10 villages have raised a total of £376 which was credited with the Bougainville Native Co-operative Association, for purchase by that body. It is hoped that this measure will become popular and will be adopted by other villages.

The cash crops of copra and cocoa have been discussed in an earlier section on Economy.

Roads.

A motor traffic road exists along the East and North Coasts between the Passage and Kessa Plantation. There is also a branch road between Lonahan and Kohiso village (SOLUS area).

These roads are quite important for communications and for economy of the area, but maintenance in the past has been haphazard through lack of funds and equipment to organize better work. As a result, the grassed earth roads become boggy quickly after wet weather and traffic then causes aggravated damage. Concurrent with

the patrol and since, a drive has been made to have the road improved by drainage and forming, using unpaid village labour. So long as this is fitted in with the natives' gardening programme, there is no objection by them, as they realize the road is of direct benefit to them in their economy. The supply of shovels and picks to them was much appreciated, and it is proposed to allow them to retain these tools, as they are ex-Army stock. Two or three villages have wheelbarrows left in their care by the former road gang, and these are very useful.

It is considered that to develop the road to a standard where it can be used in most weather, considerable surfacing with coral will be necessary in the swampy patches, and for this purpose provision of funds is essential, for the hard quarrying work and for transport of the coral. Even then, strict economy would be required, as the supplies of coral are few and scattered. The assistance of machinery for the harder work and transport will do much to stimulate the natives' enthusiasm for the task. Currently, after the natives have ditched and formed a section through Malasang to Sing, the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries Ferguson tractor with light grader is levelling the surface, after which it will be rolled. Then it is proposed to surface the worst spots with coral carted from the Malasang quarry.

The work is at present being supervised jointly by this office and Agricultural officers, who agree that a better road will be of great benefit to them in the agricultural extension programme. It is anticipated that the Buka area has a good future for cocoa as well as copra.

As with the coastal road, the Solus road is a grassed one which is maintained quite well, but in its present state, becomes useless after much rain. This road should be improved after the coastal one, when efforts can be supervised.

Fortunately bridges are very few in this area, and are no problem.

Education and Missions.

Buka and adjacent islands are well served with Village and Area schools, no village being neglected. Consequently, the people are more advanced than elsewhere in the sub-district, those of villages such as PETATS being quite intelligent people. Schooling is popular and is appreciated; the occasional truancy of which the missions complain is only natural in a people formerly unfamiliar with formal schooling.

Area schools are maintained at the following places where mission personnel are resident:-

- Methodist - Skotolan.
- Catholic - Gagan, Hanahan, Hahele, Lenmanmanu, Pororan.

There is a problem with the feeding of the students; most of them are "day pupils" but their parents expect them to sacrifice schooling time to help in the garden if they draw food from it. Usually the Missions have pupils' gardens also. The people were urged to support in every way the Mission schools.

There is a definite lack of higher education for these people who feel frustrated when with few exceptions, they have nothing to go on to after they have finished Standard ⁴ or 5. There is only the Government school at Buin apart from ^{primarily} religious training centres. It is recommended that the Education Department be requested to provide at least one Central school in this sub-district (Buka Passage) at the earliest possible opportunity. It seems to me that account should be taken of these people's advanced status and intelligence, after long contact with Europeans, as also their developing economy and their aspirations should be met.

The value of Mission work has to be recognized, not only the practical efforts in medicine and education, but also those in developing character and morality, and a sense of Christian values.

Many of the Mission personnel are of long residence in the area, and have much influence with the natives.

Methodist Mission Headquarters are at SKOTOLAN on the west coast, and their following is mainly in the adjacent villages, and lately along some North Coast villages. Roman Catholic Headquarters are at Hahele, and allegiance to this Mission is more numerous and wider-spread. Seventh-Day Adventist adherents are found in BEI, GOGOHEI and SUHIN, where Catechists have been established.

HEALTH.

For most of the patrol, Mr. Bruce Martin accompanied, and his report will no doubt give an account of the health situation.

Generally, it seemed to the writer that the people enjoy good health and once again, are well served by the several mission centres in the area. There is a degree of leprosy here, and an unknown degree of tuberculosis. It is understood that a T.B. Hospital is proposed for Buka Island and it would be interesting to know just what is the extent of the disease among the people.

The diet of the people should be adequate, as gardens are sufficient and protein supply ample. Village and housing conditions could be improved in many villages however, and this is in hand. It is noteworthy that it was in one of the worst villages, Malasang, that the recent influenza outbreak had its heaviest toll, among infants and children.

Aid Posts are maintained at 9 villages - Matsungan, Petats, Pororan, Lontis, Lemankoa, Lenmanmanu, Malasang, Gagan and Kohino. The N.M.A.'s seem to be of reasonable efficiency, but often their local patrolling is neglected. It seems to me that patrolling by European medical staff is vital to the full efficiency of the N.M.A. system, for their guidance, encouragement and correction, and it must be pointed out that as elsewhere in this Sub-district, the frequency of medical patrols has slipped greatly in recent years.

CENSUS:-

The population total of Euka and adjacent Islands now stands at 8617, an increase of 331 against the previous year's census of 8,286 (April/May, 1953). This equals a 4 per cent increase over the period of approximately 20 months. This gain has been steady since at least the May, 1950 census, which showed a population of 7865, - a rise of 752 over 4 years 8 months, equivalent to 10% of the 1950 total. It is considered that this is quite an important rate of increase and could easily mean that the population in this Sub-Division could double within 20 years. Land resources are considered quite adequate for such an increase.

Infant mortality is still high, (59 deaths in the 1 to 4 year group) considering medical services available. It is suspected that this is due largely to the ignorance and sometimes the apathy of the parents, who often delay seeking medical aid for their sick children in time. However, concern for infant welfare is growing with further education of the people, and with the increased attention Mission personnel as well as Administration and Native Medical services can give to this aspect. Malaria appears to be one of the main menaces especially to the young.

New Village books were issued on the west coast, and Solus areas and from Ieta to Lonahan. The remaining Village books were in good order, but it may be necessary to change them next census.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:-

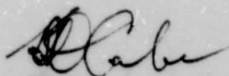
The native situation throughout the area is prosperous and generally satisfactory. A buoyant population trend, together with

an expanding cash economy, through copra and some shell, and a beginning in cocoa planting, augurs well for the future.

Educational opportunities in the primary field, are good, affording a wide literacy to a certain standard, but higher schooling is unfortunately inadequate at the present time. If this and also technical training can be made available, it would not only improve its own candidates, but I think also lift the standard of the primary classes, who at present have little goal to aim at and consequently seem to lack some drive.

While the economic standing and social services are satisfactory it is felt that attention can not be neglected in the self-government field without causing undesirable later consequences and also eventually stifling all-round development. The prospects of local government councils have been mentioned, and it is recommended that as soon as a second experienced officer becomes available to assist in general Sub-District work, that attention be given to this vital aspect.

For general administrative purposes and for the further economic development of the area, the importance of road improvement here, scarcely can be too much stressed. The present motor road from Buka Passage to Kessa, which can only be classed as a dry-weather track through much of its length, should, it is considered, be developed to a formed all-weather road. Local native effort will be forthcoming, but some finance will also be needed.



(E. A. McCabe)
A/Assistant District Officer

BUKA PATROL : DEC/JAN. 1954/1955.

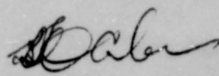
APPENDIX - REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL.

Reg. No.

6722 L/Cpl. TETPOMA	Reliable and quite capable. (11 days on patrol).
7562 Const. YAKEI	Not over-bright, but steady and willing. (19 days).
7862 Const. TUGUM	Sensible member with a pleasant manner.
8950 Const. NIHUTE	Young Highland member. Gained experience on this patrol.
8086 Const. UNSUM	Intelligent and carries out duties well.

Though all willing hands, none however of outstanding ability meriting special comment.

Conduct of all members good.


(B. A. McCabà)
A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/1,

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

10th June, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

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

PATROL REPORT NO. SOH.9 - 54/55
BY MR. B. A. McCABE
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Above report forwarded in triplicate.

The report in itself is one of the most comprehensive and interesting I have read. It again shows Mr. McCabe's ability to give a good summary, at the same time giving attention to what would be of most assistance in advancing the natives.

The Patrol was done in two parts, to enable all officers to return over the Christmas period.

Page 3. Native Affairs:- The subversive influence mentioned by Mr. McCabe was brought up at the last District Advisory Council meeting. I think we all realise that such feeling must exist to a certain extent, and it is up to us to eradicate it by more patrolling and getting to know the natives better and them, etc.

The problem of lending money to "business-men" must stop - the best way being by patrolling.

Page 6. Village Officials:- The necessary recommendation for the appointment of SUHIN will go forward.

Local Government:- I agree that some form of local government should be started in Buka Island. The natives, in my opinion, are ready for it - they have the education; their economic position is improving rapidly and there is a good concentration of population. Mr. McCabe's suggestion of the two groups is because there appears to be a district point of demarcation - villages Hanahan and South fish etc. on the East, while the others fish etc. on the North. Further, there appears to be a no-man's land between the two groups. However, after consultation with Mr. McCabe, I am of the opinion that nearly all natives in Buka Island could be brought into one or other group, should they so desire. In this regard, the natives on the West coast and some of the inland villages are friendly with natives on the North coast, while the balance of the natives in the centre are more friendly with the East coast natives and may possibly join them. However, the matter must be gone into thoroughly and the consensus of opinion obtained, not to mention a complete survey of economic position, before anything concrete can be done re the forming of Councils.

These natives know that Councils are functioning in and around Rabaul and possibly cannot see why they have not the same privileges. Perhaps this may be one cause of the alleged subversive feeling.

Page 9. Agriculture and Livelihood:- The planting of coconuts and cocoa will probably be accelerated in coming months, as it is proposed that District Services Field Staff will co-operate more and more with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries Staff in this regard.

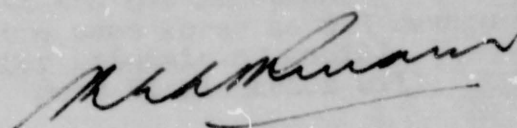
Page 10. Education:- The need for higher education is well known here, but I would like to hear comments by the Director of Education on Mr. McCabe's suggestion that a Central School should be established. In my opinion the Buka area deserves as much consideration as other parts of the Territory; e.g. in the Kerema Sub-District there were one central school and two village higher schools established in 1953, and more (3 to my knowledge) were proposed. The standard of Education there may be higher than Buka, but these natives here must be given a chance (their standard of education is higher than in the Purari Delta; but the latter have their own school and are being given an opportunity, so why not Buka natives?)

The proposed Technical School at Tsiroge (to be established by the Marist Mission) will assist greatly, but I am of the opinion that the Administration should show more interest in the educational problems of the Bougainville District.

Census :- The increase in population is indeed very encouraging; but more must be done to decrease infant mortality; More District Services and Medical patrols will go a long way to help reduce the rate.

Conclusion:- The question of the Buka Road will receive considerable attention. The Department of Agriculture is assisting considerably, but are handicapped through lack of drivers for their tractors. When this shortage is overcome, more assistance will be given for the construction of this road.

The previous patrol to Buka was in April/May 1953. I trust the next patrol will not be awaited for so long.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

c.c. to:-
A.D.O. Buka.

5th September, 1955.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT SOA.9. 54/55 BY
MR. B.A. McCABE.

1. The report indicates interest and careful observation. Mr. McCabe is to be commended for a very useful survey of BUKA, and - assuming he was the culprit - is to be rebuked for not having submitted his results some five months earlier. (The date on which the report was written is missing from both copies.) The Report deals with a December 1954/January 1955 patrol. It was forwarded in June, arrived here at the end of that month, and was filed, or having been processed, with last year's reports. Hence these delayed comments.
2. The Report indicates clearly the need for us to adopt a more positive native policy in BUKA than we have done to date. The tempo of "westernizing" influences is increasing, and we must be in a position to guide them. Traditional leadership, and traditional values, both social and economic, are obviously crumbling. (In passing, I disagree with Mr. McCabe's view (page 4) that the younger Christian generation is liable to be more strict in its sex-relations behaviour pattern than the older semi-pagan generation. General experience of evolving societies over the Territories indicates that the new sanctions governing sex-behaviour have not the same force as old savage sanctions based on the necessity for maintaining social cohesion within small groups. Most Missionaries will agree with this view).
3. Mr. McCabe's observations (under his paragraphs on the native situation and local government) together with your covering memorandum, reinforce my conclusion that we must commence administering the BUKA population through area administrative machinery as soon as we can. You are also aware, I think, that the Minister has directed that the use of local government machinery is to be extended as much as possible without further delay.
4. In considering the change-over, you must appreciate that local government councils are not to be considered primarily as political organisations catering for "advanced" groups, but as area administrative agencies whose prime function is to raise living standards.
5. ~~The~~ essential change is not from direct to indirect rule, but from single village to native area administration.

PA
19/9

Personal file
only
on

AA

Your first objects must be:-

- (a) To establish an area organisation based on village representation, and designed to enlist in its service the best local leadership available.
- (b) To make that machinery work in conjunction with the agricultural, health and educational etc. efforts needed to raise living standards.

6. At the present time discussions are proceeding, at top level, on the utilisation of local government councils as a means of effecting some systematic native economic development. The progress of projects such as the Tolai Cacao Industry and the Vudal Land Settlement Scheme (Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain), indicate that Councils are the best media we have for controlling native land usage and achieving good production standards. It is probable that schemes like these will be priorities for Loans under the Native Loans Ordinance. The Co-operative Societies will continue to function as retailing and marketing organisations.

7. I recommend that you examine your overall plans for native economic and social development on BUKA from this area viewpoint. The foundations laid for future economic development are all-important. The existing BUKA native copra industry is based, as elsewhere in the Territory, on the traditional native land tenure system. The superimposing of cash cropping on a subsistence gardening economy promotes rapid and profound changes. These inevitably lead by way of increasing individualism in ownership towards a complex pattern of fragmented holdings, a low level of per capita production and a sub-standard per capita income. It may be argued that this development is inevitable. It is - unless we can ensure that any new crops (including new plantings of coconuts) are established on a basis which precludes fragmentation and rural slums from developing. The only practicable means of achieving this is deliberately to modify tribal land tenure practiced in the planting up of new areas. This can only be done through area machinery.

8. The Vudal Scheme - or at least the 500 acres of it marked for cacao cultivation - is based on plantation type production. Within the plantation area there are approximately 95x5 acre blocks, which are being sub-let to individual natives. The sub-lessees have complete right to their produce and possess security of tenure, and of succession, providing they conform to certain standards of cultivation practice. Control of land usage is vested in the Rabaul Council, i.e., indirectly in the Administration. The brake will be kept on fragmentation.

9. This is the general line which will be probably adopted, so far as is possible, as standard Administration policy in regard to future native economic development. You will appreciate that some form of local area body (i.e. a Council) is essential, both as a perpetual body in which to vest land usage control, and as a corporate body for receiving rural credit facilities. These, it is anticipated, will be available under the Native Loans Ordinance.

10. The new draft Lands Ordinance contains provisions for the direct purchase by Councils (subject to Administration approval) of native owned land, and for the exercise by Councils (via Administration approved local rules) of control over land tenure and land usage. This Ordinance cannot be brought down until the next session of the Legislative Council. I have mentioned these provisions to indicate the current trend.

11. The above paragraphs are intended to clear away any misconceptions you may have regarding the role of any local government in native administration policy. An advanced native population with a relatively high income, and able to stand on its own feet administratively, is not a pre-requisite. If it were, the policy could never have been implemented at all. There are no really advanced groups in the Territory. A majority of the Tolai are educationally and socially barely at par with most of the BUKA people.

12. It is noticed that Mr. McCabe is seeking a half-way position. He proposes councils without financial resources, operating, presumably, in an advisory capacity only, and in conjunction with the existing village officials system. We have proved conclusively that "Kivings" of this character are futile for administrative purposes, and liable to do positive harm. They are not to be fostered.

13. Please take steps to bring the BUKA area under the local government system before the end of 1955. I desire you to give this matter your personal attention, particularly in the early stages. On experience, it is absolutely essential that the District Officer familiarise himself with the policy. Beyond that, it is your function to make all your field staff local government minded.

14. On the information given, the BUKA situation would seem to call for one local government unit only, or possible two sharing a common treasury. Initial tax rates may need to be relatively low, and initial emphasis must be on economic development rather than social services. Your Council's functions, then, would be relatively simple for some years to come.

15. Our overall staff position is bad, and will not improve before the end of the year. I have no officer experienced in local government procedures to assist you in the initial stages, but these are not nearly so difficult as you may imagine.

16. It is highly desirable that both you and Mr. McCabe see something of the workings of the Tolai councils. The Public Service Commissioner has approved in principle that three courses for senior officers, each of three weeks' duration, be held at Rabaul. The details have yet to be finalised, and the courses will not take place until the reorganisation is effected. You will almost certainly be required to attend one of them. In the meantime, you are authorised to send Mr. McCabe to Rabaul

for three weeks' study of the Council system. Please make the necessary arrangements with the District Commissioner, Rabaul. After Mr. McCabe has been to Rabaul, I will arrange for Mr. D.M. Fienberg, Acting Assistant Director, to visit BUKA and confer with you. This, however, cannot occur for several weeks.

17. Please advise me as soon as practicable of the steps you propose to take to implement this direction.

J.K.M.

(J.K. McCarthy.)
a/Director.

30/14/132



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/1.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

8th October, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT - BUKA.

I acknowledge receipt of your NA.30-14-132 of 5th September with comments on Patrol Report SOH.9 - 54/55 by Mr. B. A. McCabe.

I could not recommend a better man than Mr. McCabe from the Department of Native Affairs, to undertake study of the Council System in Rabaul. However, I must point out that there will be staff problems that must be faced. They are:-

- (1) Mr. Gow, Assistant District Officer, Buin, has applied for leave in December and I have recommended it.
- (2) It was proposed to send Mr. McCabe to Buin to take over, if no other relieving officer can be posted here. (I point out that I do not want Mr. Humphries back).
- (3) If Mr. McCabe undertakes this new work, I feel he should be left on it and not withdrawn after the first initial survey.
- (4) If Mr. McCabe undertakes the course in Rabaul, or is transferred to Buin, Kieta will be left without a Patrol Officer. Having established the Patrol Post at Boku and Kunua, I do not think it is good Administration to withdraw officers from these for posting to the more settled areas, and I think you will agree with me.

Pending your advice on whether it will be possible to post two other experienced men here, I have made the following tentative plans in an endeavour to carry out your wishes.

- (a) Mr. McCabe will proceed to Rabaul on the 24th October (the same aircraft as I shall travel on to go to the Conference in Moresby).
- (b) Mr. McCabe will remain in Rabaul until 14th November, returning to Sohano per DC3 on that day.
- (c) I shall have four days in Rabaul prior to going to Moresby and can gain some knowledge of requirements. If you concur, I could remain in Moresby after the conference for a few days prior to returning to Rabaul and here to confer with you and the Chief Native Authorities Officer.

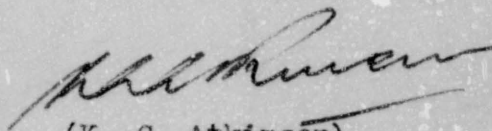
- (d) During the first week in December, Mr. McCabe and I will conduct a survey of Buka Islands prior to submitting my recommendations.

I regret being unable to carry out the survey before early December because my commitments until then are:-

- (i) October 15th to 19th:- Fead Islands.
- (ii) October 24th to Nov.7th (or 14th) :- Conference in Moresby.
- (iii) Nov.17th:- District Advisory Council Meeting.
- (iv) November 22nd to 29th:- Inspection of Buin, Kieta & Wakunai.

Will you please advise by signal if I may expect any more staff so that I can finalise arrangements.

In conclusion, I again repeat that I consider Mr. McCabe suited for the work and trust we can arrange for him to do it.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

BUKA & ADJACENT ISLANDS SUBDIVISION BOUGAINVILLE



Scale 1'' = 4 Mil

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES				TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRA. TOTAL						
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Pregnant		Number Childbearing Age		Average Size of Family		Child		Adults			M + F					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
BUKA WASTA SOLONG	17 12 54	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	25	19	24	96												
T. ELATU	6 12 54	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	26	28	52	51	224											
NOVA																																								
MATSUNGAN	7 12 54	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	-	6	1	5	-	-	30	33	39	30	35	31	171										
KABUNE	7 12 54	6	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	27	20	23	23	37	153										
TUNG																																								
POKA	"	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	6	12	23	29	18	17	100											
PETATS	8 12 54	17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	8	87	30	102	82	98	116	462										
YEGITS	9 12 54	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	18	3	15	2	13	20	16	11	16	20	67					
BEI	9 12 54	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	17	13	21	21	77										
YAPRU	10 12 54	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	23	19	15	18	22	84										
PORORAN																																								
HPTAN	"	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	13	15	13	11	14	17	60									
HAPAN	14 12 54	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	21	37	35	40	48	189										
KOHISO	"	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	30	48	20	39	2	28	28	38	28	149						
GAGAN	15 12 54	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	12	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	43	25	56	57	53	48	236										
BEIKUT																																								
BARIKHA	16 12 54	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	29	22	24	22	28	37	150										
NOPAN	"	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	20	18	17	17	26	89										
KOHINO	"	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	11	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	32	11	33	3	36	18	24	19	31	45	149					

108 83 7 5 4 6 11 7 3 3 1 26 22 1 1 1 3 7 3 1 1 1 1 26 22 1 4 3 6 76 41 155 114 48 227 673 173 557 58 919 589 534 590 669 8835

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M	F						
BUKA EAST	10.1.55	8	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	10	-	-	-	15	17	9	14	15	38	3	38	18	11	13	31	58	169
HANGLAN	"	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	9	7	4	28	7	21	2	15	24	12	12	30	27	104								
MALASANG	11.1.55	9	15	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	28	6	7	1	-	1	42	50	30	91	30	73	2	87	20	30	57	72	80	374								
LONAHAN	12.1.55	14	8	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	11	4	5	1	-	-	1	24	91	16	83	13	65	20	60	57	120	117	376									
SING	13.1.55	6	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	1	-	-	7	4	11	68	10	55	5	45	22	41	29	67	66	233								
SUMIN	"	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	24	16	15	42	13	33	4	28	20	19	25	49	45	193								
GOGOMEI	14.1.55	8	12	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	-	-	-	12	8	80	65	31	65	7	53	20	63	69	80	92	336								
IRAHITAUAI	15.1.55	8	6	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	9	1	7	-	2	-	13	6	30	16	23	56	4	55	20	48	45	76	73	285								
MAPANAHAN	18.1.55	11	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	17	1	6	-	-	-	38	32	31	61	24	55	5	44	20	34	39	76	87	330								
MAPHALIS	17.1.55	10	10	2	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	-	-	23	22	32	90	25	68	10	60	20	63	46	87	86	356								
TELILINA	16.1.55	7	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	2	-	14	10	15	42	10	37	4	40	20	22	26	40	53	180								
MAGUS	19.1.55	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	12	13	26	14	28	5	24	20	24	17	33	43	146								
KETIKETS	19.1.55	4	5	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	22	23	14	35	21	34	4	33	20	25	27	43	64	199								
KOTOPAN	20.1.55	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6	17	8	20	12	21	-	17	31	24	23	25	25	138								
TOHATSU	23.1.55	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	-	-	-	7	12	14	29	12	43	2	40	20	40	38	46	51	209								
ILTAPAN	21.1.55	5	5	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	8	3	13	40	17	38	4	36	20	33	35	49	57	191								
HANPAN	"	3	5	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	7	4	14	35	15	38	1	34	20	31	36	40	38	172								
TANDEKI	22.1.55	8	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	18	19	16	37	14	38	1	41	20	31	34	46	51	210								
		20	26	5	1	5	6	15	17	1	3	1	2	34	46	2	4	5		152	17	99	3	5	1	283	262	323	907	309	824	76	755		611	632	1012	1114	4141								

61 11 5

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 55

BUKA PATROL

DEC/JAN 54/55

3
Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age	Aver. size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		In. side District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			Males		Females			Child	Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
LEMANKOR	25.1.55	21	18	2	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	18	3	-	-	11	5	32	104	39	92	8	96	3	0	115	116	96	120	284		
LENIYANITAKA	24.1.55	22	17	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	8	3	-	12	10	-	13	1	6	-	4	-	21	18	33	105	30	115	6	105	3	0	128	106	120	165	582
LONTIS	21.1.55	15	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	-	32	3	8	-	-	-	34	16	30	85	23	77	7	104	3	0	103	107	75	129	527
TOTAL PAGE 3		58	54	3	2	1	4	5	3	1			12	7	16	11			63	4	17	4	66	39	95	294	92	304	21	305	346	329	291	414	1573					
PAGE 2		120	126	5	11	5	6	15	17	1	3	1	2	34	46	2	4	5		152	17	99	3	5	1	283	262	323	907	309	824	76	755	611	632	1012	1114	4191		
PAGE 1.		108	38	7	5	4	6	11	7	3	3	1	1	26	22	1	4	4	3	6	155	41	76	1	6	114	48	217	673	173	557	56	516	589	534	590	699	2853		
GRAND TOTAL.		286	263	15	18	9	13	30	29	7	7	2	3	72	75	3	24	20	3	6	370	62	192	4	15	1	463	349	163	1874	574	165	155	1576	1546	1495	1893	3997	8617	

Grand Total of Population Jan 1955.
= 8617
" " May 1953 = 8286
331

TOTAL POPULATION. 8617

Census 1952 (May) 8097
" 1950 (May) 7865

1955 Census.
Births 549
Deaths 283

Net Gain 266

on Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F	M + F	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
-	18	1	3	-	-	-	21	17	13	63	18	44	5	37	2.0	26	28	52	58	224	
-	10	4	4	-	5	-	6	1	9	44	7	34	-	30	3.3	39	30	35	37	171	
1	18	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	10	35	8	30	1	22	2.7	20	23	23	37	133	
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6	29	2	26	3	22	1.8	28	33	11	28	105	
3	5	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	5	27	6	15	6	12	3.5	23	29	18	17	100	
-	12	5	10	-	-	-	30	12	38	94	37	81	8	87	3.0	102	82	93	116	462	
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	18	3	15	2	13	2.0	16	11	16	20	67	
-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	1	15	3	13	1.9	17	13	21	21	77	
1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	22	4	19	2	20	2.3	19	15	19	22	84	
-	4	-	19	-	-	-	3	-	12	55	8	43	2	32	2.8	57	47	47	51	228	
-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	13	4	13	1.5	13	11	14	17	60	
-	6	-	9	-	1	-	10	3	13	47	10	39	5	30	2.1	37	35	40	48	189	
-	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	35	11	25	2	28	2.0	34	28	38	28	149	
1	12	1	4	-	-	-	3	2	30	48	20	39	2	43	2.5	56	57	53	48	236	
-	12	3	2	-	-	-	11	11	10	33	11	34	7	29	2.2	24	22	28	37	150	
-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	3	21	1	17	2.0	18	17	17	26	89 ⁴⁴	
-	12	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	21	7	15	1	15	2.0	11	19	15	19	84 ⁴⁴	
-	11	2	9	-	-	-	8	-	11	32	11	33	3	36	1.8	24	19	31	45	149 ⁸³	
-	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	2	15	13	6	16	1	17	2.5	25	15	19	24	96 ⁵⁴	
-	16	3	10	-	-	-	15	17	9	41	15	38	3	38	1.8	11	¹³ 31	31	53	169 ⁶³	
-	6	-	1	-	-	-	9	7	4	28	7	21	2	15	2.4	12	12	30	27	104 ⁵⁸	
-	28	6	7	1	-	1	42	50	30	91	30	73	2	87	2.0	30	57	72	80	374 ¹⁷⁹	
-	11	4	5	1	-	-	1	-	24	91	16	83	13	65	2.0	60	57	120	117	376 ¹⁷⁹	
-	4	-	14	1	-	-	7	4	11	68	10	55	5	45	2.2	41	29	67	66	233 ¹⁰⁰	
-	4	-	8	-	-	-	24	16	15	42	13	33	4	28	2	19	25	49	48	193 ¹⁰⁹	
-	7	1	4	-	-	-	12	8	30	65	31	65	7	53	2	63	69	80	92	326 ¹⁶⁶	
-	9	1	7	-	2	-	13	6	30	66	23	56	4	55	2	48	45	76	78	285 ¹⁷⁰	
-	17	1	6	-	-	-	38	32	31	61	24	55	5	44	2	34	39	76	87	330 ¹⁷¹	
-	12	-	15	-	-	-	23	22	32	90	25	68	10	60	2	63	48	87	86	356 ²⁰⁰	
-	8	-	5	-	2	-	14	10	15	42	10	37	4	40	2	22	26	40	53	180 ⁹¹	
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	12	13	26	14	28	5	24	2	24	17	33	43	146 ⁹⁴	
-	3	-	1	-	1	-	22	23	14	35	21	34	4	33	2	25	27	43	54	199 ⁹⁵	
-	4	-	2	-	-	-	6	17	8	20	12	21	-	17	3.1	24	25	25	25	128 ⁶¹	
-	7	1	5	-	-	-	9	12	14	29	12	43	2	40	2	40	38	46	51	209 ¹⁰⁷	

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107
103

92 58 167 4 11 1 364 284 49 115 436 1267 128 1160 1105 1061 1115 1057 1117

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED				
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers Officials	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Cans
Meat	54	54				
Rice	70	70				
Matches	12	12				
Tobacco	608	50	200	258	100	
Sugar	18	18				
Soap	4	4				
Tea	2	2				
Kerosene	2	2				



DDS + NA (3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. SOH 10/54-55

Patrol Conducted by B. S. McLab of A.D.O.

Area Patrolled NISSAN & PINIPEL Islands

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. D. B. Barlow C.P.O.

Natives 2 R.P. & N.G. Constabulary

Duration—From 2/5/1955 to 8/5/1955

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Aug /1954

Medical July-Oct /1954

Map Reference ARMY 1 mile - 1 inch Series (reduced)

Objects of Patrol census, Routine Administration, Remaining
W/D compensation & C.S.O. Business

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/6/1955

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 £.....

Serial file total - 10/8/55 - 508

5
4
0

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE.

1st June, 1955

The District Commissioner,
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT SOH.10 OF 1954/55.

NISSAN AND PINIPEL ISLANDS

Officer Conducting the Patrol:- B.A. McCabe, a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled:- Nissan and Pinipel Islands.

Objects of the Patrol:- Census.
Routine administration.
Payment remaining War Damage claims and
C.S.B. business.

Duration:- May 2nd to May 8th, - 7 days.

Personnel accompanying:- Mr. D.B. Carlisle, Cadet Patrol Officer.
2 members of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.

1. INTRODUCTION

This patrol was a routine census and administration one, and followed up a visit at the end of August last year (Patrol Report SOH.1 of 1954/55). The party travelled in M.V. "HORN" owned by Wong You & Co., merchants and traders, and as he was on a short business trip and did not wish to delay more than a few days, the patrol was again rather compressed. However, with the keen assistance of Mr. Carlisle, Cadet Patrol Officer, census was completed and routine aspects satisfactorily covered.

2. DIARY.

1955 May 2nd. Monday	Patrol party departed Sohano per M.V. "HORN" at 1 p.m., collected cargo, and Mr. Poole boarded at Chinatown, then proceeded Pororan, arriving 5 p.m. Anchored and visited Mission and village.
3rd Tuesday	Weighed anchor 5.30 a.m. for Nissan. Sea calm. Arrived 1 p.m., met Fr. Broshahan at Plantation. Proceeded to Mapiri and Tanamalit with Mr. Poole on his motor cycle, to arrange patrol. Camp made at large Mapiri bakery building. Mapiri census and inspection.
4th Wed.	Census and inspection of Yotchebot, Tanaheran and Tapongal (McCabe). Teruatap and visit to Tungol Mission (Carlisle). Returned to camp MAPIRI. C.S.B. business in evening.
5th Thursday	Census of Tanamalit, Lihon and Siaken. District Court held at SIAKEN p.m. re alleged rape case. C.S.B. and War Damage in evening.
6th Friday	Poriwon, Salipen, Siar, Balil and Sirot visited.
7th Sat.	Mr. Carlisle in HORN to Pinipel for census and inspection. Mr. McCabe investigated and traversed TAL Application at Mapiri. P.M. Village officials conference, followed by cursory inspection local groves.
8th Sunday	Departed 8 a.m. for Sohano via Kessa passage, arriving 8 p.m.

3. NATIVE SITUATION

On this patrol, a livelier spirit was apparent in the people, and this was also reflected in evidence of greater activity around the villages. This is probably due to the improved state of health following last year's medical campaign, and indeed a number of

people said they had been greatly benefited by the same.

The NISSAN community is an eminently contented one. Food supplies have been satisfactory over the year, and there is a modest level of cash earning, gradually rising with minor new plantings coming into bearing. However, the people are much less enterprising than the Buka people, for example.

Stability has been reached in village welfare over the past year following the destructive hurricane in December, 1952.

There is very little litigation or complaints, and even among themselves, there seems to be few quarrels. Combined with an amicable nature are very sensitive feelings, to the point of being "thinskinne'd".

An unusual case was the suicide by hanging of a young married woman, LAUR at Yotchebot village. No account could be given for this, and no explaining circumstances could be discovered.

A case of alleged rape upon a young girl in Balil village was enquired into, and a native has been committed for trial.

The isolation of the atoll is broken by occasional passage of shipping and a number of young men usually take the opportunity to go off to work, principally in New Britain and in New Ireland.

VILLAGES.

As Appendix "A" to this report, Mr. Carlisle has submitted an appreciation of affairs in a number of villages of NISSAN, and those on Pinipel.

There has been considerable general improvement since last patrol. Housing has been rebuilt off the ground though sometimes rather crudely in the north of the island. Sago thatch is still in short supply in several villages, as though the people planted up fresh supplies, the free-running pigs rooted many young suckers out. Consequently, many roofs are in poor condition. Many of the people still have large savings Bank credits from War Damage Compensation, and a considerable number were persuaded to put their money into a fund to purchase a bulk shipment of galvanised iron roofing, to be divided up proportionately when received. With £168 collected last year, there is now £1262 in the fund (including £775 from the abandoned truck project). The purchase and distribution of the iron is being arranged by sub-district office.

Most of the contributors came from SIAKEN, LIHON, MAPIRI and TANAMALIT villages. With the salvaged sawn timber available, this will conserve thatch supplies for the benefit of those who cannot afford iron. The latter have been instructed to buy thatch material if necessary to improve housing.

Clearings have been expanded around villages, and coconut groves established thereon, as advised previously. The sanitation and appearance of villages is much improved. Pigs appear to be better controlled than before, but a few pigowners tend to neglect control to the detriment of village gardens. Consequently, it was emphasized that with the promulgation of Reg. 101A against pig trespass, persons were justified in shooting any pigs running wild and doing damage.

The area which needs most attention now, as indicated in Mr. Carlisle's report, is PINIPEL Island. If our own transport is available, the next patrol might well spend a longer period here to advise the people and put work in hand.

5. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The general standard of officials is fair, and attention to their duties reasonable. The MAPIRI Luluai RAMEL appears to be one of the most cooperative and able officials.

TSIMBUK, Tultul of BALIL is acting in position of Luluai, as LIURIS is aged, and will be recommended for promotion if he proves suitable. He has been an efficient official.

A conference of all Nissan officials at MAPIRI on the 7th discussed various matters of village welfare. It was agreed to plant lines of coconuts along the roads, especially as this would keep the fringes clear, which at present become overgrown. The idea of purchasing iron roofing was supported. Copra production, grove maintenance and agriculture were also dealt with, as also control of pigs. The idea of obtaining large canoe hulls from the mainland and having them towed over was mooted as there are very few decent sized canoes on the island, but the officials maintained that suitable large trees existed on the island. Apparently energy has been lacking to construct good canoes previously.

6. CENSUS.

It is once again pleasing to report an appreciable increase in population, from 1670 in June 1954 to 1710 in May 1955, corresponding to an annual increase of 2.6% approximately.

Reviewing the statistics for a previous period, it is noted that the population has risen from 1612 in December 1952-January 1953, hence the rising trend seems steady.

Birth and Death statistics for the past 5 years since May 1950 are tabulated hereunder:-

<u>Census Patrol</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total Population.</u>
Dec. 52/Jan. 53 (31 months period)	135	90	1612
June 1954 (18 months)	94	41	1670
May 1955	70	35	1710

7. LIVELIHOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Occasional inspections of gardens showed that gardens are of sufficient size considering these people obtain a large part of their diet from seafoods and coconuts and food-trees.

A good variety of crops are grown, taro being the staple. Yam and mami, banana, tapioca follow in importance, but kaukau does not thrive in most places. It was stated that the taro, which had suffered from disease, was doing better, except in prolonged wet spells.

Though as mentioned in previous reports, the soil is not rich as in Buka, nevertheless the favourable climate and drainage compensates a deal, and crops are reasonable. The menace of pigs, mainly domestic, seems to be better controlled now.

Some pumpkin and corn is grown, but the supply of European vegetables is poor. It will be endeavoured to have a supply of seeds made available, but there is no reason why these cannot be paid for, from the trade stores (and thus appreciated!). It would also seem desirable to encourage peanut production mainly to substitute for the many galep trees blown down in 1952, and the people showed interest in this. The matter has been mentioned to the Agricultural Officer.

8. Commercial Enterprise: Native.

Three Co-operative trade stores do a fair business, but once again, Wong You does most of the trading. There are 6 individual native Copra licences (Teruatap, Tanaheran, Yotchebot, Mapiiri and Tapongal (2) villages) and three Bread Licences (Teruatap, Tanaheran and Mapiiri). Bakeries were in good order: wheatmeal is being used with flour in the bread.

Copra production is being carried on, but groves are not yet worked to full capacity. The people seem to lack a keen incentive to earn as much as they can. More frequent shipping probably would stimulate greater efforts also.

The Co-operative Officer reports that the standard of copra is passable, and a recent direct shipment to Copra Marketing Board was all accepted. (On Buka, most of the copra has had to be re-dried in the sun, before shipping). However, the copra is usually cut small, despite advice to the contrary.

Copra is sold either to the Co-operative Stores or to Wong You, trader, the latter having an advantage by having his own shipping.

A small amount of trochus and green snail shell is being fished.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE: European

The extensively war-damaged Mission plantation was sublet to a trader, and became overgrown over the past year or two. Now it is back in the hands of the Mission, with a Brother in charge, and is being cleared. Output is between 4 and 5 tons; native village groups do the work on contract, transport being provided.

9. MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The sole Mission on Nissan, the Marist Order (Roman Catholic) who are the only Europeans, enjoy the confidence of, and good relations with, the people. The Fathers and Sisters and native catechists exert a considerable influence upon the people, happily for the good, as is borne out by the essential harmony of the people. The lack of much outside influence, however, no doubt accounts for a certain lassitude and lack of enterprise and initiative among the people.

The standard of schooling does not appear far advanced, although the Mission staff are undoubtedly doing their best with a generation of people who suffered the wartime disruption of evacuation and destruction of island resources. There is also a shortage of qualified native teachers. The Co-operative Societies have a similar difficulty in finding competent storemen.

Girls participate equally with boys in education.

While it is felt that there is a good deal of room for improvement in the Mission schools, there is also, as in the rest of the District, a need for more higher primary schools, which create the incentive to succeed in the Mission schools, at the same time as they advance the education of their candidates.

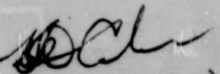
10. HEALTH

The outstanding aspect is the great improvement in the people's health following the P.H.D. anti-yaws campaign conducted by Dr. Pike and Dr. Kariks last year. Overt signs of yaws are infrequently seen, except on Pinipel, in contrast to the deplorable situation twelve months' ago. However, Native Medical Assistants report that there are still cases occurring, so apparently the campaign did not thoroughly eliminate the disease.

Some of the older people were especially gratified with their cure, as they are now thoroughly active, whereas they had formerly been crippled.

A number of spastic and poliomyelitis victims exist on the island - incidence is as reported in P/R No. 7/53-54. Few other complaints were noticed. The Native Medical Assistants are devoting attention to their duties; a new member KURIK was congratulated on his tidy new Aid Post, and general enthusiasm.

The influenza epidemic had visited Nissan about the time of its outbreak on Buka and the quarantine was imposed. However, it seems to have taken little toll; there are only 6 deaths of children recorded over the year - perhaps none of these were due to 'flu.

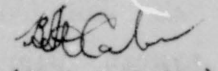

(B.A. McCabe)
a/A.D.O.

NISSAN PATROL - MAY 2-9TH, 1955.

REPORT ON R.P.& N.G.CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANIMENT

Reg.2413 Cpl.TONIWA. - A rather stolid member of quite fair ability. Good command.

Reg.7336 An intelligent member, conduct good.


(B.A.McCabe)
a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "A"

COMMENTS ON VILLAGES VISITED AND CENSUSED BY D.B. CARLISLE
CADET PATROL OFFICER DURING THE NISSAN PATROL OF MAY 1955.

I. MAPIRI Village.

Housing: All houses well built on stumps with walls and floors made up of salvaged ex-Army plywood and planking. Apparently Sago-thatch is in short supply in this area and roofing was of a poor standard throughout.

Villagers were instructed to provide for the future by "Planting up" a series of Sago-palm plots of ten palms per working man.

Sanitation: Houses unswept and filthy.

Village area clean- absence of pigs.
Village perimeter uncleaned. Villagers instructed to clean their village surrounds for a distance of fifty yards from the pig fence, and either dump all rubbish in the sea nearby, or burn it.

Those concerned were advised to remove undergrowth from their coconut groves every Tuesday - the Nissan Is. Government "Work Day."

It was ordered that four old pit-latrines be filled in and that two "oversea" latrines be constructed.

Hygiene: Villagers use the sea for ablutions .
Few sores were seen.

Health: Two male child deaths were recorded as a result of the recent "influenza" epidemic. One ex-polio victim lives apart from the rest of the village.

Gardens: Adequate.

Bakery: Clean.

Resthouse: Well constructed.

Roads: The Wartime roads of surfaced coral are still in good condition and require a minimum of maintenance.

Census: Several absentees- all reported later.
Only one case of polygamy noted.

Officials: Luluai RAMEL - has authority.

Tultul LONGIS - appointment confirmed.

2. TERUATAP.

Located near TONGUL Catholic Mission, approximately four miles from TANAMERIN village.

Housing: Houses mostly constructed of Native materials with a modicum of ex-army ply etc.

Sanitation: Areas clean-both the village and hamlet DIRI had received attention as ordered by the last Patrol. Instructions were given to wash house floors regularly.

Existing pit-latrines were obviously not being used. Villagers were severely reprimanded .

Health: One male adult was reported to have died as a result of the recent outbreak of influenza.

Gardens: Adequate.

Bakery: Clean well situated at the crossroads to the Mission.

Roads: There is a good vehicular road from the Mission to MAPIRI which is spoiled in patches by the presence of a bulbous slippery fungus on the surface.

Officials: Luluai SIMARIA-fair.

Tultul ROROWIN-fair.

3. LIHON.

Hamlets: "AIBI" and "HUEAHUE."

Housing: Mostly ex-army ply with poor standard roofing of Sago-thatch. Sago palms had been planted as instructed.

Sanitation: Houses had not been swept-out for some time. Figs well fenced out. Village area and surrounds clean. Two latrines to be built over the sea at LIHON I.

Health: General hygiene standard poor. No sores seen. (Dr PIKE's "Yaws Campaign" of September 1954 must have been very successful as witnessed by the hundreds of natives ~~seen~~ with recently healed 'Sores' noticed throughout Nissan.) Four adult deaths from "Influenza" were reported.

Gardens: Adequate.

Bakery: Proposed .

Officials: Luluai KWANDA - fair.
Tultul MEUTI - Good.

4. TANAMALIT.

Housing: Mostly ex-Army plywood and timber. Villagers realise that corrugated iron would be excellent and lasting as roofing for their present houses, and several orders for G.I. were accepted during the Patrol.

Sanitation: Houses could have been cleaner and the village surrounds needed attention. Four new pit-type latrines to be built.

Health: N.M.A./N.H.A. KURIK had recently constructed an Aid Post at TANAMALIT, and he appears to be doing a good job. (see appendix)

Hygiene: Fair.

Road: Good surface.

Gardens: Adequate.

Officials: Luluai: LABUKA - good.

Tultul: HABARAS - proposed Tultul KURIK's father - an influential man well respected by other villagers.

5. SIROT.

Housing: Of very poor standard throughout. Most of these 'bush timber' houses needed repairing. Orders were given for sand to be thrown over the universally filthy ground-level 'cook-house' floors.

Sanitation: Area untidy. Houses filthy. Perimeter and coconut groves were poorly cleaned. There are no latrines - Villagers use the sea.

Hygiene: As is usually the case with isolated villages, the inhabitants of Sirot Island neglect their personal hygiene. However few sores were seen.

Roads: Nil. To gain access to this village one has to cross over a 50 yard passage and walk along the beach.

Gardens: Adequate.

Officials: Luluai: BAKENTAHI - Although he is influential he could do much to improve the standard of his village.

(4)

6. BALIL (No I & No II)

Housing: No I - Most houses were well constructed of bush and salvaged materials.

No 2 - Houses recently completed on new less stony sit known as "TAGANI".

Sanitation: Generally speaking, houses and areas were devoid of rubbish, but orders were given for the perimeter around "TAGANI" to be cleared for fifty yards.

Health: N.M.A. GWAMRING is in charge of BALIL Aid Post. (see appendix)

Resthouse: Adequate.

Roads: Poorly constructed bridle-paths exist in this section of the island. Orders were given for villagers to improve these tracks under the supervision of Village Officials.

Gardens: Adequate.

Officials: Luluai SIMBUK - appointed on probation 6/5/55. (previously BALIL Tultul.)

Tultul SAUA - One of the 'big men' of "TAGANI" appointed on probation 6/5/55, so that BALIL 2 might have a Village Official. (population)
(62)

7. SIAR

Houses: Comparatively poorly constructed of ex Army timber, ply and bush materials such as Sago-thatch, bamboo plaited frames and 'limbom'.

Sanitation: Houses filthy - surrounds unclean. Both SIAR No I or "YARI" hamlet, and SIAR No 2 or "SIAR" are situated too far from the seafront to make the construction of "oversea" latrines practicable. Into the bargain, the ground is impregnated with coral layers, so that without drilling machinery pit latrine construction is out of the question also. Permission had been given by previous Patrols for the Villagers of SIAR to scoop random holes in the surrounding bush for concealment of faeces from flies.

Hygiene:) poor. (see appendix.)
Health:) (BALIL A/P)

Roads: Refer BALIL comments.

Officials: Tultul: PELENG - fair only.

8. MANTOIA . . . PINIPEL ISLAND.

Housing: Poor style-bush timber, though houses were at least built off the ground. In comparison with NISSAN Island, PINIPEL Island has ample supplies of Sago-thath. Hence natives possessing poorly roofed houses were admonished for sheer laziness.

Sanitation: Houses unnecessarily filthy. Village surrounds not cleared but orders were given for the construction of a fifty yard village perimeter.

The foreshores of this village were predominantly muddy. Tidal mangrove swamps and similar rainwater swamps tend to make this an unhealthy area.

Hygiene: Due to the muddy nature of the sea water, villagers never actually wash themselves in the true sense of the word.

Health: MATATA N.M.A./N.H.A. operates the MANTOIA Aid Post. (For Statistics see appendix.)

Census: Only one case of polygamy was noticed.

Roads: A very poor bridle path connects this village with BAUL.

Gardens: VERY POOR. Mami, Taro, Kong Kong Taro, Yams and Tapioca appear to be the constituents of the PINIPEL diet. This might be a ll very well whilst the gardens are bearing, but all gardens had been 'eaten out' at the time of the Patrol, and the natives were subsisting on the not too plentiful 'meat' of small mussel shells and random pickings of "Kapiak" (A kind of bread-fruit.) Most Pinipel natives were rather under-nourished and dirty.

Apparently it is an accepted Pinipel custom to plant up all gardens simultaneously and eat while there is aplenty. Thus there are cycles of 'feast' and 'famine' throughout the year. Contributing factors might be that all gardens have to be fenced off from pigs; the ground is impregnated with coral and must be difficult to cultivate; the natives are habitually lazy and have not yet learnt the virtues of cooperation.

Villagers were severely reprimanded and instructed to combine in the systematic clearing of garden areas. "Staggered" planting up of previously prepared sections was advocated to ensure a steady supply of food. Perhaps the next Patrolling Agricultural Officer could devote some time advising these backward natives.

Officials: Luluai: TAMKWIL. Room for improvement.

Tultul: LIVAKA. fair only.

Hamlets: There are two inland hamlets of MANTOIA village, namely "TAKINABORO", and "TAHARUBAU". The Tultul and R.C. teacher-boy appear to control these.

9. BAUL Village. .. PINIPEL ISLAND.

Housing: Poor styling of bush materials on stumps.

Sanitation: Village too shaded from the sun and the precincts are perpetually moist; Villagers instructed to clear their village perimeter for fifty yards. Houses were all in a filthy state. The village Officials were instructed to ensure that the 'meries' broomed and 'washed the houses out' more regularly. Adequate 'oversea' latrine facilities exist.

Health: Six cases of 'influenza' were noticed at the time of the Patrol. Of ~~8~~ 6 deaths recorded 6 were said to be caused by flu. From what could be deduced from dates of deaths etc, the NISSAN 'flu epidemic did not follow, but was concurrent with the Bougainville - Buka 'flu epidemic.

Resthouses: None exist on PINIPEL Island, since all three villages are patrolled in one day from a work-boat or trawler.

Gardens: See MANTOIA. (Similar instructions given.)

Officials: Luluai: KARILANG. keen.

Tultul: KARUP (deceased)
NEPO unanimously elected to take his place on probation.

Hamlets: There are two hamlets of BAUL on the track to 'MANTOIA'; namely "TI-AIR" and "TOTUPTUP".

10. ROKUS Village. .. PINIPEL ISLAND.

Housing: Disgraceful - few on stumps.

Sanitation: Young pigs openly kept IN the houses although a pig fence had been erected. Next patrolling officer please act on the 'pig prohibition' instruction in the back of the village book. ROKUS village is also too shaded from the sun - surrounding growth to be cleared for fifty yards except for food bearing trees.

Health: Unhealthy lot - many sores noticed. Hygiene also very poor.

Census: One case of polygamy noted.

Gardens: (See MANTOIA.) Tultul: MATANTAMIT-poor.
Officials: Luluai: DAU-appt'd on probation MAY55.

de Charles

APPENDIX "B".

HEALTH.I... PINIPEL ISLAND.

During late April and early May the following deaths occurred at MANTOIA Aid Post. Apparently this period constituted the tail-end of the recent 'flu epidemic.

From BAUL Village. 2 aged men and 1 woman.

From ROGUS " " . 1 man who had also suffered with 'Filaria' which is common in PINIPEL IS.

The following is a resumé of Yaws cases healed/existing since the last 'Yaws campaign' conducted by Dr PIKE S.M.O. in September 1954; as assessed by MATATA N.M.A./N.H.A.. :

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Healed.</u>	<u>Unhealed.</u>
MANTOIA.	15	10
BAUL.	17	12
ROKUS.	11	--

Below-listed are afflictions noticed in the Villages whilst on Patrol in PINIPEL IS. :

	<u>MANTOIA.</u>	<u>BAUL.</u>	<u>ROKUS.</u>
Yaws.	10	12)
Sores/Tinea.	3	8	8
T/Us.	2	3	2
TB?	1))
'Flu.	2	8	4
Dysentery?	1))
Fever.	1	4	2

2... AID POSTS.

Tabulated hereunder are complaints treated at the three Aid-Posts visited. This gives a rough picture of incidences of the various afflictions.

	<u>TANAMALIT A/P.</u>	<u>BALIL A/P.</u>	<u>MANTOIA A/P.</u>
	<u>April.</u>	<u>March.</u>	<u>April.</u>
Malaria.	61	20	10
Yaws.	5	6	3
Cuts/Sores.	37	1	17
T.U.	1	2	1
Ringworm.	1	21	2
Pneumonia.	4	75	2
Eyetrubble.	2	1)
Scabies.)	2)

It is quite probable that a goodly percentage of the "Malaria" patients also suffered from Influenza. *D. Carlisle.*

APPENDIX "C"ANTHROPOLOGY.
NISSAN IS.THE BURIAL RITUAL AT TANAMALIT VILLAGE.

Just North of a feature marked "South Point" on the "Green Is" I mile to I Inch Army Map is a natural round chasm in the coral reef fringing the East coast of Nissan Island.

The reef which extends around South Point bears a special significance to the East Nissan Natives; they call it "HAUHO".

It was the firm belief of Nissan inhabitants of this locality that the chasm "TUNTAKORT" was the "St Peter's Gate" to their conception of "Heaven" which they believed to incorporate the whole of "HAUHO".

When a relative died he was left lying in his house until about three p.m. when he was solemnly carried to "TUNTAKORT" and thrown into the chasm by his male relatives while the women wailed on the beach.

The next day at the same time the menfolk returned to the spot, called the name of the deceased out aloud, collected some beach sand, and returned to the deceased man's former abode.

During the remainder of the afternoon they prepared for the return of their relative by sprinkling a circle of sand on the ground outside the front doorstep of his former home.

As evening set in the fire was lit and all relatives entered the dead man's house.

When they observed footprints in the sand and the dancing shadows of their dead relative's hands flickering in the flames of the fire, as he warmed his hands, they immediately 'slammed' the door (plaited coconut palm fronds) on him.

An angry piercing wail signified that the spirit of the dead man had found itself shut off from his worldly possessions and his friends and that the spirit had vanished never to be seen again.

However, all the relatives shut inside the house were wont to rejoice that their dearly beloved had returned just once more in a 'visible' form to their midst.

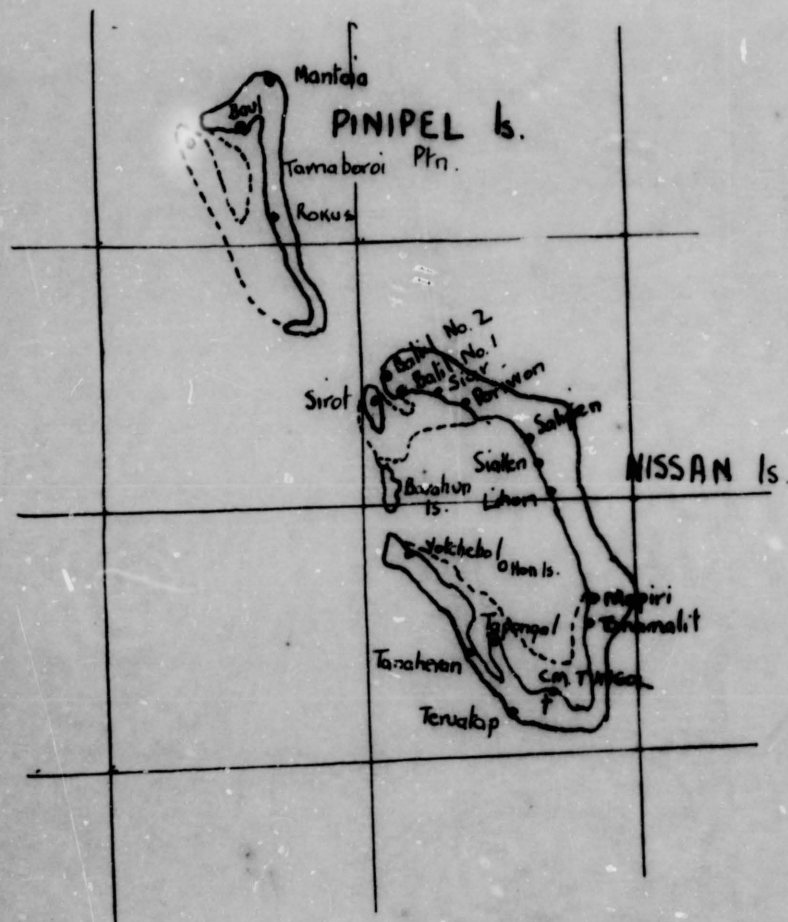
Although the relatives knew that the deceased would thereafter belong to "HAUHO" they left his worldly possessions as they stood for a period of three months so that 'he' might use them at 'his' will. After this period the possessions were divided amongst the children of his sister.

Spirits of deceased friends were believed to 'assist' rather than 'haunt' their previous fellow villagers, but certain spirits of unknown origin were always to be feared (such as the "Hurricane").

Spirits of deceased villagers were supposed to make 'their' immediate presence felt by a chilling sudden zephyr, when 'their' wanderings brought them back to 'their' old villages.

D. B. Carlisle

(D . B . Carlisle)
C . P . O .



KCA/VA

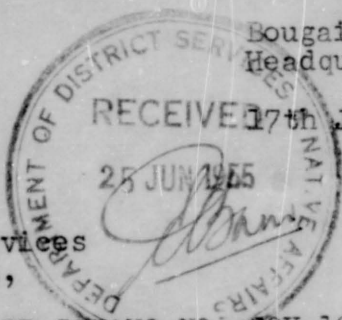
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/14/133 ✓

File No. 30/2/1.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

MEMORANDUM for:-



17th June, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT SOHANO NO. SOH.10/54-55
BY MR. B. A. McCABE, A/A.D.O.

The above patrol report forwarded in triplicate.

As usual Mr. McCabe has carried out an excellent patrol and has submitted a comprehensive report.

Mr. Carlisle's report is also very well constructed.

K. C. Atkinson

(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

c.c. to:-
A.D.O. Sohano.

1954/1955

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1954/1955.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS											MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		Males			Females		Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M+F						
NISSAN IS. YOTCHIBOL	4th	2	1															2	1					1	5	16	5	11	10	2.2	6	13	30	20	73							
TANAHERAN	4th	4	2																					8	4	6	41	3	28	3	18	2.3	20	22	40	40	129					
TAPONGAL	4th	3	3								1										6			5	3	7	33	4	13	1	12	3.5	18	16	28	18	94					
TERUATAP	4th	2	3								1												3	1	5	5	45	10	29	3	29	2.4	28	31	32	29	129					
TANAMALIT	5th	4	1								1												2	2	8	36	5	26	2	26	2.6	32	21	31	28	116						
MAPIRI	3rd	1	1		1			1																8		11	12	51	12	42	5	42	3.2	28	33	43	47	170				
LIHON	5th	9	3									2	2											6	4		1	14	37	10	34	1	34	3.8	37	25	36	38	147			
SIAKEN	5th											2												1	4	5	19	8	16	2	11	2.2	11	17	26	25	84					
SALIPAN	6th	2	2										1												5	15	2	12		12	2.2	15	15	25	24	84						
PORIWON	6th	1	2			1							1	1										2	8	4	26	4	17	2	16	1.5	15	12	27	27	91					
SIAR	6th	2											1										1	1	3	7	19	3	13	2	13	3	22	13	20	24	84					
BALIL 1	6th	5	1																					3	2	4	7	6	32	7	34	3	34	2.4	21	16	29	32	113			
BALIL 11	6th	1																							3	1		4	4	7	16	7	15	15	2.6	13	13	16	11	62		
SIRUT	6th		1																						1	1	2		2	4	2	11	3	11	1	12	2.1	8	10	8	8	44
PINIPEL IS. BOKUS	7th		1				1																		1	1	1		3	18	2	17	2	17	1.8	11	11	18	16	59		
MANTOIA	7th	2	6																						1	2		1		3	40	6	26	3	26	2.2	20	30	42	34	130	
BAUL	7th	2	3				1																			1	2	3	35	7	23	1	26	2.8	11	17	40	30	101			

xx N.A. 30-14-133

8th August, 1955.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
SOHANO.

Patrol Report - Sohano No 10 of 1954/55.

Receipt of the above Report is acknowledged.

I am interested to read that natives are spending money on the purchase of iron for their houses and trust that they recognise fully the benefits to be gained.

Generally the area seems to possess a progressive spirit and the people should make good progress if we can lend sufficient support. Without regular shipping it is difficult to plan ahead and every opportunity to foster development should be taken.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director.

P/A
to
a/s.

on Register

Area Patrolled.....

MOCAVILLE

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
	Inside District	Outside District			Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
	2		1				1		5	16	5	11		10	2.2	6	13	30	20	73
	5						8	4	6	41	3	28	3	18	2.3	20	22	40	90	129
			6				5	3	7	33	4	13	1	12	3.5	18	16	28	18	94
	3	1	5						5	45	10	29	3	29	2.4	28	31	32	29	129
	2		2						8	36	5	26	2	26	2.6	32	21	31	28	116
	8		11						12	51	12	42	5	42	3.2	28	33	43	47	170
	6		4				1		14	37	10	34	1	34	3.8	37	25	36	38	147
	1		4						5	19	8	16	2	11	2.2	11	17	26	25	84
			5						5	15	2	12		12	2.2	15	15	25	24	84
	2		8						4	26	4	17	2	16	1.5	15	12	27	27	91
	3		2						7	19	3	13	2	13	3	22	13	20	24	84
	3		1				4	7	6	32	7	34	3	24	2.4	21	16	29	32	113
			1				4	4	7	16	7	15		15	2.6	13	13	16	11	62
	1	1	2				2	4	2	11	3	11	3	12	2.1	8	10	8	8	44
	1		1	1					3	18	2	17	2	17	1.8	11	11	18	16	59
	1		2			1			3	40	6	26	3	26	2.2	20	30	42	34	130
							1	2	3	35	7	23	1	26	2.8	11	17	30	30	101
	31	2	55	1	1		25	24	102	488	98	367	31	323	3.16	315	491	441	<u>1720</u>	

6
24
50

STORRS TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to St.
		Issued to Police	Issued to Customs	Payment of Customs	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
Amn.	5 lbs	5					
Dr. Scales	12	2	10				
Ham	9	9					
Rice	35	14	21				
Tomatoes	260	10	250		30		
Apples	4	4					
Ten	1	1					
Tea	2 lbs	2					
Butteridge 50	25						
Hamster, 1 lb	3						



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

16
1
21
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District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. SOH II of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by D. B. CARLISLE Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled TAIOF and SAPOSA ISLANDS, BUKA PASSAGE SUB-DISTRICT.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 2 Members of the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.
I.N.M.O.

Duration—From 17/5/1955 to 21/5/1955

Number of Days 5.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/12/1953

Medical - 9/1953

Map Reference No. 4855 "BUKA PASSAGE" & No. 4845 "TAIOF IS" "I" Series.

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION.
(2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/6/1955

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ Nil.
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ Nil.
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £ Nil.

Village Pop

Year.....1954/55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
	<u>1955</u>																	
"TAIOF"	18/5.	8	7					1								2	3	
"SAPOSA"	20/5.	7	10						1		1					1		
		15	17					1	1		1					3	3	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/I.

Sub-District Office,
SOHANO,
BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT,

1st June 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
BUKA PASSAGE Sub-District.

Patrol Report No SOH II of 1954/55.

Report of a Patrol to TAIOF and SAPOSA Islands,

BUKA PASSAGE Sub-District, Bougainville District.

<u>Officer-Conducting Patrol</u>	D. B. Carlisle Cadet Patrol Officer.
<u>Area Patrolled</u>	TAIOF and SAPOSA ISLANDS - Directly South of BUKA ISLAND.
<u>Objects of Patrol</u>	(1) Census Revision. (2) Routine Administration.
<u>Duration of Patrol</u>	17th May to 21st May 1955. 5 days.
<u>Personnel Accompanying</u>	<u>R.P. & N.G. Constabulary:</u> Reg. No. 5254 Lance/Corporal WADONIA. " " 8074 Constable WEIMU. <u>P. H. D.</u> N. M. O. SAMSON.
<u>Last Patrol of Area</u>	18th December 1953. Refer HAHON/KUNUA Patrol Report No BV 4 - 53/54 by Mr T.J. Leabeater -P.O..
<u>Map Reference</u>	No. 4855 "BUKA PASSAGE" - I Inch Series. No. 4845 "TAIOF ISLAND" - I Inch Series.

INTRODUCTION

The natives of TAI OF and SAPOSA hold few linguistic affiliations with their mainland counterparts. If anything, their language is vaguely akin to that of their former allies in tribal battle - the KUNUA natives but the HAHON people apparently speak a foreign tongue.

This is why the District Commissioner, Mr K.C. Atkinson directed that these Islands be treated as a separate Patrol, rather than a hurried if not neglected portion of the KUNUA/HAHON Patrol.

The initial stage of the Patrol from SOHANO to TAI OF Island was covered in the Government Work-boat m.v. "HAZEL". It had been the accepted practice in the past to Patrol the Villages of TAI OF and SAPOSA during the course of a single day, usually by Government Workboat - hence no provision had been made by the villagers to provide for accommodation of a Patrolling Officer and his personnel.

However, the B.N.S.A. Cooperatives Store at TAI OF and a recently erected Teacher-boy's house at SAPOSA Island served the purpose as bases for the numerous excursions made during the course of the Patrol.

These Island natives are naturally dependent on their canoes as a mode of travel, and the only bridle-paths noted lead from the respective hamlets to the TAI OF Island gardens.

The Patrol was well received by the inhabitants of all Hamlets visited, which were found to be situated amongst coconut groves on the Seafront just above sea-level, facing either the enclosed waters of Matchin Bay (opposite the North-Western tip of Bougainville Island) or the open South Pacific Ocean.

A rough sketch map of the area Patrolled is appended to this Report.

DAIRY

- Tues. 17th May. Departed SOHANO together with Mr V. Poole, Cooperatives Officer, in Work-boat m.v. "HAZEL" and arranged for the collection of Native building materials at TSIROGE Mission en route TAI OF Island.
 m.v. "HAZEL" then headed for B.N.S.A. Coop. Stores further down the coast with Mr V. Poole aboard. Gardens and outlying Islands visited.
 Discussions held during the remainder of the afternoon.
 Witnessed "Kaur" Sing-sing at JUPONO Hamlet during the night.
 Slept KARAVAT Hamlet.
- Wed. 18th May. Visited Hamlets of YON, KCITANI, JUPONO. Assembled and censused TAI OF Islanders at KARAVAT Hamlet.
 Overnight at KARAVAT.
- Thurs. 19th May. Left KARAVAT and loaded cargo onto large SAPOSA canoe at JUPONO.
 Departed JUPONO and visited TANWOA Plantation, incorporated with a Trade Store on the Matchin Bay side of an almost hidden passage between TAI OF and TANWOA Islands.
 By canoe to SAPOSA and deposited cargo.
 Visited mainland gardens near SRAKEN.
 Slept SAPOSA.

- Fri. 20th May. Visited graven stone "Idols" on SAPOSA, TARIOTIAN Is; the Plantation on TAFTRANG Is.; the Luluai's Island-Hamlet of TORASIK; returned to SAPOSA and lined lectured and censured the SAPOSA natives.
Held discussions during the evening, and attended a Singing held in honour of the Patrol.
Slept SAPOSA.
- Sat. 21st May. Continued discussions during the morning and then set off to visit the locality in which "NEFAN" and "TUMIS" are situated on the Eastern slopes of TAI OF IS.
Visited CHABAI Seminary, TARLENA High School, and TSIROGE Mission.
Overnight TSIROGE Mission.
- Sun. 22nd May. Travelled by ex-"Hospital Fairmile" m.v. "St JOSEPH" from TSIROGE to SOHANO.
Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The SAPOSA- TAI OF natives are robust and intelligent, and several are currently serving in the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary.

They also appear receptive to instruction, but the fact that three natives from each Island area lost hands as a result of the misuse of Japanese explosives (intended to boost the fishing industry) indicates that some at least are prone to presumptuous overconfidence. (These injuries occurred during the War.)

The natives appear to be snug and contented and satisfied with the prevailing economic and social state of affairs.

Food supplies are assured from prolific gardens and productive coconut groves and everpresent sea-foods such as Crayfish, Crabs, Tortoises and numerous varieties of fish.

Work is always obtainable on nearby Plantations, as "stevedores" on the bi-monthly m.v. "MALAITA" and even in RABAU, for these reputedly reliable and intelligent "Buka Boys". (The C.P.L./Burns Philip trawler m.v. "SAPOSA" had just transported twenty-six SAPOSA natives KIETA-wards to meet the m.v. "MALAITA" at the time of this Patrol.)

For those who wish to remain in the village, Copra production and collection of Trochus and Greensnail shell from nearby reefs provide a ready source of revenue.

However, in some respects this manifestation of 'smugness' surprised the author: housing was not of a satisfactory standard throughout; coconut groves were not 'clean' enough; little attempt had been made to repair 'pig fences' around village perimeters in SAPOSA village; and into the bargain the Cooperatives Stores in both areas were in debt due to granting of credit over a long period.

As recommended by Mr V. Poole C/O, the Coop. Storeboys and the natives themselves were reprimanded for permitting their stores to be run in such a lackadaisical manner.

Elementary business principles were expounded to the assembled natives, and the fact that the precarious state of their stores was their own fault was hammered home.

When informed of Mr V. Poole's threat that the respective stores might be closed down when existing stocks were sold out, the natives were shocked and finally decided to repay the deficit by 'giving' bags of copra to their financially embarrassed stores.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.....(Cont'd)

This attitude was commended since the combined effort to keep their stores in business should teach a majority of these natives a well deserved lesson, instil an element of true 'cooperative' spirit, and thereby make for future stability.

For the benefit of all concerned it was also pointed out that the 'storeboys' concerned were liable to serious trouble for granting credit.

Quarrels and squabbles are quite out of place in these villages. Nethertheless, one minor squabble was settled amicably 'out of court' at SAPOSA.

One desirable feature of village life was notable and that was the harmony which existed between the Methodist SAPOSAS and the Roman Catholic TAIOF people.

A glowing example is seen in the fact that the three carved wooden figurines at JUPONO honouring "KOKOPAU" were made by compatriot members of the "KOTOGION" Clan at SAPOSA. (See Anthropology.)

Perhaps the lack of industry displayed in general can be attributed to that lethargy notoriously presumed to exist in such self-sufficient Tropical Islands and immortalised in Travel Brochures.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

These Island natives are endowed with a predominantly fine physique.

Villages are well situated and of course there are no pit-latrines - the natives use the sea.

Naturally the standard of hygiene is higher than that witnessed in mainland villages because the sea is nearby and these native Islanders wash themselves regularly.

Tuberculosis is apparently rare here, since N. M. O. SAMSON pointed out only one case during the Census line-up, and he had been cured.

Two deaths which occurred last year were possibly due to sea-food poisoning. The natives boil their crayfish in salt water and wrap them up in *bahana* leaves and then recook them in an underground "mumu" stone oven. No doubt this method of preparation imparts qualities of preservation to the 'cray' flesh, but perhaps these two fatalities were attributable to the natives concerned having eaten stale crayfish.

All natives were warned to be careful in this respect in future.

N. M. O. SAMSON complained that the villagers were not giving him much support in the maintenance of his Aid-post.

On inspecting the edifice, it was directed that a new and larger Aid-Post be built by all those of working age in the village on a site selected.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH. . . . (Cont'd)

The following details are excerpts from N. M. O. SAMSON's monthly Aid-Post Reports for 1955:

<u>Affliction.</u>	<u>January.</u>	<u>February.</u>	<u>March.</u>	<u>April.</u>	<u>May.</u>
"Malaria"	23	9	2	6	5
Yaws	16	0	11	4	2
Cuts/Sores	18	4	8	5	13
T/U's	0	4	0	2	6
Ringworm	0	2	2	0	0
Diarrhorea	1	0	2	20	1
Pneumonia	2	1	3	9	4

As can be seen from the above table, most natives treated at the Aid-post suffered from sores and tropical ulcers with minor outbreaks of malaria and yaws, amongst others.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The following fluctuations in population have occurred in TAI OF and SAPOSA since the last Patrol:

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Previous Total.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Mig./In.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Mig./Out.</u>	<u>Present Total.</u>
<u>TAI OF</u>	245	15	0	6	0 .. + 9	<u>254 .</u>
<u>SAPOSA</u>	250	17	13	3	0 .. + 27	<u>277 .</u>
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0 .. + 36</u>	<u>= 531 .</u>

As previously mentioned, twenty-six natives from SAPOSA were temporarily absent from the Village at the time of the Patrol, working as deckhands on the m.v. "MALAITA".

The TAI OF-SAPOSA natives are inherently contented and well equipped with the necessities of native life. Thus it is not surprising that over the past 6 years at SAPOSA, twenty deaths have been more than offset by ninety - three births!

Only two cases of polyoma were noticed on SAPOSA.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

A net work of felled logs forms a rough footbridge connecting the beach opposite KARAVAT Hamlet with the gardens situated on the littoral and seaward slopes of TAI OF Island.

Tapioca is apparently the TAI OF staple and "Kongkong" taro is widely grown but the leaves of the "wild taro" sometimes shrivel prematurely.

Bananas, breadfruit, kaukau (sweet-potato) and a native variety of sugar-cane with cramped segments are grown, and pineapple groves are scattered throughout.

JUPONO and KARAVAT Hamlet Islands each have about 300 coconut trees, three other unoccupied islands contain smaller numbers of trees and there are scattered plantings of coconuts over the main TAI OF Island.

Each of these Islands possesses copra driers, and quite a good sample of copra is produced.

The SAPOSA Is. and mainland gardens are also very prolific, the major difference being that "Kongkong" taro and Kaukau ~~previ~~ constitute the SAPOSA vegetable staple.

Pigs are kept on TAROTIAN, TAFTRANG and SAPOSA Islands and reproduce at an extremely high rate.

These animals are rather a nuisance in that they inevitably trample and uproot unprotected gardens and new plantings of Sago-palm.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

"TAI OF Village" consists of the two small TAI OF IS. hamlets, "YON" and "KOITANI", together with the more densely populated Island hamlets of "JUPONO" and "KARAVAT".

Partly due to the absence of pigs, the village areas were clean, but fault was found in the existence of ground level "humpies" in all hamlets.

Instructions were issued for the renewal of Sago-palm roofing on several native houses, and the removal of rubbish from just outside the village area. The villagers were also advised to pay attention to the 'cleaning' of coconut groves.

The natives were told to provide accommodation for Patrolling Officers and Police, in future.

The Bakery at JUPONO was inspected and found to be clean.

Luluai.. VAREIN (JUPONO) - commands authority.

Tultul.. KEREPIA " - good, but spends much of his time at Madehas Plantation.

Tultul.. SIRITOA (KARAVAT) - mediocre and rather crippled - it is recommended that should he prove unsatisfactory in future, KEREHAN - leader of the "NAKARIF" clan on "KARAVAT" be appointed in his place.

. (7)

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. ... (Cont'd)

"SAPOSA Village" consists of the main village on SAPOSA Island and the small hamlet, "TORASIK Is." where the Luluai lives.

Housing in the section surrounding the Aid-Post and some dwellings on TORASIK, were found to be of poor standard, and several houses indicated were to be rebuilt off the ground.

It was directed that a Government Rest-house and a 'Boy-house' be erected to the west of the village. There is a good anchorage in this vicinity.

'Limbon' planking is obtainable on the swampy East coast of TAI OF Is., but Sagō-palm thatch is bought from the TAI OF since pigs usually spoil fresh plantings of this palm so essential for native roofing.

SAPOSA village perimeter was also badly in need of a thorough cleanup at the time of the Patrol.

- Luluai.. VAU (TOROSIK Is.) - a surly individual who inherited his power.
- Tultul.. TOPAU (SAPOSA Is.) - a jovial and cooperative native.
- N. M. O. RIKOA " - a fine type of native who is obviously doing a good job.
(SAMSON)

ANTHROPOLOGY. ... (See Appendix "B")PLANTATIONS AND COMMERCE.

The Luluai of TAI OF is very influential and holds a Trader's AI, and General Mercantile Licence. KUNEIN of SAPOSA is another enterprising native who is the holder of both 'Bread' and Trader's AI Licences.

The Bougainville Natives' Society Association "MATCHIN BAY" Stores at TAI OF and SAPOSA also hold the relevant Licences, but illegal credit had been granted by the Storeboys of these Cooperatives' Stores over a period.

Overall deficiencies of the Matchin Bay Stores (including KUNUA Store) totalled about £900 as assessed by Mr V. Poole C/O, and as stated previously (refer Native Affairs) strong remedial action was taken during this Patrol.

Mr R. Doyle of LALAHAN Plantation also owns TAFFRANG Is., which he operates on a 'Farming Out' basis using a native contractor.

A similar situation exists on TANWOA Is. Plantation which will be eventually planted up by Mr J. Lee of MADEHAS Plantation. A subsidiary MADEHAS Trade Store also operates on TANWOA.

Of course the natives themselves produce copra which they sell to Mr Lee, Mr Doyle, either of the Cooperative Stores, or the BUKA PASSAGE Chinese Trader.

Wong You & Co, Merchants and Traders of BUKA PASSAGE, and the Cooperative Stores also buy Trochus and Greensnail shell collected by the local natives.

PLANTATIONS AND COMMERCE . . . (Cont'd)

Bill Armat of Oriental extraction, is an employee of one of the RABAUL Freezers, who is engaged in crocodile shooting around the SAPOSA Islands. He had only bagged one saurian up to the time of the Patrol.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Two Missions are represented in the TAIOF -SAPOSA area. The Methodist Mission claims all SAPCSA natives as adherents. SAPOSA Island falls under the "BUKA CIRCUIT" of the Methodist Mission SOLOMONS ISLANDS DISTRICT, the Headquarters of which is "ROVIANA" M.M., LOSSIA, B.S.I.P..

Two village 'teacher-boys' undertake the task of teaching the SAPOSA children the rudiments of the 'Three R's'.

Those eligible then move on to Rev. Cornwall at SKOTOLAN M.M. on the West Coast of BUKA Is., where they are advanced to about Standard 'seven'.

Really bright pupils then graduate to "ROVIANA M.M."

The Bougainville Roman Catholic Mission Headquarters is situated on the Bougainville mainland just opposite TAIOF Is. The inhabitants of the latter Island are Catholics, but they are members of the HABELA Mission Diocese which is run by Father LEBEL.

Bishop WADE's Headquarters is at CHADAI Seminary, where twenty-six natives are at present studying to be Priests. After passing Standard 'seven' or 'eight', these natives transfer to VUNAPOPE R.C.M., RABAUL, and finally take their vows after extensive Seminary training in Australia (e.g. at the BANYO Seminary, BRISBANE). Father KEADY is Principal of the CHADAI Seminary.

Father MONTALBAN is in charge of nearby TARLENA R.C.M. Highschool for potential 'Teacher-Boys' from all over BOUGAINVILLE.

Those eligible Natives who have completed schooling in RIGU Mission Highschool KIEEA, under Bro. JUDE and Bro. SIMEON, have the choice of becoming native Priests, Village Teacher-boys, or skilled mechanics or carpenters.

These last two categories will be catered for at TSIROGE Mission Workshops, where a very well equipped large "QUONSETT" Workshop-Machine-shop operates, and a Boatshop capable of handling small ships of up to 'large Workboat' dimensions, was completed early this year. A large separate Carpentry-Joinery Workshop will also be erected in the near future. A ramification of the instruction in the Wood-workshop will include the elements of "Ship-wrighting".

The Marist Fathers North SOLOMONS Procurator, Father L'ESTRANGE, is in charge of TSIROGE Mission, which is in Radio contact with SOHANO Zone Centre, and which is staffed by three Lay Brothers.

In the author's opinion, the "KOKOPAU" Singing (see Anthropology) is simply a manifestation of the Natives' customary way of paying their respects to a dead Clan "Queen", and will serve to appease the yet unhonoured spirit of the deceased "KOTOGION" Clan chieftainess "KOKOPAU".

The elder Natives who were initiated into the full ritual of the "UPI CULT" are naturally still very superstitious and uncertain. Although they tolerate Christianity, they are perhaps grasping the opportunity of momentarily 'rebell'ing' against the 'modern' cloak of the Mission, in the rather delayed performance of the ritual of their own peculiar form of "State Funeral".

CONCLUSION.

It is more than likely that these Island Natives benefited greatly in many respects from this more leisurely type of Patrol to their area.

When the next Patrol visits their Villages, it is to be hoped that the living standards of the SAPOSA and TAIOF Islands will have improved accordingly.

APPENDIX"A"REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARYACCOMPANYING THE TAIOF - SAPOSA PATROL.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
5254	L/C.	WADONIA	An excellent N.C.O.
8074	Const.	WEIMU	A reliable P.B. who performed his duties cheerfully.

Copies of R. S. I.'s forwarded to Police Headquarters,
PORT MORESBY.

A. B. Carlisle

C.P.O.

APPENDIX "B" -

PATROL TO TAIOF AND SAPOSA ISLANDS OF MAY 1955.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The inhabitants of TAIOF and SAPOSA Islands are divided into five exogamous matrilineal clans on each Island in the below-listed order of importance.

These clans trace their ancestry back to the following 'original' ancestral birds and fish:

<u>Clan Name.</u>	<u>Symbolic Ancestor.</u>
1. "KOTAGION" or "NAKARIF"	The Frigate bird.
2. "NABUEN"	Black Wildfowl.
3. "NAKUS"	Ordinary Poultry, and the Shark.
4. "NARGIET"	The Hornbill, and a species of striped Fish.
5. "FANANGIF"	A Wildfowl with a small red comb.

Members of any one clan were forbidden to kill their "Clan Symbol" or "Business", but could eat the game symbolising their Clan ancestry should a member of another Clan kill it.

Also feathers of the respective birds were coveted as "sing-sing" ornamental decoration but the same taboo applied regarding the actual slaughter.

Occasionally cases of Patrilineal inheritance occur these days.

THE TAIOF "KAUF" SINGSING IN HONOUR OF "KOKOPAU".

An interesting spectacle was witnessed by the Patrol at JUPONO Hamlet. The natives had erected a 'Quonsett' shaped ceremonial "SUHAN" - "HAUS GARAMUT" or "Drum House" in the village proper.

The Drums consisted of two large "GARAMUT" 'Slit Drums' carved from logs, together with long thin bundles of cane with which to sound the drums.

Situated at the other end of the hut was a platform composed of split Sago-palm trunks on which were set three conspicuous four foot high carven effigies with hypnotic mother of pearl eyes; clothed in "Pfans" (skirts) of Bunyah tree fibre; stained black bodies were patterned with red ochre from Kunua, and the headdresses were made from Frigate bird feathers.

Enquiry revealed that the preparations were for an imminent large scale Singsing, to be held in honour of a female tribal elder of the "NAKARIF" clan who died in 1951, previously known as "KOKOPAU".

The other two images represented "KOKOPAU's" son "KIETION" who died during the war, and her deceased brother, "DUTAMAN".

Other sundry decorations included a carved and stained "Frigate Bird", a double "Frigate Bird" headed backing to the platform, former prized possessions of the deceased for instance her strings of shell money, and her Betel nut basket and Coconut 'Lime container', together with the spears and arrows of her son.

KOKOPAU was the daughter of TAKIS, a really powerful tribal chief, who originally settled on HATSIGAN Is. last century.

Since she was the foremost native woman of the most powerful
..... (2)

ANTHROPOLOGY. . . (Cont'd)

local woman native clan in the area, this Singing will be attended by members of her own and lesser related clans from far and wide.

Apparently it is customary for the clan organising the Singing to amass food in keeping with the gravity of the occasion, and evidently it has taken about three years to collect enough pigs on HATSIGAN Is. to warrant a Singing in honour of KOKOPAU.

In the interim, the graven images were shaped out of "GOTSI" timber and the arms and legs were carved separately and dovetailed later. An emblem like an encircled asterisk was raised on the chest of each image and the completed figures did not strike any particular pose, but were merely upright with hands at sides.

The "garamuts" were made along with numerous "KAUFS" or bamboo pipes of pan and a few "MAMBOOS" or megaphone shaped instruments of hollowed Kapok with a demi-coconut shell mouthpiece, and the "Drum House" was also prepared.

From what can be ascertained, "KOKOPAU" was buried soon after her death at three p.m. one evening according to native custom, together with her walking sticks, under the enshrouding pendant root system of a large 'FICUS' tree.

She was then mourned by all clans for ten nights, and the "NAKARIF" clan members fasted during this time when a weird "VAUOU" Singing was performed, punctuated only by wailing of womenfolk and muffled beating of "Drum Garamuts".

The "VAUOU" Singing does not incorporate an organised pattern of dancing in concentric circles like most "Buka Singings", but simply involves the paying of homage to the deceased's house and the dancing of a random unspectacular dance.

Now that the time is ripe, KOPORAU's brothers TOWAN, KEREPIA and MARAKET, have, together with fellow Clansmen, paved the way for what promises to be a sizeable native gathering.

The people of JUPONO Hamlet will now have to prepare enormous quantities of food and erect a "TERAN" or platform on which to display the feast.

Before the actual climax, several preliminary Singings will have to be performed. Firstly the completed effigies have to be displayed (witnessed by the Patrol), and on special nights thereafter the more usual "BUKA type" ("KAUF") Singing, styled on the now notorious "UPI" Singings, will be carried out.

On the night of the finale, all surrounding natives will congregate for a major "KAUF" Singing in honour of "KOKOPAU".

Leaders of respective clans will be obliged to pay their respects to the former "chieftainess" by 'sitting out' a solemn vigil at one stage or other during the night, inside the "DRUM HOUSE" in full view of the effigies.

The hosts at JUPONO village are honour bound to attend to the serving of food from the "TERAN" to all their visitors, and will only be eligible to join in the singing when there is a lull in the feasting.

The "KAUF" singing will reach a crescendo pitch at about four a.m. the following morning, when members of the second foremost or "NABUEN" Clan will be permitted to display the images by carrying them around with them in the course of the anti clockwise "Dance", for one hour only. When this hour is up, the interweaving shrill tones of the small "Drums" will cease harmonising with the deep bass of the large "Garamut" and the rituals will cease abruptly whilst the effigies are replaced in the "Drum house". If 'Tribal Lore' is followed, the "Drum -

ANTHROPOLOGY . . . (Cont'd)

- House" will be burnt together with its contents, and the conflagration will indicate that "KOKOPAU" has indeed been 'right royally' honoured, and that a most important obligation has been fulfilled.

TAIOF - SAPOSA FOLK STORIES.

It was discovered that most of the TAI OF - SAPOSA Clans had its own peculiar Clan story. For instance, the stories of "TUMIS" and "SEVAN" are the favourites of the "NAKARIF" (TAIOF) and "NAKUS" (SAPOSA) Clans respectively.

"SEVAN" is the name of an Island situated just South of "TANWOA". Resting on the reef is a large rock similar to the "CHEBU" rock (refer "Both Sides of Buka Passage") with a single "Bunyah" tree growing on its crown.

The following is the story of SEVAN ROCK as told by the aged SAPOSA womenfolk:

"All NAKUS Clansmen were originally descended from a shark, and sharks have always been revered by NAKUS Clansmen.

It came to pass that one shark in particular lived in a rock called SEVAN which was as big as a house. Whenever the shark became hungry the rock disappeared from the reef near SEVAN ISLAND, only to reappear in the estuary of the river "SOUN" in the Northern HAHON area of West Bougainville Island.

Whenever "SEVAN" disappeared, a certain well respected female ancestor of the SAPOSA people named "MUKAS" would know by virtue of her unerring intuition, and would paddle her canoe over "MATCHIN" Bay to meet this shark.

MUKAS knew all the secrets of this rock, and she was the only person who could open a concealed door in the rock, and thereby remove the shark from its place of concealment.

Thereupon MUKAS would suckle the shark in the canoe, and afterwards return it to rock, and NAKUS and MUKAS would return to their respective Islands."

.....

TUMIS was fabled as having been the most powerful member of the NAKARIF clan in that he was gifted with the powers of sorcery.

"KOTENI" was the name of the TAI OF village which was situated on the Eastern slopes of TAI OF Is., just down from the summit where the Japanese erected a Wartime observation Post.

Once when his people feasted and danced on the Mangrove flats called "NAFEN", below KOTENI, TUMIS noticed that they lacked a suitable fire for lighting their native grown tobacco. On the spot he endowed a "QUILLA" Tree with the properties of an 'eternal flame'. (This very tree has been observed to catch alight for no apparent reason, by contemporary natives.)

Once, when TUMIS stood above NAFEN while a prolonged Singing was being celebrated on NAFEN flats, he became exasperated by their continuous frivolity, and he sent word to the 'master of ceremonies' ordering that the villagers return to their work.

Nethertheless, the dancing continued and in a violent fit of anger, TUMIS then and there uttered a curse which petrified the

ANTHROPOLOGY. . . (Cont'd)

dancers. Unfortunately for TUMIS, the curse backfired, and he and his wife became mere stone slabs also on the very spot where they stood.

"TUMIS" and his "wife" stand side by side on the hillside to this day, and stone "Drums" and "people" bear mute witness to the revelry so abruptly ceased a long time ago.

.....

The 'UPI' TAIOPS of yore were extremely superstitious and were only too ready to blame misfortune onto some form of 'evil spirit'. Scarcity of fish brought sad times to the TAIOP people and this is how they 'explained away' their periodical sparc 'catches'.

Along the bridle path between YON and KOITANI hamlets of TAIOP village it was noticed by the Patrol that a crudely carved stone about six feet long lay by the wayside.

Upon enquiry it was discovered that rocky clefts in the nearby slopes also bore significance to the TAIOP elders, who told the following story.

"TANAEMAR" or "SNEK" was the name given a legless blackskinned reptile "Marselei" (evil spirit) which used to inhabit this area and frequent the small caves.

Natives often used to notice "TANAEMAR" reclining by the wayside and they found that whenever this reptile swam in the nearby sea, subsequent fish hauls were poor.

They believed that oily secretions from "TANAEMAR"s" body poisoned the fish when he was angry with them.

So they attempted to appease the reptile by carving a big stone in the form of a crude reclining 'man' to be used as a couch by the 'evil spirit' during its siestas. (A gesture of the servility of the villagers to the omnipotence of the 'Spirit'.)

They hoped that "TANAEMAR" might then oblige by not poisoning their fish.'

.....

CARVEN FIGURINES AT SAPOSA.

"IEUNI" was made by a great warrior "KIPURAN". When KIPURAN died, a HAHON native was captured and his bones powdered to form a "KIRAKO" or curse, which was placed under the stone.

This curse used to bring the SAPOSA warriors good luck in battle when they unearthed it, and the Leader wore it about his neck.

The contemporary elders were never shown the ritual for removal of the "HIRAKO" and they are convinced that many SAPOSA natives will die if the stone is moved and the curse touched.

Even Methodist Missionaries were unable to shake their convictions, and the stone remains in its original position to this day.

It will be noticed on the attached drawing that the previously mentioned chest insignia was common to both TAIOP and SAPOSA.

The drawing depicts "BUNDIOS", a 'Rain God' on TAMUTZ IS.,

ANTHROPOLOGY. . . . (Cont'd)

"UPI" elders punished those who fell in disfavour by using this stone in a ritual which destroyed the erring party in his house by inducing a flash of lightning during a tropical thunderstorm conjured-up by rotting certain croton leaves in a charmed clay MELASANG Pot. (The TAIOF and SAPOSA natives used to trade canoes and smoked fish for cooking pots from MELASANG Village, BUKA IS, and red ochre from KUNUA, BOUGAINVILLE IS.)

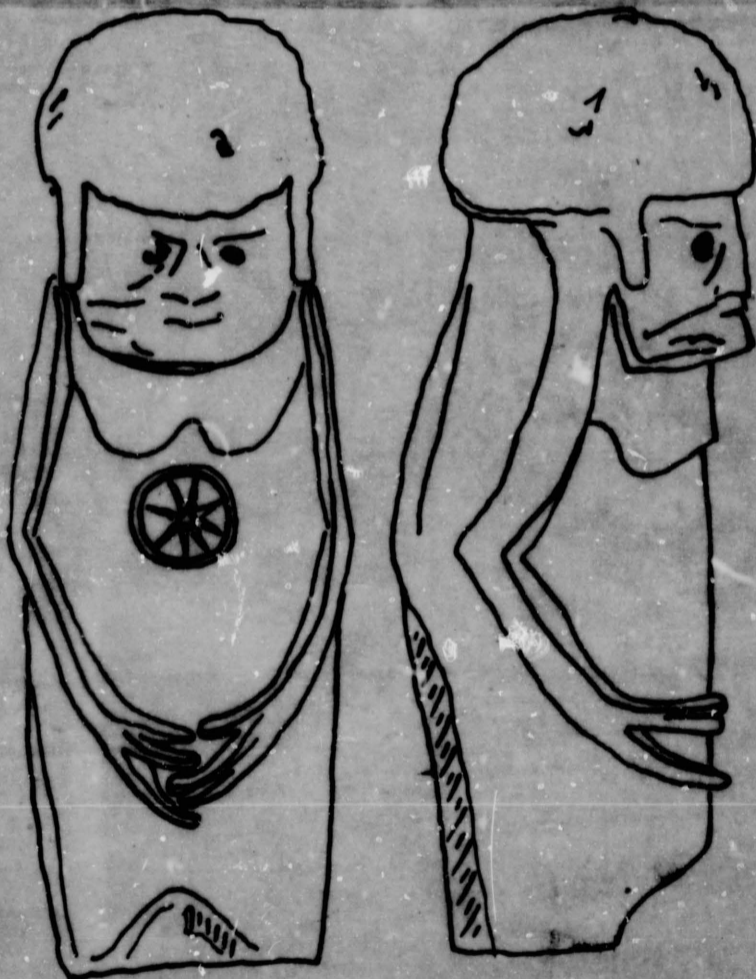
"TOASSI" is the son of "BUNDIOS" and "his" stone was missing at the time of the Patrol.

Evidently playful village youths had carried "TOASSI" from "his mother's side" and hidden "him" in the interior of TAMUTZ IS.

Instructions were given for "TOASSI" to be found, and replaced beside "BUNDIOS" on the Northern foreshore.

These stone "Idols" were reputedly carved by an "UPI" elder, who like "KIPURAN" specialised in this art.

"BUNDIOS"
RAIN GOD
PROFILE &
FULL ON
VIEWS.

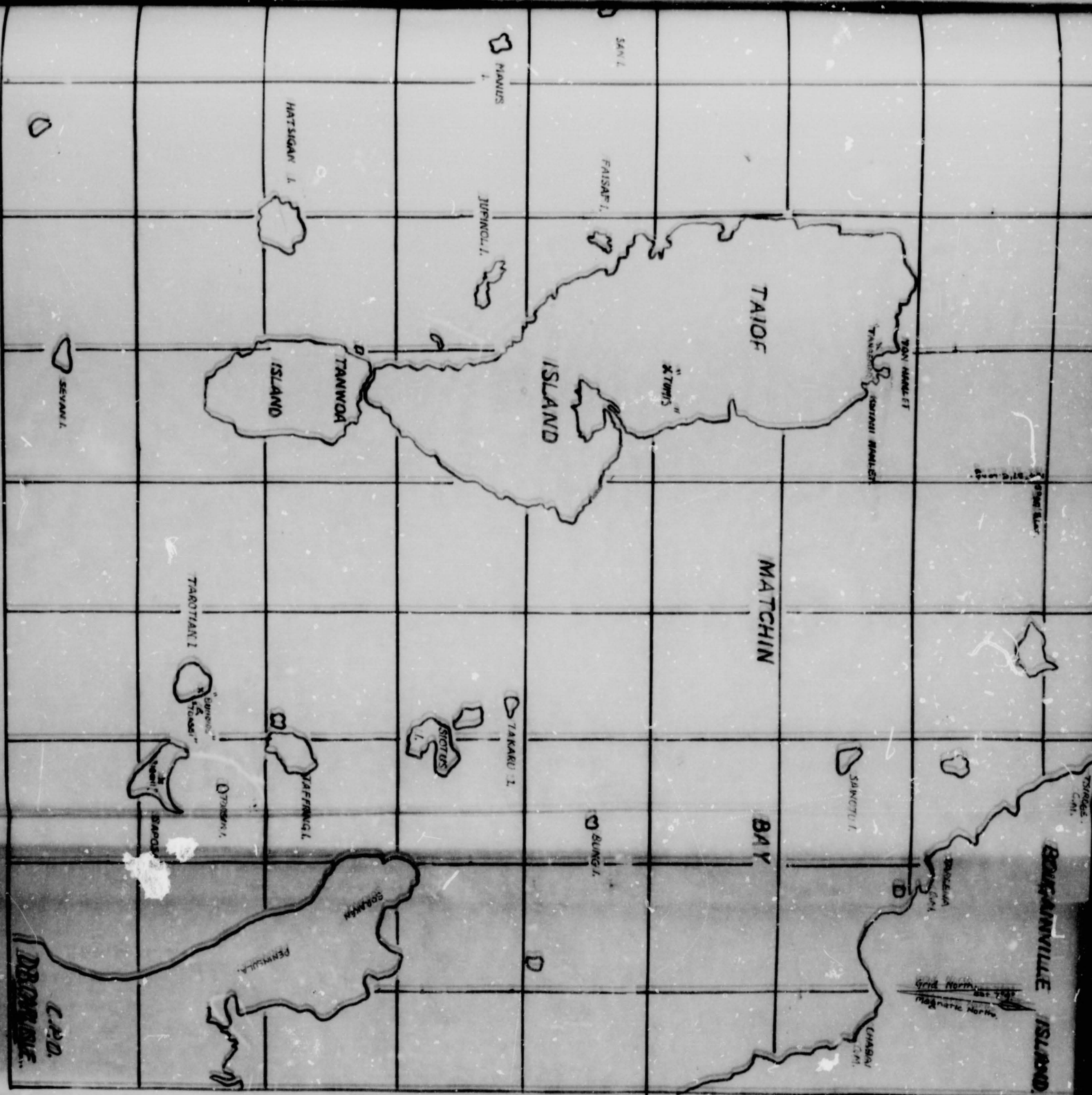


D.B. Carlisle
C.P.O.

D.B. Carlisle
(D.B. Carlisle C.P.O.)

FOR OVERLAY NO. 4835 BUWA PASSAGE 1" SERIES & 4046 TAIOF ISLAND 1" SERIES.

REPORT NO. 4835



C.M.D. DRAGON

1954/55

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1954/55

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

Patrol report No. SOH II of 1954/55.

TAIOF & SAPOSA.

Govt. Print. - 3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1955	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL																																		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In	Out	AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females			(Excluding Absentee)																																	
				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																										
TAIOF	18/5	8	7					I					2	3							5	I			I	3	2	I	5	7	118+136																														
SAPOSA	20/5	7	10					I		I			I		6	7					I	3	7			3		9	4	I	4	90+106																													
																																153+124																													
		15	17					I	I		I			3	3	6	7					I	8	7	I		3		22	25	29	I	4	7	29	I	10	9	I	7	2	4	I	0	2	I	0	8	I	2	5	I	2	0	5	I	2	0	5	3	271+260

COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/14/134/



Sub District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE

24th June, 1955.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT SOH.11 of 54/55
CADET PATROL OFFICER D. B. CARLISLE.

The above report is forwarded in quadruplicate for your attention please.

Mr. Carlisle has submitted a well-prepared report, and is to be commended for his attention to detail.

The trait which he describes as "smugness" seems to be a common one where economic development is being undertaken. Emphasis must still be placed on ordinary village life and maintenance, and this can only be done by consistent patrolling, plans for which are being made.

The practice of granting sales credit is most undesirable, and if legal, should, I consider, be discouraged. Advice on the legality of such credit sales to natives would be appreciated. (Circular memorandum 20 of 31/3/54 refers).

Mr. Carlisle has been informed that instructions relating to the construction and maintenance of rest houses and police barracks have no legal basis.

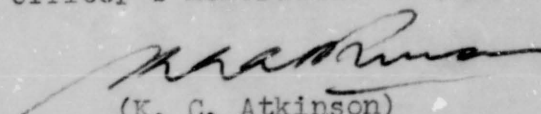
(Sgd.) G. R. G. Wearne
Assistant District Officer.

MINUTE to:

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

Above report forwarded in triplicate.
The Assistant District Officer's memorandum covers
all comments.

Headquarters, SOHANO,
25/6/55; File:30/2/1.


(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

NA.30-14-134

5th August, 1955.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT SON.11 of
1954-55.

Receipt of the above Report is acknowledged.

The practice of Co-operative Societies granting credit is illegal under Section 9(1)(C) of the Native Contracts Protection Ordinance 1921-

Being a body corporate, the Co-operative Society is "a person other than a native".

However, the operation of Section 9 was suspended by Proclamation with regard to an area of the Kieta District. Page 3917 of the Laws of the Territory of New Guinea refers. If these islands come within the area Proclaimed, then the sale of goods on credit is not illegal.

The past operation of this Proclamation might have fostered the practice of credit transactions in your District.

(P/A)

5/4.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy.)
A/Director

Population Register

TAIOM & SAPOSA

Area Patrolled... ISLANDS

BUKA PASSAGE S/D.

ONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
		5		1				13	21	15	57	19	50	6	57	2.2	42	58	57	57	118+136 =254
		13	7			3		9	4	14	90	10	60	3	60	2.6	60	50	68	63	153+124 =277
		18	7	1		3		22	25	29	147	29	110	9	117	2.4	100	108	125	120	217+260 =531



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. SOH 12 / 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by W. P. Ryan Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Keriaka Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 5

Duration—From 3 / 5 / 1955 to 18 / 5 / 1955

Number of Days Sixteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 1 / 19 55

Medical / 7 / 19 53

Map Reference Bougainville Island 4 mile Army Strategical Series

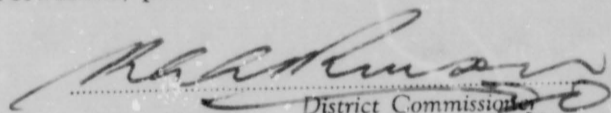
Objects of Patrol Routine Administration with special attention to health.

Selection of Aid Post Sites

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

717 / 19 55


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 £.....

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TOTAL
F

Patrol Post,
Kunus,
Bougainville.

8th, June, 1955

The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT FOR 12 of 1954/55.

Officer Conducting Patrol. W.P. Ryan, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. Keriaka Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration.
Selection of two additional Aid Post Sites.
Check on instructions given by previous patrol.

Duration of Patrol. 16 days from 3rd. May 1955

May 18th. Keriaka Sub-Division to 18th May 1955

<u>Personnel Accompanying</u>	Reg. No.	5125	L/Cpl.	INAI
	"	5492	Const.	DELANAN
	"	8410	"	SUGONIP
	"	8945	"	DIDUA

and N.W.A. HAMAS.

INTRODUCTION.

All villages of the Keriaka Sub-Division were visited by a District Services patrol as late as January, 1955. A follow-up patrol, at such an early date was considered essential as the natives in the area are quite backward and it is quite conceivable that the population will continue to decline unless standards of housing and hygiene set by previous patrols are maintained to ensure that the standards are maintained and gradually improved.

Since the last patrol, three additional Native Medical Assistants have been made available for the area and the present patrol was able to select sites for two additional Aid Posts. A medical patrol by European staff has not visited the area since September, 1955 but it is believed that such a patrol will be undertaken at an early date.

Although the villages were all visited, the last stage of the patrol was slightly hurried as it was necessary to return to Kunus to arrange a shipment of sago thatch for Sohano. However, it will be possible to visit the area again at the same time as the proposed medical patrol.

DIARY

1955

- May 3rd. Departed Kunus at 4a.m. by canoe. Arrived AMUN at 9.30 a.m. Moved on to BETARAIO in afternoon and remained night.
- May 4th. BETARAIO inspected. On to KAUBAITEI and remained night. Inspected proposed site for Aid Post en route KAUBAITEI.
- May 5th. KAUBAITEI inspected. To AUKEI in afternoon. Slept at AUKEI.
- May 5th. AUKEI inspected and patrol moved on to SIGEISIGEIPAI. Heavy rain in afternoon. Remained at SIGEISIGEIPAI overnight.
- MAY 7th. Rain in morning delayed inspection and onward movement until noon. Proceeded to ATUITEI after inspection of SIGEISIGEIPAI. Spent night at ATUITEI.
- May 8th. Observed at ATUITEI.
- May 9th. ATUITEI to ETOTOPAI. Inspection of village. Remained overnight.
- May 10th. ETOTOPAI to KASIPUTAI. Village inspected and remained overnight. Rained heavily in afternoon.
- May 11th. KASIPUTAI to TOKEITEI. Village inspection. Rain in afternoon. Remained overnight.
- May 12th. Tokeitei to AKOPAI. Village inspection. Remained overnight.
- May 13th. AKOPAI to KOKAMANAU. Inspected village and returned to AKOPAI. Slept.
- May 14th. AKOPAI to KURAIIO Aid Post. Inspected Aid Post and remained overnight.
- May 15th. Sunday. Observed at KURAIIO Aid Post.
- May 16th. Departed at dawn by canoe for Ateilima. Arrived and inspected village. Remained overnight.
- May 17th. To ATUTOKORUI for inspection. Inspected proposed site for Aid Post which will serve three southernmost villages of Kerika Sub-Division. On to POKUITO. Inspection. Departed at 10p.m. by canoe for Kunus. Travelled all night.

May 18th Arrived off Kunus Plantation at 6a.m. and returned to Kunus Patrol Post, arriving with cargo at 9 a.m.

PATROL COMPLETED.

Instructions given by the previous D.D.S. patrol for AMUN and BETARAIO villages to clear their coconut stands have been carried out. Both these villages and Pokuito continue to plant coconuts, though not on a large scale.

TOTAL
F

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As is to be expected, since only three months have elapsed since the last D.D.S & N.A. patrol to the area, there have been no marked changes in the natives. As yet there has been no movement by these natives to improve their economic set-up by establishing cash crops. Exceptions are the villages of BETARAIO and AMUN. These two villages are planting up areas of coconuts.

Most of the Keriska villages are situated on sharp ridges, about 1000 - 2000 feet above sea-level and some distance from the coast. The country near the villages is particularly rugged and the majority of village gardens are, of necessity, situated on pronounced slopes. This garden land might not be particularly suitable for the planting of coconuts or cocoa because of difficulties with gathering crops and lack of transport to carry copra or cocoa to the coast. In many parts of this sub-division, the coastal area is itself very swampy, but there appear to be large areas of comparatively level and well drained ground between the coastal swamp belt and the foothills. The natives were not encouraged to move closer to the coast and to plant suitable areas as there seems to be little doubt that malaria, contracted on the coast, has weakened these natives. Unfortunately, the coastal Mission station and Aid Post are being frequently visited by these hill natives, the majority of whom suffer from frequent malarial attacks. The natives themselves will probably move closer to the coast, of their own volition, as their desire for economic development increases. From the health point of view, this movement may be undesirable and no doubt future medical patrols will be able to make recommendations.

Atsilima village and the gardens of the inhabitants are situated on ground owned by natives of the TOROKINA area. Whilst relations are at present friendly and there has been no question of rent for the use of this land, it is more than probable that a dispute may occur in time to come. For this reason, it is suggested that the matter could be satisfactorily arbitrated now. Atsilima natives seem to realize that they are in an unenviable position and they do not intend to plant coconuts or any long range crop on the ground which they at present occupy. Their own ground is well inland and, it seems that they were encouraged to move to their present site by the Missionary who first contacted them pre-war (Fr. Dionne.)

AGRICULTURE.

Two natives from Kasiputai village spent nine months as casual labourers at the Sohene Agricultural Station. They wish to plant cocoa but their knowledge seems to be limited. They have been advised to clear thoroughly a well-drained area and to advise the Agricultural Officer when this is done so that he can inspect the area and give further instructions etc., when time permits. It is doubtful whether these young men will get much assistance from their fellow villagers who do not appear to be over enthusiastic about the scheme. However they were encouraged to go ahead and it is to be hoped that they have sufficient belief in the project to see that it is continued. When one area of cocoa is established, it is likely that other villages or groups of natives in the area will take an interest and plant areas for themselves.

Instructions given by the previous D.D.S. patrol for AMUN and BETARAIO villages to clean their coconut stands have been carried out. Both these villages and Pokuito continue to plant coconuts, though not on a large scale.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Although only a few months have elapsed since the last patrol quite a few deaths have occurred in the interim whilst there have been few births. Few of the recently deceased died at Kurais Aid Post. The natives state that in all cases where deaths occurred at the village, they did not have sufficient time to bring the sick to the Aid Posts. Admittedly, the Aid Post at Kurais is quite some distance from some of the villages but as it has now been made possible to erect two additional Aid Posts in the area, the natives should now be able to seek treatment without delay. The new Aid Posts are not yet complete but work is progressing and the N.M.A.'s are patrolling in the area allotted to them.

Two native women recently died in childbirth and the children were also lost. The wife of the Methodist teacher at ~~SK~~ Akopai has had some midwifery training at the Skotalan Mission and she has signified her willingness to assist at births provided a small amount of equipment could be supplied to help her with this work. She was informed that the matter would be referred.

A few deaths from tuberculosis have occurred since the last patrol. Other possible cases were noticed but no transport was available to get these natives to Sohano Hospital.

Until quite recently there was only one N.M.A. in the area whereas there are now three. This increase should enable every village to be visited by an N.M.A. at least once a month. The natives have done excellent work at the Kurais Aid Post since the last patrol and they were thanked for their co-operation.

The decline of population in this area continues to be most alarming and a medical patrol at an early date might prove to be beneficial to natives in this area.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The village schools in the area appear to be doing well. There is no European missionary in the area but Father Dienne from Torokina endeavours to visit Korjaka at intervals of one month. An effort was made to contact Father Dienne but unfortunately he was unable to leave Torokina at the time of the patrol.

The teachers of Kurais Catholic Mission asked permission for their pupils to sing a few songs for the patrol and on the afternoon of Saturday 14th. of May, at the Aid Post, they rendered "John Brown's Body", "Daisy" and other items. Both teachers and pupils were thanked.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most villages have improved since the last patrol both in housing construction and latrine facilities. AKOPAI village is one of the best in the area and it was used as an example for natives of other villages to follow. ATSILIMA and AMUN are both good villages and others are all improving.

Since the last patrol, the luluai of KOKOMANAU has died. There are few natives in the village and it is not necessary for this official to be replaced. The tultul is able to supervise work in this village.

Officials, in most villages, seem to have improved since the last patrol and as they have taken greater interest in their work, the villages seem to have improved.

Permission was granted for the tultuls of Atuitei and Sigaisigepai to work for six months at Sohano. The Luluais of these villages will carry on with the supervision of work in the villages.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Tracks between villages were well cleaned and all rivers were easily forded.

There is no coastal government road in the area and natives travel along the beach when they desire to travel along the coast. Neighbouring Sub-Divisions do not have ~~many~~ coastal roads at present but if a road were constructed to link ~~Kerika~~ Kunua Sub-Division, to the North, with Soraken, the nearest port, it should not be difficult to extend such a road to the Kerika Sub-Division if and when required. Apart from an occasional mission ship, Kerika has no contact with the outside world. Traders do not consider it worth their while to visit such an isolated area. Even if the natives did have large quantities of copra, it would probably be more economical to ship direct from Kerika rather than pay road freight.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The four UPI initiates noted by the East patrol have renounced their membership and there are ~~now~~ no more adherents in this Sub-Division. It is possible that attempts may be made to revive this cult but indirect mission pressure will undoubtedly prove too strong. Kunua Sub-Division also has some members but they are rapidly dying out and in a few years time, it is probable that our only reminder of this cult will be the picture depicted on the Papua and New Guinea Id. stamp.

CONCLUSION.

It is the opinion of the writer that the natives in this Sub-Division are dying out and that a medical patrol can only confirm this opinion. Even if the death rate were to decrease there would have to be some rapid rise in the birthrate for the situation to ease. There is a shortage of women and many of the women in the Sub-Division are too old to bear additional children.

The N.M.A's have been exhorted to patrol constantly and to refer any urgent cases to Sohano. Lack of communications presents a problem here. Until 1954, there were two R.T.C. stations on the west coast of Bougainville that were in contact with Sohano, when necessary. At the present time, the entire west coast of Bougainville is without wireless communications. Should an epidemic occur, it might take a week to notify the nearest medical officer.

The patrol concentrated more on matters of housing and hygiene rather than economic development of the natives. If the medical authorities can advise whether the natives can safely move to areas nearer the coast, a move will be made to plant areas of cash crops. An agricultural officer would probably be able to advise on the most suitable crops for this Sub-Division.

W. P. Ryan

Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,
Buka Passage,
BOUGAINVILLE.

5th July, 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Commissioner,
SOHLAFO

PATROL REPORT SOH. 12/1954-55 - KERIAKA -
PATROL OFFICER W.P. RYAN.

The above report is forwarded in quadruplicate for your onward transmission, please.

A combined Native Affairs - Public Health patrol is being undertaken and Mr. Ryan's problems regarding the health of the natives can be attended to then.

Native Affairs.

In some respects, it may not be advisable to interfere with the 'arrangement' between ATSIILIMA and TOROKINA peoples concerning the land occupied by the former. However, the reason for the movement of the ATSIILIMA people should be investigated and the terms of their arrangement with TOROKINA recorded for future guidance, in view of Mr. Ryan's doubts of continued friendly relationships.


Villages.

The KERIAKA area, like others, seems to have suffered from a lack of patrolling. The establishment of a Patrol Post at KUNUA was aimed at overcoming this. Mr. Ryan should be able to fulfil this aim.

Roads. I understand that no great difficulty attends the construction of a road from SORAKEN Plantation to KUNUA. This should be investigated and the natives encouraged to put in such a road. Their furtherance of the project to the KERIAKA could be followed up if it would be economically and topographically possible.

At such an early stage in their development, concentration upon improved housing and hygiene is far better than that on economic development. This latter can receive attention in due course.

Might I suggest that the prefix KNA be used by KUNUA to avoid possible confusion with that used by KUNDIAMA.


(G.R.G. Wearne)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/5.

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO,

7th July, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for:-

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.PATROL REPORT - SOH.12 OF 1954/55
BY W. P. RYAN - PATROL OFFICER.

The above report together with comments by the Assistant District Officer, Buka Passage, are forwarded please.

I concur with the Assistant District Officer's remarks on Native Affairs. Regarding the proposed moving by the natives towards the coast, I am against such movement as past history has shown that natives from the hills moving to the coast suffer considerable malarial attacks and deaths.

Medical and Health:- A copy of Mr. Ryan's remarks will be forwarded to the Medical Officer, Sohano.

The question of accommodating tuberculosis cases is one which has received considerable attention. However, it is not possible for Sohano Hospital to take any more as they are full and I understand the same position exists in Rabaul.

There has been a Medical patrol in the Kunua-Hahon-Keriaka area for the past three weeks and this has done excellent work both in treating and diagnosing diseases and also in ascertaining the possible causes of the decline in population in these areas.

Roads and Bridges:- There is a war-time road leading from somewhere in the vicinity of the Soraken Plantation to Kunua and it is proposed at a later date, to reconstruct it. At this stage, I do not consider it advisable for work on the road to be done. We should concentrate on village health and conditions.

Anthropological:- It is quite apparent that the practice of some Missions interfering with native customs, is common throughout the Territory. If on investigation by the Anthropologist, it is found that the "Upi Cult" is harmless or would be harmless if modified in some ways, such actions by Missions should receive the strongest rebuff.

Conclusion:- Kunua Post has been licensed for radiotelecommunication; but no equipment has yet been received. Could the Director of Posts and Telegraphs be asked to expedite delivery, please?

I agree with the Assistant District Officer's comments on the economical development and his suggested prefix for Kunua.

Mr. Ryan has failed to sign his report; but in view of the fact that communications are so poor and that he is on patrol at present, it will not be returned to him for signature.

K. C. Atkinson
(K. C. Atkinson)
District Commissioner.

c.c. to: A.D.O. Buka (2).

TOTAL
F F

N.A. 3-2-14

12th September, 1955

The Director,
Posts & Telegraphs,
PORT MORESBY.

Radio Equipment - Kunua Patrol Post
Bougainville District.

Could the delivery of equipment to this recently
licensed station be expedited, please.

James E. McCarthy
A/Director.

Don
18/9.
c.cs . Dist. Officer, Sohano
File 30-14-136.

Personal file
noted in P/A