

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Bougainville

STATION: Kieta

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1960 - 1961

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PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Kieta & Wakunai
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 8 : 1960-1961 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 10

| REPORT NO: | FOLIO | OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL | AREA PATROLLED | MAPS/ PHOTOS | PERIOD OF PATROL |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| [1] 1- 60/61 | 1-17 | Gridley P.H. P.O. | Kieta Coastal and Eivo Divisions | - | 18/7/60-2/8/60. |
| [2] 1- 60/61 Special | 1-18 | Gridley P.H. PO | Guava Census Division | - | 17/10/60-20/10/60. |
| [3] 2- 60/61 Special | 1-11 | McNeill A.F. CPO. | Guava Census Division | 1 map. | 13/12/60-23/12/60 |
| [4] 3- 60/61 | 1-25 | McRae, Keith CPO. | North Nasioi Census sub-division | 1 map | 4/8/60-27/8/60. |
| [5] 4- 60/61 | 1-28 | Gridley P.H. P.O. | North Nasioi Census Division | 1 map. | 4/9/60-20/9/60. |
| [6] 5- 60/61 | 1-34 | McRae Keith. CPO. | Koromira & Kongara Census sub-division | 1 map. | 6/11/60-9/11/60. |
| [7] 6- 60/61 | 1-17 | McNeill A. C.P.O. | Guava Census Division | - | 21/2/61-10/3/61. |
| [8] 7- 60/61 | 1-5 | McRae Keith CPO. | Guava sub-division | - | 20/1/61-29/1/61. |
| [9] 8- 60/61 | 1-12 | Gridley P.H. P.O. | Aita Census Division | 1 map. | 6/3/61-27/4/61. |
| [10] 9- 60/61 | 1-5 | Gridley P.H. PO. | Tenakau Area | - | 2/5/61-23/6/61. |
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FOLIOS: 182

PATROL REPORTS BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT 1960/61

KIETA SUB-DISTRICT

| <u>Report NO.</u> | <u>Patrol Conducted by</u> | <u>Area Patrolled</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| KIETA 1-60/61 | P.H.Gridley | KIETA COASTAL& EIVO Census Divisions |
| " 1-60/61 (Special) | P.H.Gridley | GUAVA Census Division |
| " 2-60/61 (Special) | A.F.McNeill | GUAVA Census Division |
| " 3-60/61 | K.McRai | NORTH NASIOI Census Sub-Division |
| " 3-60/61 (Special) | A.McNeill | AROPA - DARATUI Road |
| " 4-60/61 | P.H.Gridley | SOUTH NASIOI Census Division |
| " 5-60/61 | K.McRae | KOROMIRE & KONGARA Census Sub- Divisions |
| " 6-60/61 | A.McNeill | GUAVA Census Division |
| " 7-60/61 | K.McRae | GUAVA Census Division |
| WAKUNAI 3-60/61 | P.H.Gridley | AITA Census Division |
| " 3-60/61 (Special) | P.H.Gridley | TENAKAU Area |

DND



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 1 of 60-61 KIETA

Patrol Conducted by P. H. GRIDLEY PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KIETA COASTAL AND EIVO DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 4 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C..

Duration—From 18 / 7 / 19 60 to 2 / 8 / 19 60

Number of Days 15 (FIFTEEN)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4 / 5 / 19 60

Medical MARCH / / 19 60

Map Reference Bougainville fourmile South series.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION TAX COLLECTION ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

M. H. a/pd
District Commissioner

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

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

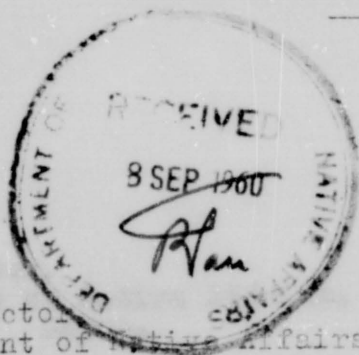
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-4 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/6-718

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
2nd September, 1960.

The Director
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT - KIETA NO. 1 OF 1960/61.

Attached please find copy of above report with covering letter by Mr. Neal, Acting Assistant District Officer, Kieta.

Indications are that all is normal in the Kieta Coastal and Eivo Divisions. The bringing in of bodies for burial in the cemetery is something new, and I had not heard of the burying in cement blocks before. I would like this to be further investigated on the next trip to the area, history etc., if only as a matter of anthropological interest.

It is pleasing to hear that Eivo housing is being improved. Bovai and Vito have been blots on that coast for a long time.

Conclusion:

The village of Rorovana was the only place where any resentment was shown in the first tax collection, and their attitude is a fair indication of the feeling in the area.

Pleasing to note a follow-up patrol so soon after the other, and that all round improvement is evident.

Village Officials in seperate correspondence.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

67/1/6-718
Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
2nd September, 1960.

The Director,
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(P. F. HIRE)
A/District Officer.

67-4-1/45

Sub-District Office,
KIETA

22nd August, 1960

District Officer,
SOHANO

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO. 1. OF 1960/61

Please find attached a report of a Tax-Census, to the Kieta Coastal and Eivo Census Divisions conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer, P. H. Gridley.

This patrol was in the nature of a follow up one in connection with the Eivo Division as Mr. Gridley had previously patrolled the area during May, 1960. The Kieta Coastal was included in this patrol for convenience sake as the Officer had to pass through this Division in any case.

3. The objects of the patrol have been achieved and the collection of Personal Tax went ahead quietly and satisfactorily.

The position of the trade DIO has now been satisfactorily cleared up. See page 2 of the report and also refer your 30/1/6-366 of 28th May, 1960, and also 67-11-25 of 7th June, 1960 from our Director. The name DIO in pidgin English was not at the time associated with Mr. Joe Tack Long from Kieta.

The native situation would appear to be satisfactory. It is pleasing to note that there is no evidence of cargo cult in the area patrolled.

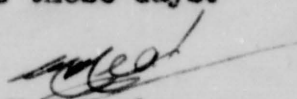
6. Whilst no progress has been made on the survey track for a road between BOINA and ATAMO it seems that a large amount of work has been done on repairs to houses. Now that the housing position is good the people should be able to prepare a survey path for the suggested road.

The Census figures reveal in the Kieta Coastal Division a total increase of 6.6% of which 4.9% is made by natural increase of births over deaths. The Eivo Division reveals a total increase of 3.3% of which 2.5% is natural increase. Both increases indicate a satisfactory state of affairs.

8. The adult literacy census shows that there are now people at all literate in English but 22.9% of males literate in pidgin English and Vernacular, and 3.8% of females. These figures are slightly better than both KOROMIRA and KONGARA Division whilst not quite so high as in the EIVO (26.1; 2.2%). The proportions of children to total population favour the Eivo Division. There are 139 children to 1237 people in the Eivo to only 49 to 1054 in the Kieta Coastal Division.

9. I regret that my unfamiliarity with the area patrolled prevents me from commenting as fully as desired.

10. Mr. Gridley has been in the position of being able to follow up a previous visit of his own to the area, a desirable feature that is not very often possible these days.


M.V. Neal,

Patrol Report No. 1-60/61 Kieta.

DIARY.

JULY.
Monday 18th By vehicle to Toboroi. Tax collected
Census revised. Returned Kieta and thence
to POKPOK Island and village by canoe.
Tax collections made and Census revised.
Returned Kieta 170Chrs..

Tuesday 19th. To Pokpok by canoe to complete inspection
of village. Returned Kieta 1200hrs..
1300Hrs. to Pidia village. Tax collected
and census revised. Returned Kieta.

Wednesday 20th. By canoe to KUKU and Pungama villages.
Inspected both villages and tax collected
and census of both villages completed at
Punkama. By canoe from Punkama to Arawa
Village. Census and tax work completed,
inspection done. Slept.

Thursday. 21st. Ex Arawa to Rorovana village. Inspected,
tax collections and census completed.
Slept.

Friday 22nd. Ex Rorovana by canoe to Vito. Vito lined,
Tax and census work completed. Inspected
Alakabau, the old site and the proposed
new site. Slept Vito.

Saturday. 23rd. Alakabau Lined at Vito. Census and tax
completed. Moved to Borvi. Inspected village
completed tax and census duties. Moved to
Tarara late afternoon. Slept Tarara.

Sunday. 24th. At Tarara. Slept.

Monday. 25th. Worked at Tarara and completed duties there.
Moved with effects to Borvi, cargo remaining
There. On to Vito, slept.

Tuesday. 26th. Officer to Kieta to interview Taxation
Official. Slept Kieta.
Cargo moved by road to Kopani.

Wednesday. 27th. Returned to Vito, proceeded to Kopani via
Manetai Mission. Kopani lined, inspected,
and tax and census work finalised. Slept.

Thursday. 28th. Moved to Kopikiri. Work completed, Slept.

Friday. 29th. From Kopikiri to Nasiwoiwa, work completed,
Thence on to Atamo. Inspected Karnovito
village. Slept.

Saturday. 30th. Atamo and Karnovito lined. Census and Tax
work completed, inspected Atamo village
and hamlets.

Sunday. 31st. At Atamo.

AUGUST
Monday

1st.

0500 hrs. To Boira. Village lined and inspected. Tax and Census work completed. Inspected site of road, no progress found. Moved to Korpei. Census and Tax completed. Village inspected. Slept.

Tuesday.

2nd.

0500 left Korpei for Rorovana, arriving at 0800hrs. Left by canoe for Kowam and thence Kieta. Patrol ended.

This patrol was basically for census revision and tax collections in both the Klete Coastal and Eivo Divisions. Routine administration was carried out, and it was a "follow-up" patrol to the Eivo Division. The last patrol being there in April-May, 1960. Ref. Patrol Report (9/59-60).

The Coastal division comprises 10 villages with populations ranging from 17 to 374 persons. All the villages spread out along the coastline for approximately 36 miles.

FETTER AFFAIRS.

The Coastal people are very sophisticated and different in nature to the Eivo people.

In the past, the Coastal inhabitants fought their way along the coast of Bougainville from Choiseul in the British Solomon Islands. They drove the local natives inland and settled themselves on the coastal fringe.

In this area I found no evidence of Cargo cult activities. Cemeteries were well cleaned, but I would say that it is an established feature in the area. One village seals the bodies of the dead in a slab of concrete, so that the body may be moved to another site if the village should happen to move.

All the cemeteries in the Eivo were clean, but that cannot be taken as an indication of cult activities. On my initial patrol to the area, I stressed the need for keeping cemeteries clean and respectable. I noticed that there were more recent graves than the number of deaths for the year made possible. A further check on this revealed that the natives were still bringing in bodies from their resting places in the bush, where they had lain since the war period. No action was taken regarding this matter. The people were told to bury the dead deeper in the ground as erosion due to rain had exposed parts of skeletons.

As usual coastal housing was good. The Eivo housing has improved greatly since the last patrol. A lot of work has been done in that direction.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Coastal people have no cocoa, but specialise in copra production. It is claimed that they have tried cocoa with little success. This seems hard to understand with respect to Toborol, Arusa and Borovana Villages. These three have plantations in the near proximity which are producing cocoa successfully. The climate is the same, but it may be due to a variance in soil composition. I intend taking the matter up with the Agricultural Officer on his return from leave.

Copra from the coastal region and that area inland is sold to Mr. Joe Taak Long, a trader of Klete. He sends his small vessel along the coast, collects the copra and the owner of the copra travels to Klete where the copra is purchased by weight. The owner then returns to his village by the next trip of the vessel.

A check at Alakabau reveals that the person named DIO, (see patrol report No. 9/59-60 page 2) is in fact Joe Tack Long, and not a native.

Shell fishing activities are not actively pursued at present, as there is not a very good market for shell at the moment and the traders are not buying from the natives.

Teberei village has a communally owned boat. It is approximately 16 ft. and is powered by a 2 cylinder Chapman Pup engine. They use it for carrying copra from the island plantations, for shell fishing and for hiring out to travellers.

At Borovana Wan the Tultul has a small boat powered by a single cylinder ~~and~~ Simplex engine. Wan has current licences and uses the vessel for trading and collection of copra .

Tavera of Tarara, the Luluai of the village has a trade store, and does copra collections for Mr. H. Shaw of Maruru Island. To this end, Mr Shaw has loaned Tavera three outboard motors and two small vessels. These economic activities do not detract from the work of Tavera as a village official.

EDUCATION & MISSIONS.

The Mission represented in both areas is that of the Marists.

The Mission provides schooling at all its stations, Tubiana, Riga, Manetai and Tamuru. At Riga, education is to Teacher training standard, all teaching being done in English. The other three stations provide education in pidgin, the vernacular and basic English.. All are boarding schools, co-educational except for Riga which is for boys.

At present there are no Administration schools in the area.

Sipitako and Bivlopei are still in existence and doing a good job. (Ref. Patrol Report Kieta 9/59-60)

Medical facilities are provided at Manetai and Tamuru. Tamuru is the only station with a Trained Nursing Sister in attendance. Tubiana is close enough to Kieta to avail itself of Administration facilities. Manetai has a native in charge of the aid-post there.

Village Housing.

As usual on the coast of Bougainville, the housing is of a good standard.

In the Eivo, the standard has improved incredibly since the last patrol.

I must speak up about the way the Malaria Control Unit is plastering their house numbers and spraying code on buildings. It takes the form of a circle of about 6" diameter with a number immediately above it. The whole thing is painted on in a rusty coloured paint. Malaria control is a good thing, but the way the code and house numbers are placed on buildings will cause disrespect and opposition to the unit. I have seen in villages such numbers and circles painted on doors, window shutters and walls in the most conspicuous place, and in the most "slap-dash" manner. It gives the village an untidy appearance and makes a respectable native dwelling look horrible. I feel that the natives must take exception to such a thing, and even though they do not outwardly show any emotions, they must hold such markings and attitudes in "silent" disrespect. I have personally approached the Officer in Charge of the Malaria Control Unit stationed in Kieta regarding this matter.

Census and Tax Collections.

Since the last Census, the population of the area has increased by 157 persons.

There were 31 death for the year.

The patrol had no trouble with the collection of tax. All paid up quickly and quietly.

ALAKABAU will shortly become extinct as the population is moving inland to a site near to Manstai Mission Station. This site will be known as ITAUPA. To date there are only three houses built, but others are in the course of construction. The people give the reason for shifting as the fact that the crocodiles are becoming too numerous and ferocious in the Alakaban River. Last May another woman was taken by a crocodile. In order to keep communications open, the administration has provided a ferryman at the river for use by pedestrians.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road along the coast is rather intermittent.

Kieta - Iwi.

This is part of the main road from Kieta. It is subject to very heavy and constant traffic, but is trafficable in wet weather.

Kieta to Teknia.

This is the southern portion of the proposed road running from Kieta to Wakunai and further north. The main obstacle is a large outcrop of rock on Teknian plantation. The primitive methods of construction which have to be used hinders progress on this road.

Barovana - Boira.

This piece of road will eventually form part of the Kieta to Wakunai road. It is only a new section

has not had any traffic on it and has not consolidated. It is flat, and should develop into a good road.

Reference the section between Boiva and Atamo mentioned in Kieta Patrol Report No. 9-59/60, a new route has not as yet been found. The natives have not to date cut a survey path, but were told to do so immediately as it was to their benefit. To date the majority of the natives have been employed on the section from Rorovana to Korpei and Boiva.

Paths and tracks were in good condition when the type of country traversed is taken into consideration.

Agriculture.

Staple is Kanku. The coastal people spend more time fishing than gardening, and trade smoked fish for kanku and other vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables were in short supply in both the coastal and Eivo areas.

Conclusion.

The patrol was well received in all villages. Rorovana was particularly polite, and showed no signs of animosity of any kind.

Very few complaints were heard, and none were of a serious nature.

Handley

Appendix 1.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

FIETA COASTAL.

| <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>LULUAI</u> | <u>TULTUL</u> | <u>MEDICAL TULTUL.</u> |
|----------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| TOBOROI | - | SISIETA | TAPONA |
| POKPOK | DEVAI | MONONA | BOIREREI |
| PIDIA | MIRINTAI | PIROKA | KAXA |
| KUKU | - | - | - |
| PANKAMA | | MATUA | |
| | TWO latter small villages controlled frm Pankama. | | |
| ARAWA | KIEI | KORI | - |
| ROROVANA | KAUTU | WAU MARAKORO | - |
| VITO | KERIPAS | TAUWARA | - |
| ALAYABAU | - | MIRAJTA | - |
| BORVI | TANAM | - | - |
| TARARA | TABORA | - | - |

Ivivo Division shown Patrol Report No. 9/59-60..

APPENDIX 2.

HEALTH.

It is good to learn that the Aid-Post at Kopikiri will be staffed by a trained A.P.O..

The people are still badly in need of medical treatment, this applies to the Eive generally, but the coastal people are well provided for. The eye infections mentioned in Patrol Report 9/59-60 are still very prevalent.

Scallie is the most usual complaint in the Eive, and results I think mainly from the lack of bathing.

All the aid-posts appeared to be well cared for and clean. The A.P.O's were visiting the villages every week and carrying out their inspections.

APPENDIX 3.

WALKING TIMES.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Kieta to Pidia | ½ hr. | Good |
| Arava to Rorovana | 1 " | Good |
| Vite to Borvi | ½ " | Flat |
| Borvi to Tarara | ½ " | Flat |
| The Beach to Kopani | 4 " | gradual rise |
| Kopani to Kopikiri | 2 " | Good |
| Kopikir to Nasiweiva | 1 " | " |
| Nasiweiva to Atamo | 2 " | Up 1hr. down 1hr. |
| Atamo to Boira | 2 " | Hard. Up 1Hr |
| Boira to Kerpei | 2 " | Hard |
| Kerpei to Rorovana | 3 " | Flat & good |

APPENDIX '4'

LITERACY CENSUS

KIETA COASTAL.

| <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>ENGLISH</u> | | <u>PIDGIN</u> | | <u>VERNACULAR.</u> | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | <u>M.</u> | <u>F.</u> | <u>M.</u> | <u>F.</u> | <u>M.</u> | <u>F.</u> |
| TOBOROI | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| BOKPOK | - | - | 52 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| PIDIA | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KUKA | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| PANGAMA | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| ARAWA | - | - | 18 | - | 18 | - |
| ROROVANA | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| VITO | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ALAKABAU | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BORVI | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| TARARA | 1) | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| | | | 33 | 4 | 34 | 5 |

KIVO SHOWN PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 59/60..

YEAR 1960

EIVO DIVISION

Govt. Print. - 3002/2.60.

| 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 Births | IN | | OUT | | At Work | | STUDENTS | | MALES | | FEMALES | | Pregnant | No. 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 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KORPEI | 1 8 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 25 | 27 | 14 | 52 | 20 | 52 | 1 | 59 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 48 | 54 | 214 | | |
| BOIRA | 1 8 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 11 | 26 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 28 | 31 | 107 | | | | |
| TANOUVO | 30 7 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 37 | 13 | 39 | 3 | 38 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 139 | |
| ATAMO | 30 7 | 6 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 12 | 52 | 12 | 50 | 3 | 51 | 20 | 56 | 39 | 47 | 51 | 208 | | |
| NAGIMOMA | 29 7 | 5 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | 13 | 11 | 9 | 29 | 7 | 31 | 3 | 27 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 31 | 32 | 136 | | |
| BORVI | 23 7 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 17 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 66 | | |
| KOPANI | 27 7 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 2 | | | | 10 | 6 | 12 | 67 | 9 | 58 | 5 | 60 | 18 | 32 | 40 | 54 | 59 | 226 | | |
| KOPIKIPI | 28 7 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 10 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 17 | 24 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 97 |
| ALAKAPANI | 23 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 44 | |
| | | 30 20 | | 3 4 | | 2 | | | | 7 5 | | 14 21 | | 12 14 | | 53 11 | | 3 | | 1 75 | | 63 75 | | 316 75 | | 292 20 | | 298 | | 226 202 | | 242 311 | | 1237 | | | | | |

TOTAL 1237

TOTAL INCREASE % 1954 - 1960 = 3.3%
 TOTAL NATURAL INCREASE = 29
 TOTAL INCREASE FROM MIGRATIONS = 9
 NATURAL INCREASE AS % OF TOTAL INCREASE = 2.5% = 29
 MIGRATION INCREASE AS % OF TOTAL INCREASE = 0.8% = 9
 DISCREPANCY INCREASE % OF TOTAL INCREASE = 0.08% = 1

67-11-14

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

1st February, 1961.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANG.

KIETA SPECIAL REPORT NO.1 OF 1960-61.

Your memorandum 67/1/6-37 of 16th January, 1961,
refers.

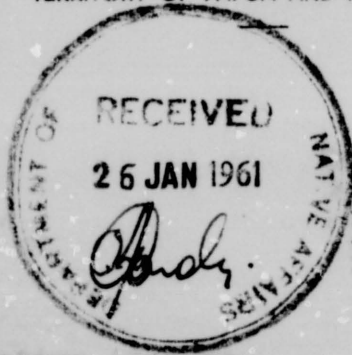
Thank you for the snapshots enclosed with the
above memorandum. They are very interesting and have
been placed on file here at Headquarters.

(J.K. McCarthy) *JB*
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PFS/MZ



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/6-37

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANG.
16th January, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

KIETA SPECIAL REPORT - NO.1 - 60/61.

Reference my 67/1/6-884 of 9th November, 1960.

Please find attached 4 photographs taken by Mr. Parker, Cadet Patrol Officer, and covering letter by the Assistant District Officer, Kieta.

The photographs give a fair idea of the activity the GUAVA people put into their "cargo" efforts.

No further reports on the activities of the released leaders have been received. Unfortunately, Kieta is suffering from a lack of experienced staff at present.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

3
reports
pers.

PFS/MZ

67/1/6-37

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
16th January, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONZOBU, PAPUA.

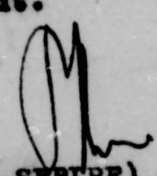
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(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
KIETA,
Bougainville District.
8th December, 1960

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO

KIETA SPECIAL REPORT - No.1-60/61

The above Special Report, and your memorandum 67/1/6-884 of 9th November, 1960, refer.

Enclosed please find 4 interesting photographs taken by Mr. F. Parker, Cadet Patrol Officer, of the Gargo Cult activities at ONOVI Village, GUAVA Census Division. They refer specifically to Mr. Patrol Officer Gridley's comments on Pages 3-4 of the Report.

For your information, the main leaders of the Cult, PART of MAINOKI and TONAMA of ONOVI, were released from prison on 4th December, 1960. Mr. A. McNeill, C.P.O., is leaving for the GUAVA on 13th December to carry out a short 'follow-up' Patrol.

A.L. Redwood

A.L. REDWOOD
Officer-in-Charge

67-11-4

22nd November, 1960.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANC.

MIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 1-60/61

Your 67/1/6-884 of 9th November, 1960, refers.

The copy of Patrol Report was apparently not
received at this Headquarters. Please forward.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

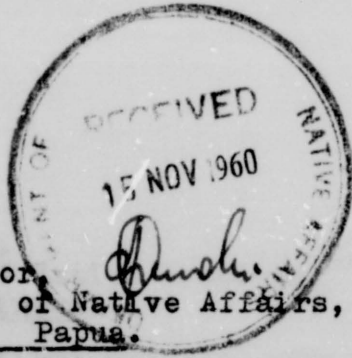


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-4

In Reply
Please Quote

PFS/MZ



No. 67/1/6-884

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th November, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

KIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - NO. 1 OF 60/61.

Enclosed please find copy of the above report of a patrol to the GUAVA area carried out by Mr. Gridley, Patrol Officer, and Mr. Parker, Cadet Patrol Officer.

It appears that this is the most overt manifestations of the cult yet reported in the District. Although I realize that I have critics in this matter, I think the situation has been well handled and Mr. Gridley is to be congratulated. If those imprisoned are going to be regarded as martyrs it will be unfortunate, but I think it will give the remainder an opportunity for contemplation and, what is more important, give the unbelievers a chance to deride the results of the cult. Division has proved itself as a great cult-breaking force.

It is not surprising that little news of the GUAVA outbreak filtered out. They are a reticent people and only serious news comes into Kieta. A case of rape of an unmarried girl, two days running by the same man, was only reported to Kieta after the second time because her relatives were ashamed at the acts being done in public. From the evidence in the Supreme Court, rape of the unmarried girls was regarded about as seriously as prickly heat in the GUAVA. A married woman was a different thing, and this, no doubt, caused the breakdown of the "free love" section of the recent cult.

I heartily agree with the suggestion that a patrol either visits the area with the released prisoners or shortly afterwards.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

PFS/MZ

67/1/6-884
Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th November, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

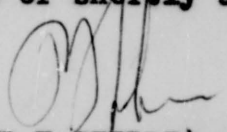
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I heartily agree with the suggestion that a patrol either visits the area with the released prisoners or shortly afterwards.


(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~67-11-4~~
67-11-14

PFS/MZ



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/6- 958

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th December, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

KIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - NO. 1-60/61.

Your 67-11-4 of 22nd November, 1960, refers.

Attached please find copy of above report which
evidently became detached from my memo and was not mailed.

The error is regretted.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

PFS/MZ

67/1/6- 958

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
9th December, 1960.

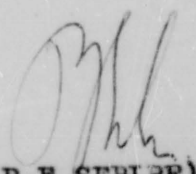
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

KIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - NO. 1-60/61.

Your 67-11-4 of 22nd November, 1960, refers.

Attached please find copy of above report which
evidently became detached from my memo and was not mailed.

The error is regretted.


(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

67-2-2/204

Sub-District Office,
KIETA

2nd November, 1960

District Officer,
SOHANO

KIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT

NO. 1 of 1960/61

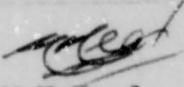
Please find enclosed a report written by Mr. P.H. Gridley, Patrol Officer, of a visit he made to the Guava Census Division to investigate reports of cargo cult activities there. He was accompanied by Mr. F. S. Parker, Cadet Patrol Officer. The claims for camping allowance attached, cover in addition to this visit one week spent supervising road reconstruction work near Arawa Plantation in the North Nasioi Census Division.

2. The report presents a good picture of past activities in the area and shows that in the main the sphere of influence of the three leaders was confined to the villages of MAINOKI, SIROWAI ONOVI, and to a very small degree, LARENAI, DAPERAI and KOKOMATEI.

3. The situation appears to have been handled capably by Mr. Gridley and I endorse his actions of resorting as little as necessary to legal action. As a result charges were preferred against all three leaders for spreading false reports, against all the "Committee" men of MAINOKI village for their active part in the assault against the tultul of SIROWAI, and against the committee men of SIROWAI, also for spreading false reports. The position regarding PIRUA of KOKOMATEI will be the subject of a District Court hearing the destruction of the Tultul's hat.

4. The position now in all these villages is quiet and back to normal, but I consider it essential that a follow up patrol is carried out throughout the area shortly after the release of the three leaders.

5. The cult appears to have been most definitely active during its heyday in August, and the influence of the three leaders was undoubtedly strong. However they created their own opposition when advocating principles of "free love" and I doubt very much now whether they will be capable of regaining their lost prestige. No gardens were destroyed and now normal gardening routine has been resumed.


M.V. Neal,
A/Assistant District Officer

67-2-1/145

COPY

Sub-District Office,
KIETA

6th October, 1960

Mr. P. Gridley,
KIETA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please prepare to depart on a special patrol to parts of the GUAVA Census Division and also to part of the North Nasioi Division on Monday, 9th October, 1960. You may take with you Cpl. DIDIU and Constables WANUNG and YAWE. Mr. C.P.O. Parker will accompany you.

2. Your are required to:-

a. Attend a meeting at the new R.P.S. site near Arawa Plantation for purposes of preparing for a road work team to re-construct the motor road from the R.P.S. site to ARAWA Plantation.

b. Visit the Guava village of MAINOKI, SIROWAI, LARENAI, ONOVI and DAPERAI in connection with recent cargo cult manifestations reported from those villages. The leaders of this movement are at present at Kieta and the area is now reported back to normal. Please check.

c. Investigate the position of the tultul ONOVI who is reported to have burnt his hat in connection with cargo cult. Also position of KARUTAKE of MAINOKI who is reported to have caused disturbances in the church at MAINOKI village everyday from late June to about the middle of August. Also DUAU from Larenai; nothing at all is known about his activities.

d. On your return to the Arawa area to the R.P.S. site please start off work on the section of road to Arawa boundary. You should expect a daily work forces of about 40 men from surrounding villages. The area has a lot of spades from the past which have been left there, I believe. I can supply you with 20 spades from here, some crow-bars and hammers, if necessary. Please return these at the completion of work.


e. You should supervise the work for one week with Mr. C.P.O. Parker. Then you will return to Kieta leaving Mr. Parker with one constable to supervise the remaining work until the job is complete. The road is to be drained and surfaced and repairs are to be done to the ford. Cement is available here.

f. Prior to your departure please check our file 37-7-2 for a money complaint from Wanuai concerning the people at POMUA.

3. Please keep strict control of your police.

4. On your return the only form of report necessary will be a diary and a memo on the native situation in the Guava area.

5. I wish you a pleasant patrol.


M.V. Neal,
A/Assistant District Officer

Special Patrol Report Kieta / -60/51.

DIARY.

October.

Monday, 17th.

Departed Kieta per native owned pinnace for Arawa village, 0915hrs. Arrived 1100. Mr. Parker stayed Arawa and slept there. Self departed for PAKIA at 1115hrs via POMAU and KORPEI. Arrived Pakia 1650hrs. Slept.

Tuesday, 18th.

Mr. Parker departed Arawa at 0600hrs for MAINOKI via Pomaua, Korpei & BOROMAI. Arrived 1830hrs. Self departed PAKIA 0530hrs for Mainoki. Arrived 0830hrs.. Inspected village and cargo hole. Hallet visited in the afternoon. Court for native Affairs held. Discussion with villagers regards fatality of of cargo cult activities. Slept.

Wednesday, 19th.

Departed 0830 for Sirowai. Inspected village and damage to church building caused by activities of a few cult members. C.N.A. held. Moved to KOKOMATEI at 0930. Investigated reported burning of a Tultul's hat of Office. PIRUA male adult to be charged. Address given to all members of the village.

Departed for LARENAI at 1430. Inspected village and investigated cult activities in the village. Villagers addressed. Slept.

Thursday, 20th.

Departed for ONOVI. Inspected village. Inspected hole dug near cemetery, house built by villagers for TONANA the leader of activities in the village. Hole refilled and Constable left in charge to supervise operation. Departed for DAPERAI 1100. Inspected village, discussion held. Slept.

Friday, 20th.

Departed DAPERAI 0700 for Guava thence on to Kupai and to the R.P.S. site at Tonara. Mr. Parker slept at R.P.S. self continued onto Kieta.

Patrol Ended.

ooooOoooo

Sub-District Office,
KIETA, BOUGAINVILLE.

26th. October, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

SPECIAL PATROL / / -60/61 TO GUAVA DIVISION.

Your patrol instructions as per memo 67-2-1/145 dated 6th. October, 1960 refer.

The main reason for visiting the Guava was to investigate reported cargo cult manifestations. All the villages listed in the instructions were visited.

Investigations revealed the following about cargo cult generally:-

1. The leaders were PARI, MARORI, at present in gaol and TONAMA also in gaol.
2. PARI and MARORI were the leaders in one section which embraced the villages of MAINOKI, SIROWAI, and KOKOMATEKI. TONAMA had his sphere of influence in LARENAI, ONOVI and DAPERAI.
3. Organisation is based on the organisation of a Rural Progress Society. I say this as the cult enthusiasts referred to such organisation repeatedly. PARI and MARORI were the leaders, and these two appointed willing and able-bodied men as their "Committeemen". Each village had a committee of its own with from 4 to 7 members.
4. The strength and participation of committee members varied greatly, with the strongest at MAINOKI. The MAINOKI committee was by far the most belligerent.
5. The real leaders at the first out-break of cargo cult were PARI and MARORI. TONAMA when seeing the results and benefits, being gained by the first two, appears to have boarded the wagon and set himself up in his own sector of LARENAI ONOVI AND DAPERAI.
6. Cult teachings were:-
 - (a). That a new law had been established in the area and PARI, MARORI and TONAMA were the leaders.
 - (b). Cargo had been found and more was to be expected.
 - (c). Amongst the cargo found had been a large safe which contained a new money. All the present legal tender held by the villagers had to be spent at the stores as it had "Pipia bilong Ostralia" on it.
 - (d). All the gardens could be neglected and newly planted gardens were to be burnt. Garden foods were no longer required, as cargo had arrived. (Needless to say, no native had seen it but it had definitely arrived.)

2.

(e). Women were not to remain faithful to their husbands. Any woman finding a man on the roads was to ask him whether or not he had money, and if he had he was to have intercourse with her. The fee to the woman was to be £1 if she was old and £2 if she was young and attractive.

(f). Anything representative of the Administration was to be destroyed. Rest houses were to be burnt, aid-posts were to be removed. Peppah were not going to get sick any more!

Evidence found in villages.

Evidence of cargo cult activities were found in MAINOKI, ONOVI, and LARENAI.

MAINOKI. (a). A hole dug under the house of BUKO a committee member. This hole proved to measure approx. 6' X 6' X 6' and had the beginnings of a tunnel at one side. It had been partly filled as a false bottom had been built and a small quantity of earth used to disguise the diggings. It was situated under the entrance steps of the house, the steps and two of the supporting pillars for the house were removeable to enable digging to be carried out. The hole was filled in with earth and wood.

I venture to say that even though the ring leaders had been caught, the natives considered that the cult had not been broken up as many of the committeemen remained at large. I think that they did intend enlivening activities on the return of their leaders from gaol.

(b). The village church and the school Chapel had been damaged by committeemen dancing in the sanctuaries. Walls had been knocked down, and floors broken. A list of committeemen from all villages is attached.

(c). When the Tultul of Sirowai who incidently was a committeeman for his village, tried to exert his legal authority against the activities of the MAINOKI committee, Pari Marori and their committee assaulted the Tultul. As a result they are now in prison. Pari and Marori have yet to be charged, but will be proceeded against when I return from Road work.

SIROWAI.

I found this village rather quiet after Mainoki. They had a committee which was quite active, but without much action. They preached the general cult code and used to dance in the village. They did not dance in the church. Damage which was seen in the Sirowai church was again caused by the Mainoki committee.

KOKOMATEI.

Kokomatei had a committee, terribly weak and inactive. Why they were chosen is hard to find. We did find however that it was not the tultul of Onovi who burnt his hat, but PIRUA from Kokomatei who burnt the hat of the Tultul of Sirowai. The tultul of Sirowai is apparently a medicine man for the arsa, and he was summonsed to attend prior to a birth. When the committee of Kokomatei saw him enter the village,

they made him leave. The tultul had come armed with a spear and a club known as a PAKO. His excuse for being armed was that after being bashed up once, he was prepared for anyone. Satisfactory to me under the circumstances. At any rate he saw the Kokomatei committee coming towards him and he departed swiftly. No blows struck. As he departed, his hat fell to the ground. A catechist of Kokomatei casually said that he did not expect to see the Sirowai tultul for a long time as he thought he would run away and live in the bush. PIRUA claims he heard this remark, and decided to try and see if he could find out who was law in the area. He hit on the idea of burning the hat. His theory was that if the Administration had lost control of the area, then he would not get into trouble and he would also be assured that Marori and Pari were in control. Hence he burnt the hat, and will appear before the District Court.

The action of PIRUA'S, more or less convinced me that my early impression that many people were just hangers-on in case there was some truth in the cult's claims was correct. I am now fully convinced that that was the case. Many were confused and many more were fearful; confused as to who was the law and fearful of the results, should they whole-heartedly support one party and then find that they are members of the losing party.

LARENAI.

A small committee of two. These two apparently were appointed members of the committee, were for the cult, and later got hold of themselves and turned against the cult. It appears that these two did not agree with one of the teachings. They did not like the idea of their wives being made more or less public property. They were inactive did not spread reports and in fact got into trouble with TONAMA, for becoming his opposition.

A very small hole had been started in the cemetery, but it was claimed that TONAMA started it in an effort to get all the villagers to build one, they showed little enthusiasm so he gave up.

ONIVI.

A very large and new house standing on a prominent site turned out to be TONAMA'S. It was about 20' X 20', had been built by the surrounding villagers, and was complete with a cargo loft which was for use as a bulk store.

(b). At the cemetery we found the biggest of the holes dug by cargo seekers. It was approx. 42' long, 4' wide and ranged from 8 to 4 feet high. It was in three sections. The first 20' was open trench. A tunnel with an entrance approx. 8' extended for about 12' and from that extended another 8' of tunnel at a ceiling height of 4'. Natives claim that it took two labourers, members of ONIVI, two weeks of shift work to get it completed. Work was done only during the day. It was the type of job that an employer could not get done in a month. The actual tunnel extended under-ground for about 22' and was within the confines

of the cemetery for a distance of approximately 15'. Mr. Parker took photos of the hole before it was filled in, and copies of these will be submitted if desired when they have been developed.

(c.) A smaller hole had been started in the middle of the cemetery, and reached a depth of approx. 18" before the presence of a large stone, deemed to be "cement fastening the cargo road", proved to be too big an obstacle to be removed. The excavator was again TONAMA, and the hole was situated adjacent to the foot-end of the grave of TONAMA'S father.

(d.) A rough-timber seat had been erected in the cemetery and was frequently used by TONAMA to sit and wait for the expected cargo. He left the village after mid-night, and returned some two or three hours later.

DAPERA.

In Dapera, little notice was apparently given to the cargo cult.

One aged female did dance in the centre of the village on one occasion, but the villagers jeered her and told her what a fool she was. Without either sympathy or applause, the old woman gave up her dancing, and there have been no further performances to date. Dapera villagers gave the impression to me, that they had remained aloof to all the cult activities.

The patrol was requested to investigate the position of KARUTAKE of Mainoki.

Karutake was a member of the Cult Committee for Mainoki. He took an active part in all the Cult's affairs, and was one of the most prominent dancers who did damage to the churches in Mainoki. He also took part in the assault of Arepana of Sirowai. He is a man with a lot of Dutch courage particularly when with a mob of men, but when alone is quite unimpressive and timid, as well as being a sullen person.

Danu of Iarenai was also under investigation. He appears to be quite a strong willed person who had been elected to the committee of Iarenai village. He fell by the way-side when he exposed a number of TONAMA'S actions, and ended up as perhaps TONAMA'S strongest opponent in the area. I believe that Tonama was at one time trying to find Danu so that he could give him a thrashing. My opinion is that Danu was willing to get into the picture as a leading force in the cult organisation, but when told that he would have to share his wife, he backed out and became a member of the opposition.

The tultal of Onovi did not burn his hat. This was a mix-up in the reported story, and the arsonist proved to be PIMUA. From the amount of work which has been recently completed in Onovi, I would say that the tultal is not a cult enthusiast. He himself claims that he was fully employed with building houses and latrines and did not take part in any of the cult activities. This is supported by the remainder of the villagers.

I feel sure that while he did not violently oppose the cult, he did remain faithful, to the Administration and was content to let the individuals go their own ways as long as the necessary work done in the village.

GENERAL.

The cult in this area was strong and reasonably well organised. The people give the impression of all being in favour of the cult at the beginning. When the general teachings and ideas of the leaders became more well known there appeared to have been little opposition except to the idea that wives should be shared. This was the turning point in the cult, as the majority of the people were violently opposed to the idea of their wives being made a piece of public property. Especially so as the leaders of the cult had forbidden the other men to touch their own wives. People were confused and in mixed-minds. They did not fully believe in the cult, but they did not want to be left out of any cargo should it arrive.

A Thursday late in August, probably the 18th or 25th, was the day set aside for the arrival of the cargo. It did not appear and interest declined even further. The appearance of Police and the imprisonment of the leaders dealt the death of the cult for the present. The cult had been allowed to run its course, and due to a series of natural events, and the passing of time, the cult just collapsed.

The action taken by the patrol to the area, was not violent, but was along more educational lines. Few people were charged with any offences. The only charges being laid were for assault and one for spreading false reports. At all the villages the people were addressed by myself, and the utter futility of cargo beliefs was stressed to them. The claim for leadership by the cult leaders was belittled by us, and simple, easy to grasp points in support of our arguments were given. The claim that the natives would be able to use their own money for purchases was disproved, as the people were asked which money the traders preferred. They all replied, Australian. Wherever possible, simple arguments were put forward and the people were given time to discuss our views in relation to those of the cult leaders. When this had been done, a general discussion with the villagers followed, and they were requested to ask any questions they liked.

I am sure that the cult has become extinct for the moment. I strongly suggest that the situation be reviewed after the release of the leaders, as they will no doubt try and regain some of their prestige, and in doing so, could again cause trouble.

P. H. Gridley
 P. H. Gridley,
Patrol Officer.

Attachments. One.

VILLAGE COMMITTEE MEMBERS - GUAVA CARGO CULT.

MAINOKI.

KANUTAKE,
BOROKOI
UREPARI
DARUPAPA
BUKO
AVEAU
UNKABORI

PARI
MARORI

SIKOWAI.

DEKAI
KARIKAI
AREPMA
PINITURI

KOKOMATEI.

POPARI
KERAUA
PIMA
NAPEBAGO
DAPIOKO.

ONIVI.

TONAMA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No KIETA SPECIAL PATROL No 2-60/61

Patrol Conducted by A. F. McNEILL C.P.O.

Area Patrolled GUAVA CENSUS DIVISION KIETA SUB DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 13.../12.../1960 to 23.../12.../1960

Number of Days ELEVEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services .../5.../1960

Medical .../.../19

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol FOLLOW UP TO KIETA SPECIAL PATROL No 2 - 60/61,

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

| | |
|-----|---------|
| -13 | Over 13 |
| F | M |
| F | |

67-11-20

24th April, 1961.

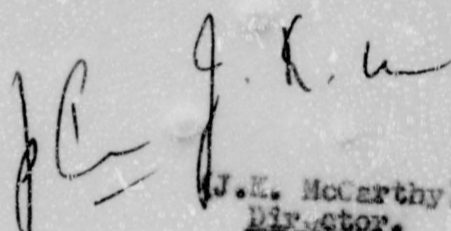
The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Special Patrol No. 2 - 1960-61 - Kieta

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

The Patrol is of a purely routine nature and
its contents have been adequately covered in the remarks
of the Assistant District Officer, Kieta and yourself.

The area appears to have settled down well and
the people's activities directed into productive channels.
However, the problem of getting produce to market will
continue in this area for a long time.

J. E. McCarthy

 (J.E. McCarthy)
Director.

67. 11. 20 -

GPH /MZ

1/7/2-270

Department of Native Affairs,
Kougainville District,
SOHANO.
4th April, 1961.

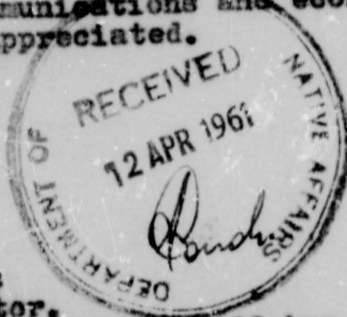
The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

KIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1960/61.
GUAVA DIVISION.

Thank you for the abovementioned report submitted
by Cadet Patrol Officer McNeill.

I am glad that the patrol was well received and that
there was no sign of renewal of the cargo cult. The people,
especially the leaders, require careful guidance after such
outbreaks, and I am pleased to note that Mr. McNeill took
such precautions. It is suggested that arrangements be made
to have the Village Officials, and the influential men, visit
the Station from time to time in between normal patrols so
that stimulated interest in their activities may be maintain-
ed.

Your report in due course of the possibility of im-
proved communications and economic development in this area
would be appreciated.



G.P. Hardy
G.P. HARDY
A/District Officer.

MINUTE TO:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KINEDOHU, PAPUA.

Forwarded for your information, please.

The report and the Assistant District Officer's com-
ments thereon are attached hereto.

G.P. Hardy
G.P. HARDY
A/District Officer.

Sub-District Office,
KIWA.

17th February '61

The District Officer,
Dorcasville District,
SOHANO.

KIWA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1960/61

GIWA DIVISION

Please find enclosed herewith a report of a patrol to the Gawa Division, conducted by C.P.O. A.P. Keffelli in December.

The patrol was a follow up to that conducted by Patrol Officer Gridley in October.

Mr. Keffelli's patrol spent insufficient time in the area to be fully effective, however a routine tax-census patrol was commenced in January of this year. Unfortunately the patrol leader was called to ASOPA before he completed the circuit. Mr. Keffelli will carry on this month.

A medical patrol made a tour of the area in January.

That one part section of the Division remained unaffected Mr. Keffelli ascribes in part to the influence of a strong leader, Lutual Oul, and in part to the fact that it has received much more attention from technical departments. They have more Aid Posts and the services of an Agricultural Field Assistant to assist and encourage coffee cultivation. The latter is supposed to look after the whole Division, but works from his home in Gawa Village. The matter has been discussed with the representatives of the Department concerned, and the Agricultural Officer has made available a Field Assistant to accompany Mr. Keffelli's patrol which is departing next week. Also the Agricultural Officer expects the return of a Field Worker from Sohano in the near future who will be stationed at Korpe, and will work for the Western Gawa.

I will make a submission to P.H.D. Kiwa requesting them to consider establishing an Aid Post in the vicinity of Ekomatet.

I prefer not to commit myself on proposed or possible roads into the Division until I have inspected the actual routes. None the less I am not sanguine. The extremely rough terrain, fast flowing rivers subjected to regular flash flooding and with unstable banks, limited population and resources all point to an extremely difficult task. Even then, presuming the Nagovisi plain is reached, there is no port on that coast. At this juncture I feel that the only egress from the Division will be via the proposed road heads at Kapei and Korpe on the eastern seaboard.

(M.J. Densby)

Assistant District Officer

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
KIETA
8th December, 1960

Mr. A. McNeill,
KIETA

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please prepare to depart on a Special Patrol to the GUAVA Census Division on Tuesday, 13th December, 1960. You will be accompanied by Corporal DIDIU and two Constables. I anticipate making arrangements for you to travel to ARAWA by workboat to commence the Patrol.

The main purpose of the Patrol is to 'follow-up' the October visit to the area by Patrol Officer GRIDLEY to investigate an outbreak of Cargo Cult. You should read his Report (Special Kieta No. 1-60/61), take notes from it, and discuss the contents with me prior to your departure.

The main leaders of the Cult, PARI of MAINOKI and TONAMA of ONOVI, were released from prison on 4th December, 1960. It is possible that they may endeavour to revive the Cult, so you should ascertain what their activities have been since their release. Also note from the Report the names of other leading members of the Cult, and check on their activities.

If there is a tendency towards revival, and you consider legal action essential, send the involved parties to Kieta for Court action. However, remember that the best immediate weapon against such Cults is public ridicule.

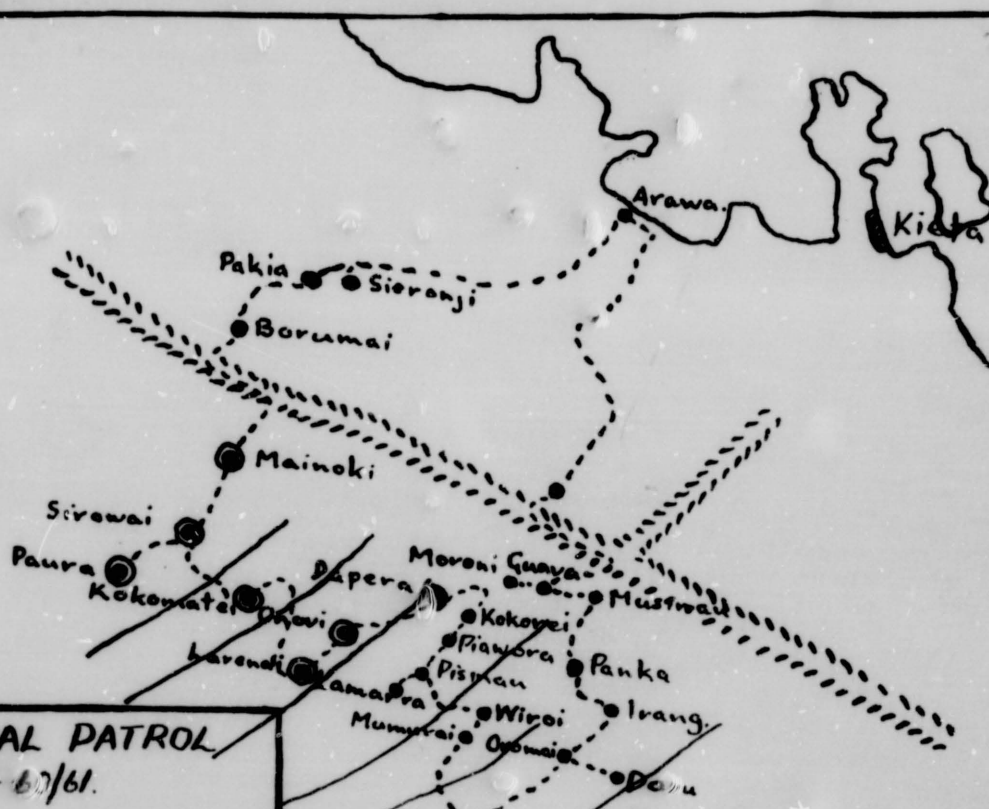
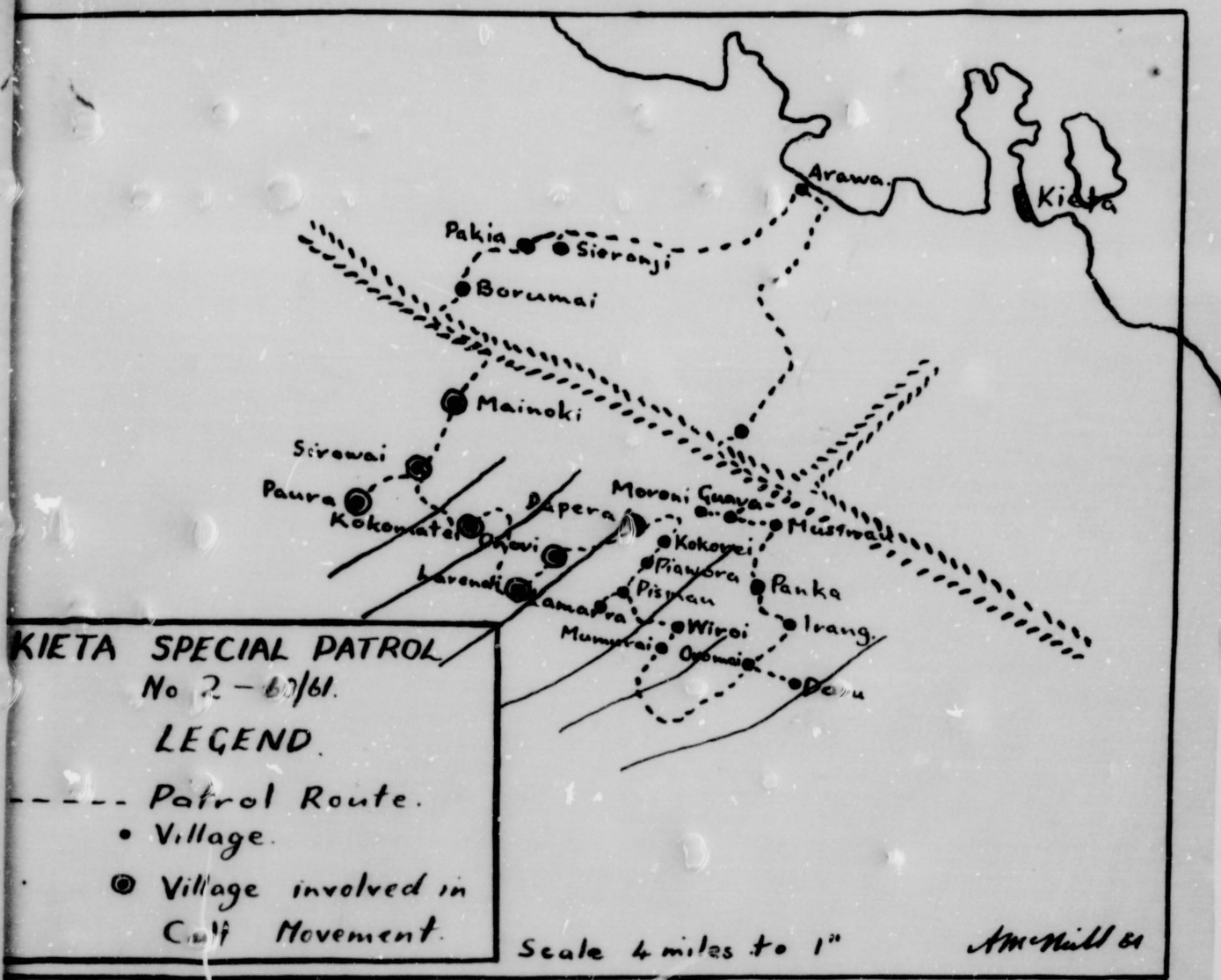
Please ensure you stay overnight in MAINOKI and ONOVI villages. Your length of stay in other villages will depend on how you find the native situation. 8-10 days should be sufficient time for you to get around the Division presuming the situation is satisfactory. If you consider a longer stay is called for, return to KIETA for the Christmas-New Year break, after which you can return.

Maintain strict control over Police accompanying you.

I will be pleased to receive your Report as soon as possible after completion of the Patrol. Your Report should consist of Diary and a Memorandum on the native situation.

I trust your first KIETA Patrol will be a pleasant one.

A. L. Redwood
A. L. REDWOOD
Officer-in-Charge



SPECIAL PATROL REPORT KIETA No 2 - 60/61.

DIARY.

DECEMBER.

- Tuesday. 13th. Departed Kieta per workboat 2 p.m. for Arawa village thence to Barima for night.
- Wednesday. 14th. Walked Pakia thence to Sieronji. Meeting and discussions held Pakia. Slept Pakia.
- Thursday. 15th. Walked via Borumai to Mainoki where meeting and discussions held. Slept Mainoki.
- Friday. 16th. Walked to Sirowai and Paura for meetings and discussions. Returned Mainoki p.m.
- Saturday. 17th. Departed Mainoki for Onovi via Kokomatei and Larenai. Discussions and meetings held allvillages. Slept Onovi.
- Sunday. 18th. Inspected road route between Onovi and Larenai. Discussions with officials and ex cargo cult committee members.
- Monday. 19th. Inspected Onovi village and environs then to Dapera, Kokorei, and ^{Stopped Pisinau} Piawora/for night.
- Tuesday. 20th. Inspected Pisinau and Lamarra thence to Wiroi, Mumurai, and Oromai. Slept Irang.
- Wednesday. 21st. Inspected Irang thence to Panka, Musinau, and Guava.
- Thursday. 22nd. Walked Guava to Arawa. Slept Arawa village.
- Friday. 23rd. Departed by dugout for Tonuru Catholic Mission thence returned to Kieta.

END OF PATROL.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT
 No 2 - 60/61
 DECEMBER
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KIETA SPECIAL PATROL REPORT No 2 - 60/61.

GUAVA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol instructions of 8th December refer.

The patrol was conducted as a follow up to Kieta Special Patrol No 1 - 60/61, conducted by Mr. P. Gridley during October. The patrol's primary function was to ascertain the present position as regards native affairs resulting from the outbreak of cargo cult investigated by Mr. Gridley in the above patrol of the Guava Census Division. It also served to check up on the possibility of a resurgence on the release of the leaders recently from prison and remind the people of the existence of the Administration. The visit was also an opportunity to determine whether or not there was still interest in the Guava - Nagovisi road project together with routine administration and discussions on Administration Policy and economic development.

Unfortunately the patrol was limited to an actual nine days in the Guava Division. This suffices only as a respite before a patrol of longer duration covers the area in the near future, possibly February. This would tie in admirably with the tax - census patrol due about this time.

The patrol was conducted in two parts; that in the area of the cult outbreak from the 14th to the 18th of December, and that conducted from the 19th to the 22nd of December in the remainder of the area. Of necessity more time was spent in Mainoki and Onovi the two centres of the movement - 1½ days and 2 nights were spent in each. Approximately a half day was spent in each of the remaining villages effected by the cult, namely Sirowai, Paura, Kokomatei. and Larenai. Other villages in the Division could only be visited briefly whilst passing through due to lack of time. During the later stages of the patrol many villagers were absent at Tonuru Catholic Mission preparing for Christmas celebrations.

The Guava suffers from being isolated and mountainous. Most villages are at an altitude of between three and four thousand feet, perched on ridges with only small areas of cultivable ground near the villages. It is located in the centre of Bougainville, approximately 15 to 20 miles from either coast. Communications in the form of roads are non-existent, with the nearest road head at present being five hours walk from the nearest village. This isolation has been the main obstacle to the development of the Guava.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Interviews and discussions were held with all of the cult committeemen, released from prison on the 17th and 18th of November and the two leaders Pari of Mainoki and Tonama of Onovi released on the 4th of December. All were warned of the results of their being involved in any fresh outbreak.

The patrol was well received apart from an initial reluctance to speak freely. This was soon overcome however, and once the people started to discuss their problems no further difficulties were encountered. The area effected by the cult is not yet perfectly stable though it is showing steady improvement. In the other section of the Division the position is satisfactory. The outbreak has run its course and died away with the imprisonment and absence of its leaders in Kieta. No sign of any continuation of the cult ~~was~~^{was} observed during the patrol. Should there be a resurgence in the future however, the village officials have been instructed to immediately inform the A.D.O. Kieta.

There appears to be little likelihood of a revival or new outbreak in the near future. The people have realised the futility of the cargo cult and have witnessed the ability of the Administration to deal with such outbreaks and punish the offenders. The leaders also appear to have realised the foolishness of their actions in starting such a movement. For the present at least they remember the resultant imprisonment and shame. This should serve as a restraint to any thoughts of re-establishing the movement.

The reason for the cult being contained in one section of the Guava can be credited mainly to a higher degree of sophistication in the area uneffected by the outbreak. This in turn can be credited to more frequent European contact - three additional patrols to this section during the last two years - and the efforts of Oni the Luluai of Guava village. ✓

Throughout the patrol a continual effort was made to redirect the desire for cargo along more practicable lines. Cargo cult has been tried and has proved unsuccessful. The people are now realising that the only possible way to improve their lot is through hard work directed into cash cropping and road building. The outbreak has at least served this purpose - stimulated economic development. If possible this enthusiasm must be maintained by the Administration and not allowed to degenerate, through failure, to disappointment. Once this stage is reached there will be a danger of further outbreaks. With intelligent guidance now and sustained counsel, this area has prospects of becoming equally as sophisticated and developed as the rest of Bougainville.

The enthusiasm resulting from the after effects of the outbreak is striking when comparing that section effected and that left unaffected by the outbreak. The former shows great enthusiasm for development whilst the latter shows a degree of lethargy to any acceleration to their present rate of development, which is very slow.

The committeemen released from prison have all been re-assimilated into their respective villages with the exception of Tonama of Onovi. He was the most aggressive of all those associated with the cult, apparently gaining his influence with threats of violence. As a result he has now been 'Sent to Coventry'. The others have returned to normal village life without any difficulty.

The acceptance of the cult by these people appears to have been caused mainly by frustration with the present rate of development for which the Administration and Missions were made the scape goats. This resulted in a loss in faith and face for both at the time of the outbreak, some such feeling still remains. At present the only means of earning money is by working as a plantation employee. Only recently has there been any interest shown in cash cropping and it will be at least three or four years before the coffee trees planted start to bring in any appreciable returns. Until then they will have to grin and bear. The tangible benefits these people can see, brought by the Administration and Missions - which they consider a little miserly when comparisons are made with their neighbours - are three Aid Posts, three schools and a Native Agricultural Field Assistant stationed at Guava. There has been no Medical or Agricultural patrols for at least four years and the isolated nature of the area makes the possibility of future benefits unsure and slow in coming.

There were no religious overtones to the movement though it did show the impotency of the church in this area at this time in that reliance was placed on ancestors rather than a European Deity to bring the cargo. It is obvious that at this stage there is little understanding of introduced Catholicism (the area is wholly Catholic) and their idea of it is completely confused.

So far the effect has been removed : but not yet the cause. There still exists the lack of opportunity to acquire money lack of material benefits, lack of roads and lack of extension services and agricultural advice that ~~can~~^{could} result in loss of faith and Anti-Administration feeling.

ROADS.

The main reason for the slow development of this area in the past has been its isolation due to lack of roads. This has been brought about by the mountainous nature of the country. A road survey conducted by Mr Robson CPQ during 1959 recommended a route joining Larenai to Leira in the Nagovisi.

There is still doubt as to the suitability of this route and until proven practicable and a road built there is little hope of economic development for the Guava. The only outlet at present is a five hour walk over the Crown Prince Range; a 2000foot rise to the crest and a four thousand foot drop to the road head past Kupei village.

The Larenai - Leira road has difficulties that may prove insurmountable without machinery and European supervision. Construction would entail a labour line of at least 50 men for up to a year or more, up to 15 miles from their home. This would necessitate the employment of an overseer to organise the work on the site (Oni the lului of Guava village has volunteered, if required, and would prove very suitable - he is the most influential man in the area). Sleeping quarters and gardens would have to be established at the site. It would also be necessary to organise village committees to ensure that a labour quota is fulfilled.

Other problems associated with the road are :-

- (1) The road could extend only as far as Larenai or perhaps Onovi in the first instance. Any future extension in the direction of Guava village at the head of the river valley would require a European in charge and the use of explosives.
- (2) The Jaba River would have to be forded if the road is to link up with the Nagovisi network. It is understood that this road has withstood many attempts to ford and bridge it during the war. It is wide deep and has no permanent water course. There may be a possibility of a crossing nearer to the headwaters of the river. This should be investigated before starting a road.
- (3) The greatest problem will be that of maintenance should the road be completed. Any route finally decided on will pass through uninhabited country for most of its 12 miles length. This would entail camping at the site of work.

Other problems are the possible set backs to cash cropping, village works and the subsistence gardens of the workers.

This road could quite well be a failure and it will be the responsibility of the Administration to see that once it is started it is finished.

The roads central location makes it the most desirable route and lends itself to future extensions throughout

Register

the Guava.

Another possible road route is that from Sirowai to Moratona in the Nagovisi; this has not yet been surveyed. It has similar difficulties to the Larenai - Leira road. In addition it is longer and not so centrally situated.

Another possible route is between Oromai and Lom-balam. This road is considerably shorter than the other two but has the disadvantage of being isolated. When finished it will directly service only three villages - Daru, Oromai and Irang with a combined population of approximately 250.

All of these roads are sited on the valley floor where there are large tracts of ^{flat} ground suitable for cash cropping. At present it is largely unused except for a few subsistence gardens, it appears suitable for both coffee and cocoa. A road would stimulate the opening up of this ~~grs~~ land for cultivation.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....KIB. 3. 1960/61.....

Patrol Conducted by.....MR. KEITH McRAE, Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....NORTH NASIOI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....MR. F. PARKER, C.P.O. 16 Days.....

Natives.....3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From.....4./8./1960.....to.....27./8./1960.....

Number of Days.....24.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../6./1960.....

Medical/7./1957.....

Map Reference.....BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH FOURMIL SERIES.....

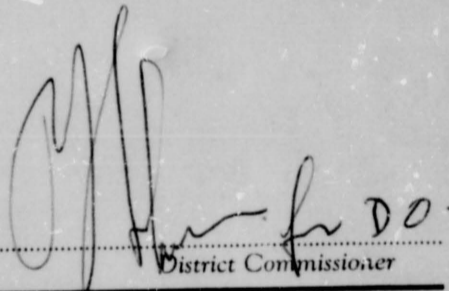
Objects of Patrol.....1. TAX COLLECTION.....3. BOUNDARY ADMINISTRATION.....

.....2. CENSUS REVISION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/10/1960


District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
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Village Po

Year..... **1960**

| 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 | | | | | |
| ANGONAI | 4.8.60 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAUANG | 8.8.60 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BONUMA | 9.8.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LINGUNA | 10.8.60 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAITA | 11.8.60 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONGONTORO | 12.8.60 | 5 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| KARAKILA | 15.8.60 | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOMARA | 17.8.60 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| KUPI | 18.8.60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| TURANBA | 19.8.60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KICINIKI | 19.8.60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BAKAWARI | 20.8.60 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| ANION | 22.8.60 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| TOPIHA | 23.8.60 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PAVAIRI | 24.8.60 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| PONAUA | 25.8.60 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LONSIRO | 26.8.60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| BAIRIMA | 26.8.60 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 35 | 28 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 7 | 3 | 1 |

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 67-11-6

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters.
KONE JOBU.

24th October, 1960

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
KIETA.

PATROL NO. Kieta 3 of 1960/61

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of :-

- * ~~Memorandum of Patrol No.~~
- * Patrol Report No. Kieta 3 of 1960/61

covering patrol by Mr. K. McRae, Cadet. Patrol Officer.

An interesting and well presented report.

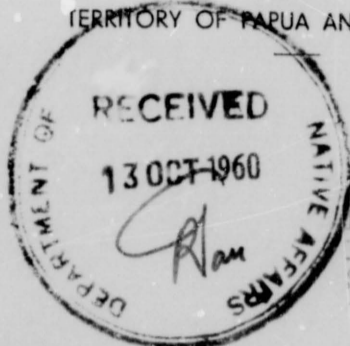
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-6. ✓



PFS/MZ

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67/1/6-803

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
10th October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT KIETA - NO.3 60/61.

Attached please find copy of above report by Mr. McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer, with comments by Mr. Neal, Acting
Assistant District Officer, who has covered the report fully.

Appendices on Agriculture and Health have gone to the
District Agricultural Officer and District Medical Officer.

Native Situation:

It appears that in the Kieta as well as Buka areas that
many anti European feeling the people have is against the Marist
Mission. It is from them that we have received most reports of
unrest. Methodists I have spoken to seem quite satisfied with
their people and school attendance. The Seventh Day Adventists
have received a few false stories through their teachers, but as
far as I have heard are not perturbed about any unrest with their
people. All patrols have been well received in all areas.

Mr. McRae appears to have done a good job on his patrol,
and submitted a good report with maps.

(P.F. SEBIRE)
Assistant District Officer
For District Officer.

PFS/MZ

67/1/6-803

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
10th October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT KIETA - NO.3 60/61.

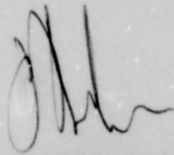
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(P.F. SEBIRE)
Assistant District Officer
for District Officer.

67-4-1/76

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

12th September, 1960

District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1960/61

NORTH NASIOI CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find the report of a patrol to the North Nasioi Census Division conducted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, K. McRAE, accompanied in part by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, F. PARKER. Mr. F. Parker originally accompanied me to part of the North Nasioi Division, from 9th August to the 13th August, 1960. From that date until the completion of this patrol, Mr. Parker remained with Mr. McRae. D.N.A. memorandum of Patrol No. 2 of 1960/61 refers.

The following comments are submitted:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

It is extremely pleasing to note that the ~~is~~ suspected and reported cargo cult activities in the area appear to be on the wane. As mentioned by Mr. McRae, it is a little early yet to be dogmatic as his visit and mine to the area were virtually simultaneous.

I agree with Mr. McRae on his page 6 that future patrols should carry out all their work at this hamlet of MANONI, and in view of the economic development in evidence, there is no reason why this hamlet should not have its own Tax Census Register, should the people there so desire. Unless all the names of the 35 people occupying this hamlet are together in one section of the existing MAUNG Register, then the holding of separate census revisions could become increasingly confusing. The position of an official Administration headman could be considered if any changes are decided upon. In view of the embryonic plans to form a local Government Council in the area generally (a survey was carried out ~~in~~ ^{JANUARY} 1959), the appointment of a further tultul or luluai should perhaps be delayed to await future developments.

NATIVE LABOUR:-

Absenteeism from the villages is not a problem, as people are mainly working locally, and return home frequently.

LAND MATTERS:-

Land matters and relevant disputes are a problem throughout all of this sub-district as elsewhere. It is sincerely to be hoped that the projected new land legislation proves to be the panacea that is required. The subject of land sales in this sub-district has been raised elsewhere in separate memoranda. I agree that such matters should be temporarily held pending the enactment of new legislation.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

It is pleasing to note that there are officials who are dominant and are leaders in their communities. From my experience at Buka Island such personalities are rare. Any such outstanding leaders should continue to come to the fore if a council ~~is formed~~ is formed in the area.

VILLAGES AND HOUSES:-

The situation appears satisfactory. In my very brief experience in this division I was very impressed by the high standards of both village layouts and housing.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

All the roads mentioned apart from the coastal one are eventually to be used as feeders leading to the coast as outlet routes for cash crops in the area. They are not new projects being initially planned now but have been under construction for quite some time. Enthusiasm ran very high when work was going ahead on the North Coast road from Xieta, but has since waned following the cessation of work by the Department of Public Works. Regardless of the position with the coastal road I now feel that the time is ripe both economically and administratively for emphasis to be again placed on these feeder routes. There are 101,160 cocoa trees at present under cultivation in this division, of which 40,000 were new plantings since 1959. 60% of plantings are pre-1959 and it will not be very long before there will be a very urgent need for roads to move cocoa from villages to a coastal shipping point. Administratively, if there is still a simmering of cargo cultism throughout the area, some widespread road construction and maintenance would keep a great number of people occupied by physically and mentally.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:-

Whilst the present adult literacy rate is very low, only 7.5% against the other Census Divisions in the sub-district where the average to date has been in the region of 20%, it is pleasing to see a very high proportion of young boys and girls currently attending school. This augurs well for the future.

CENSUS:-

The natural increase over deaths is most certainly satisfactory, and on its own reveals an increase of 2.8%. When set aside by migrations in and out the overall increase for the divisions drops to only 1.2%. This is satisfactory but not spectacular by any means. Infant mortality for the twelve months seems to be non-existent, if accurate this result is excellent.

TAXATION:-

The position appears to be satisfactory.

HEALTH:-

The aid-posts in the area seem to be satisfying the needs of the people, and the people themselves are healthy.

AGRICULTURE:-

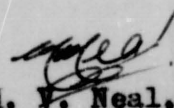
This increase of plantings since 1959 represents an increase of approximately 66%, and this is both spectacular and satisfying. From Appendix B tables it can also quickly be seen that a large number of growers still have a lot more trees to plant before they reach the minimum as laid down by law. This is being followed up through the media of Agricultural field workers, to ensure that anyone interested in cocoa plants the minimum legal number of trees.

ANTHROPOLOGY:-

An interesting legend on the origin of Sohano Island.

GENERAL:-

Mr. K. McRae has obviously done a lot of work on this patrol and has carried out his duties most conscientiously. The report is interesting and well presented.


M. V. Neal,
A/Assistant District Officer

c.c. Mr. K. McRae - for information

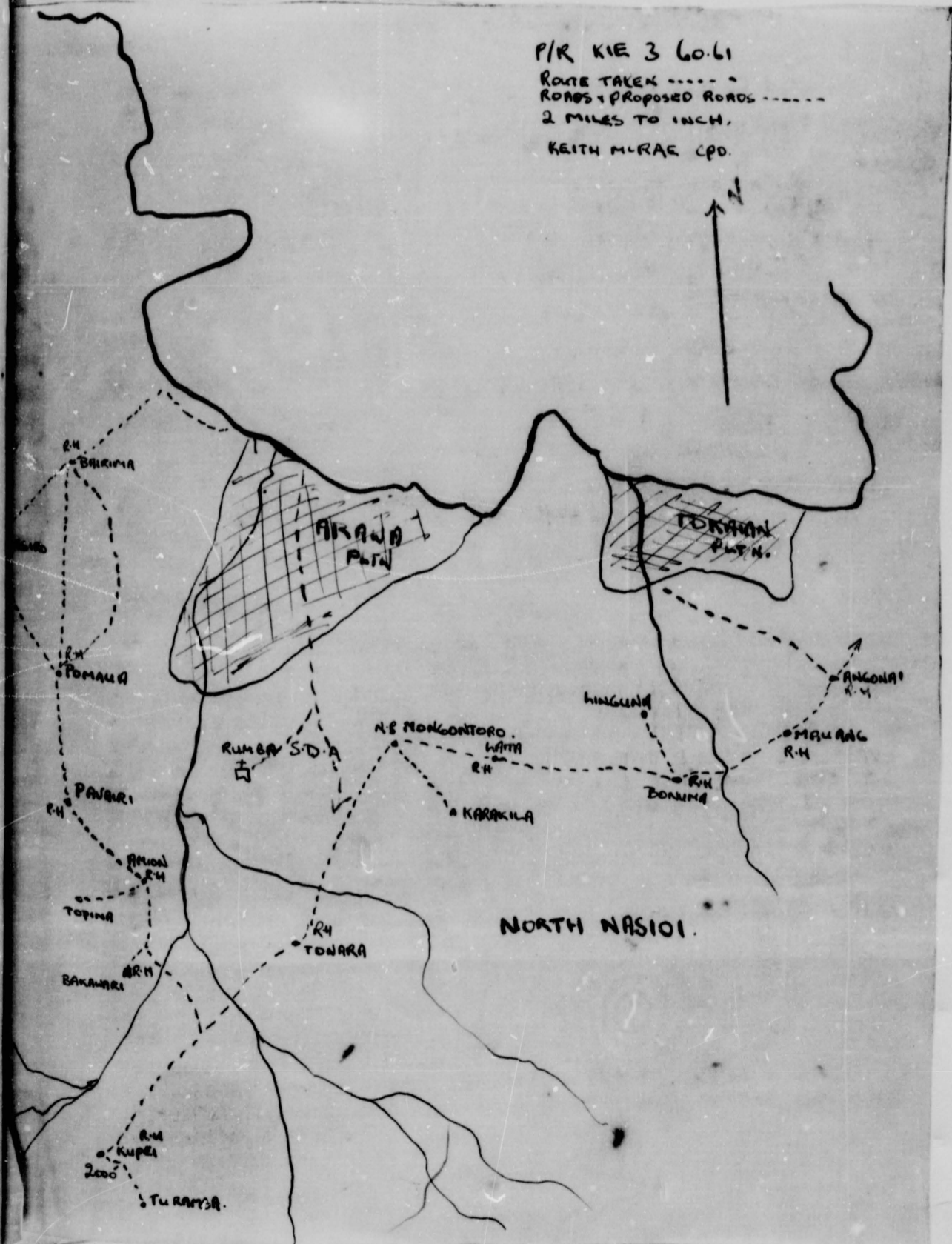
P/R KIE 3 60.61

ROUTE TAKEN - - - - -

ROADS + PROPOSED ROADS - - - - -

2 MILES TO INCH.

KEITH MURAS CPO.



R.H. BAKIMA

R.H. TOMARA

R.H. PAWARI

R.H. AMOAL

TOTINA

R.H. BAKAWARI

R.H. KUPAI

2000
TU RAMPAS

AKAWA
P.L.N.

TOMARA
P.L.N.

RUMBA S.D.A.

N.S. NONGONTORO
WATA
R.H.

KARAKILA

HINGUNA

R.H. BONINGA

R.H. ANGONA

R.H. OMAU RAL

NORTH NASIOI.

R.H. TONARA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.
29th August 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIR 3 1960/61 REPORT OF A
OF THE NORTH NASIOI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Officer Conducting Patrol | : | Mr. Keith MacRae, C.P.O. |
| Area Patrolled | : | North Nasioi Census Sub-Division. |
| Patrol Accompanied by- | | |
| Europeans | : | Mr. F. Parker, C.P.O. |
| Natives | : | 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C. |
| Duration of patrol | : | 4 August - 27 August 1960. |
| Number of days | : | Twenty-four. |
| Last Patrol- | : | D.N.A. : June 1960. |
| Map Reference | : | Medical. : September 1957. |
| Objects of Patrol. | : | Bougainville South Journal Series. 1. Tax Collection. 2. Census Revision. 3. Routine Administration. |

INTRODUCTION.

The NORTH NASIOI area is more or less contained on the west by a high ridge which is part of the Crown Prince Range, and divides approaching this section are high and broken, and access is considerably difficult. On the east there is a long spur which further seaward becomes the KIETA peninsula, and the Mt. NIBROHEAD section of the CROWN PRINCE Range forms the bearder to the south. A valley in between two spurs forms the northern boundary, and this is also the bearder with the EIVO area. The only river of note is the BOVO (or BORONG) which flows from Mt. NIBROHEAD and flows for seven miles to the coast and emerges at ARAWA plantation.

Most of the seventeen villages in the area are found in the valley west of the spur or ridge running from the main range. There are two other distinct groups, and as these are also within a valley below the main range, it will mean that they will co-operate for all future developmental projects. Each area has one or two outstanding characters who are pushing cocoa plantings most vigorously, and the number of recent plantings is good evidence of their influence. The excellent work of the three Agricultural Field Workers is very noticeable, and their value is many fold.

INTRODUCTION. (Cont'd.)

Because of a rather uncertain native situation it was decided to spend as much time as possible in the area. Routine work was usually completed about midday and this left the remainder of the afternoon for discussions on Administration policy and all matters pertaining to it.

The weather was generally fine, and despite the fact that there were showers of rain some afternoons work was able to proceed without interruption indoors.

The last comprehensive patrol of the area was carried out in November 1959, but a special patrol to observe land sale practices was in the area in June 1960, and the officer carried out duties of routine nature. Earlier this month the Assistant District Officer visited several villages to make investigations concerning Cargo Cult activities only.

DIARY.

- August 4th. Patrol departed KIETA and walked in drizzling rain to ANGONAI; tax collection, census revision and discussions. Inspection of housing and other aspects, Aid-post, and village school carried out in the afternoon.
- 5th. Progress on the road project to TOKAIAN plantation inspected, and the coastal road to ARAWA plantation also inspected. The hamlet of MAUANG village, MANONI, was inspected and all cocoa gardens in the vicinity visited.
- 6th. All gardens in the ANGONAI area were inspected in the morning. Raining heavily in afternoon, and the opportunity taken for further discussions on problems of economic advancement.
- 7th. Sunday observed.
- 8th. Patrol moved to MAUANG. Village lined for Tax-Census and other work completed. All cocoa gardens in the immediate vicinity of the village inspected, and several food gardens visited. Matters of native affairs dealt with in afternoon, and discussions held.
- 9th. Patrol moved to BONUMA. The hamlet of MAUANG and gardens of that village being inspected en route. BONUMA lined for Tax-Census, and other work completed. Cocoa gardens in area visited as were all other aspects. Discussions afternoon.
- 10th. Walked to LINGUNA village for Tax-Census. Other work completed and matters of native affairs heard. Returned to BONUMA.
- 11th. Walked to LAITA village for Tax-Census. Other work completed, and discussions held in the afternoon.

DIARY (Cont'd)

- 12th. Walked to MONGONTORO village; discussions with Assistant District Officer, and Mr. F. Parker, CPO, joined the patrol. Village lined for Tax-Census, and work of routine nature carried out.
- 13th. Discussions held after Catholic hamlets of village inspected. Cocoa gardens in area visited.
- 14th. Sunday observed.
- 15th. Walked to KARAKILA village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, discussions held, and returned to MONGONTORO to hear several land matters, and for further discussions.
- 16th. Visited RUMBA Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and inspected road to ARAWA plantation. Visited North Nasioi R.P.S., and inspected a hamlet of MONGONTORO village. Further discussions.
- 17th. Walked to TONARA village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, discussions held, both hamlets visited for inspection, and cocoa gardens inspected.
- 18th. Walked to KUPEI village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, hamlet inspected, and discussions held in the afternoon.
- 19th. Walked to TURAMBA village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, discussions held, and returned to KUPEI.
- 20th. Walked to BAKAWARI village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, village inspected, and discussions held after some cocoa gardens visited.
- 21st. Sunday observed.
- 22nd. Walked to AMION village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, village inspected, and discussions held.
- 23rd. Walked to TOPINA village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, village and hamlet inspected, discussions held, and returned to AMION.
- 24th. Walked to PAVAIRI village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, village inspected, cocoa gardens inspected, hamlet visited and inspected, and discussions held.
- 25th. Walked to POMAUUA village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, village inspected, and discussions held. Inspected proposed road route to BAIRIMA, and returned to POMAUUA.
- 26th. Walked to LONSIRO village for Tax-Census. Routine work completed, village and aspects inspected, and discussions held. On to BAIRIMA village for same procedure. Catholic school visited.
- 27th. Walked to ARA A village, and returned to KIETA by canoe.
-

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Generally, it could be said that village and housing in the area are good, and certainly above average for the sub-district. Once again, it was observed that the S.D.A. element were particularly meticulous in keeping housing and environs in good order. It was obvious that this attention is carried on throughout the year, and not just whenever an officer is to visit the area. Certainly the S.D.A. people take great pains to make their houses and village as attractive as possible, and this was commented upon at all times and encouragement given to continue the effort. Individual Catholics had excellently designed and constructed houses, but the remainder, whose houses are below local standards, were advised to make endeavours to remedy the situation. No instructions to pull down houses, kitchens or any other buildings, were given because it was thought that most effort should be directed to the planting of cash crops, but minor repairs are to be undertaken wherever it was deemed necessary.

Laboriously pit-sawn timber is used in most villages which makes for a better type of house, but few persons are ambitious or perhaps willing enough to work for any length of time at this strenuous form of employment, and it is doubted if sawn-timber will ever become very widespread. The S.D.A. people will probably be able to obtain timber from the mission at RUMBA when that station's immediate requirements are satisfied. This timber is being put to outstanding use in the construction of a village church at PAVAIRI. This has weatherboard walls, sawn timber uprights and floor, besides an aluminium roof and concrete foundations purchased from RUMBA, and is a praiseworthy effort.

Almost all the villages have grassed areas, and with the many varieties of shrubs and flowers planted around each house and along roadways, the surroundings are most attractive,

Sanitation is adequate in all except KARAKILA village where instructions were given to remedy the situation. Pit latrines are throughout, and appear to be extensively used when the village is occupied.

Drainage and water supply is adequate in all x villages, although some villages have considerable walks to fetch water, mostly in bamboo. Several springs are also utilised.

TURAMBA village is the highest village in the area, being approximately 2,225 feet above sea level. Most of the villages are around the 1,400 feet mark, and dropping to the other extreme which is BAIRIMA at 135 feet above sea level.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Despite the fact that Cargo Cult activities have been rife in the area, the patrol was well received everywhere, and the situation appears back to normal. In fact, the impression gained was that the experience could even prove beneficial. It is obvious that these people are beginning to think, and if this activity has been channelled into the direction it was intended, which is for effort to be increased in economic development, little damage has occurred.

Investigations made on the patrol confirmed

earlier reports, and little further information was gained other than that the affair appears to have lapsed. Of course, at this stage, it is difficult to tell what the immediate future holds, but with constant attention I believe that these people will think nothing more of the affair other than as a misguided experiment. Few persons appear to have had any real enthusiasm, although the Tul-tuls of MONGONTORO (the hamlet SIAI) and TONARA are reported to have considered that it is only dormant and that it will flare up again. This is only hearsay, being reported by a Police Constable, and these were warned that their activities were to be under continual scrutiny, both from KIETA and by natives who have had nothing to do with the Cult from the beginning.

From MOMES, the Tul-tul of BAIRIMA and who has worked ~~for~~ as a cook for several Native Affairs officers, the following facts were confirmed:-

PETER TE-ONA, the central figure at the beginning, went to TSIROGE Catholic Mission at the beginning of the year to purchase some stores for his trade store. He was sent there by Father WOESTE, and while on the trip he met ANTON KEARIE at Chinatown, SOHANO. A discussion on the work that KEARIE was doing on Buka Island followed, and TE-ONA agreed to return to the North Nasioi and teach the people in the area to observe several points, including that:-

(a) houses should be cleaned daily, and eating utensils should be cleaned after each meal, and other points of cleanliness and hygiene,

(b) sorcery is forbidden,

(c) no young females are allowed to eat a small shrub that is commonly used to bring on sterility.

If these and other points of "Kearie's Law" (As it is known locally) were followed, the Administration would increase its efforts to help them.

TE-ONA himself visited only three villages-AMION, MONGONTORO, and PANKAMA, and the central theme of his talks was that the customs and ways of old were disgraceful and should be replaced. TE-ONA's brother SIVISUA, the present Luluai of BAIRIMA, is an ex long-time Catholic mission catechist. He returned to his village only recently and found village affairs in a rather poor state, and this is borne out by the village book. He then started efforts to straighten things, and one of his endeavours was in regards the cemetery. While TE-ONA was in SOHANO he got the village people to dig up several old graves, each clan keeping to its own section, and where bodies were buried more than one to a grave, as was common practice during the war, new graves were dug until each body was in a separate grave. TE-ONA returned soon after this was finished and commenced his talks.

I believe that the whole affair was an unfortunate set of circumstances, worsened by false rumours, and half-heard statements which were misconstrued and misconstrued until it became Cargo Cult. I also believe that the actual cargo cult was started by the older group in retaliation against the continual disparagement of their ways. This is purely theory, and I cannot support it with any facts as the old men would seldom enter into discussions, and were tight-lipped when approached.

In all discussions the people were warned that they were not to neglect to look after crops, i.e. coconuts, cocoa and food gardens, that their cemeteries were to be properly looked after etc, and although I doubt whether the affair will arise again or at least in the same proportions, it would probably be wise to give regular attention to these details.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont'd).

For several years now a small group of people belonging to MAUANG village have been residing near TOKAIAN plantation. These people have built up quite an impressive village, and in this they reside throughout the year. Both Seventh Day Adventist and Catholic members of MAUANG are now living in the village, and the combined population would be 35, including men, women and children.

The Catholic group have built up comparatively considerable gardens of cocoa and coconuts, and these require constant attention which cannot be given if the various interested parties under the leadership of BIU remain at MAUANG. The fact is anyway, that they only return to MAUANG at times of visits by patrolling officers, and as that means a walk of over three miles it means much inconvenience that could possibly be spared. BIU, and his aides, have increased their cocoa holdings to 7000 trees, and along with the S.D.A. element under AUMORA who has 1283 trees, this small group have excellent reasons for to remain at the village whenever officers are doing a tour of duty in the area. The name of the village is MANONI, and can be easily visited from ANGONAI from where it is only an hours walk away.

The majority of the land in the area around MANONI is held by the inhabitants, and it is strongly recommended that any future patrols to the North Nasioi carry out all necessary work at MANONI itself. To avoid confusion the names could remain in the MAUANG census village figures.

BATINAU of MAUANG is the leading character of the S.D.A. group of that village and has been acting in the capacity of Tul-tul for several years. He explains that he has not been officially entrusted with the title and prefers to leave the position as that. Pre-war BATINAU was of a small village called LILABOA, and during the war he was a member of "M" special Infantry Battalion for a period of seven months during 1945. He served in enemy territory during that time in the capacity of a native troop, and was responsible for the death of several Japanese soldiers. He was honourably discharged in 1945 from the Army, and I believe that he could be given added prestige in his position as unofficial Tul-tul, and it might possibly occur that a medal for his Army service which will probably have been awarded him, could give him enough confidence to welcome appointment as village official.

Very few disputes were raised by the natives and they appear to be living together with a minimum of friction. Despite the Cargo cult activities they appear reasonably contented with their lot; food is plentiful, and this was evident by the amount of food-stuffs brought to the patrol, and the natives gave the impression that they were genuinely glad to see the patrol.

In 1954 Mantauao of Linguna gave Natuara of Tonara £3.0.0. to purchase some poultry. Mantauao received two roosters which are of local value of 5/- each. Repeated approaches to Natuara proved fruitless. When the patrol was at TONARA the matter was brought forward, but it was found that Natuara had migrated with his family to WIROI village in the Guava division, and it is rumoured that a considerable number of natives from the Nagévisi and Banonin areas were beguiled into investing money in an abortive attempt by Natuara to commence a bakery in the vicinity. This is only hearsay, but the following are apparently factual debts.

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Biei of Tonara | £15.0.0. |
| badio of Tonara | 1.0. |
| Nara of Tonara | 5.0. |

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont'd)

The latter is claimed as compensation for a saucepan that was borrowed and not returned. Action is to be taken to bring NATUARA to the office at Kieta at the completion of the patrol.

Over the past years there has been a decline in the total population of KUPSI village from 90 in 1952 to the present low of 71. The decline has been gradual over the years and has been largely due to a continual, if slight, migration out to other villages in the near vicinity.

It is obvious that the reasons for the decline is not one of health, but of land. Almost all the village people at present have land close to the village, but the ruggedness of the area is not helpful for the plantings of cash crops. With the increased interest in such plantings some natives have found it worthwhile to move to other villages where they have ground. It is likely that further migrations out will occur from here and also from the small village further up the slope called TURAMBA (Pop. 19), and these should not be discouraged unless land is unavailable in the area to where the movement is proposed.

NATIVE LABOUR

A list of the numbers of able bodied men absent at work follows, and also the percentage absenteeism for each village:-

| | | |
|------------|----|------|
| Angonai | 9 | 31% |
| Mauang | 9 | 27% |
| Bonuma | 2 | 8.7% |
| Linguna | 4 | 17% |
| Kuits | 2 | 12% |
| Mongontoro | 15 | 23% |
| Karakila | 6 | 22% |
| Tonara | 21 | 33% |
| Kupei | 3 | 12% |
| Turamba | | NIL |
| Bakawari | 5 | 16% |
| Amion | 5 | 23% |
| Topina | 4 | 25% |
| Pavairi | 13 | 40% |
| Pomaua | 9 | 18% |
| Lomsiro | 4 | 14% |
| Bairima | 4 | 17% |

The great majority of these people are working on local plantations, and far from being permanent absentees they often, in the larger percentage, return to their village after the days labour.

LAND MATTERS.

Once againland disputes were well to the fore this patrol, but few could not be settled on the spot. Increasing awareness of land values always brings forth similar situations and the North Nasioi is at the moment in great need of a means of settling land problems.

LAND MATTERS (Cont'd)

Many persons came forward with requests to purchase land but these were told that a native is no better off as regards the purchasing of land than a European, and they were told to wait and take no action until the proposed land laws are enacted. There is much in this area for an easy means of purchasing native land by natives, as many, who have already planted quite large areas with cocoa cannot expand unless they can purchase land easily, and as well there are persons who have no land who would welcome the opportunity to obtain land officially and readily.

The Economic Development Register was utilized but unlike previously no attempt was made to register gardens where ownership was communal. Discussions were held and the evils of communal ownership were explained and it is hoped that efforts are made to grant ownership of gardens to individuals when it would be easier to make satisfactory registration in the Register. Many gardens which were previously communally owned were divided into individual ownership in some cases, and in others an individual was given complete ownership, and this was one of the main aims of this patrol as far as land matters, and was brought forward in all discussions whether individually or in addresses to the assembled natives.

BOTI/TURI of KARAKILA village has planted 50 cocoa on the ground KERU which is near PANKAMA Point to the south of ARAWA plantation. These were planted in 1955, and there are also 300 mature coconuts and 50 recent plantings on this ground. Ownership of the ground is being disputed by PENTASI, PARIKU, and MATUA, all of PANKAMA, and NAKUNA of LINGUNA, who apparently are claiming that the ground belongs to them. However BOTI and other members of his clan state that the matter has been settled previously, and that the usufructory rights were given to BOTI. Mr. C. W. KIMMORLEY heard the dispute at KIETA. The four who are disputing this decision are to be brought to the office along with BOTI and other members of the KURAVAN clan to whom the ground belongs.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are several outstanding officials in the North Nasioi, the most dominant and progressive of whom are DEIWEI of TONARA who is well known for his enthusiasm, and another S.D.A., BANA of MONGONTORO who has only recently been appointed but who is without doubt the type of official that we are looking for.

Throughout the patrol efforts were made to raise the prestige of village officials, and this was appreciated by these conscientious persons.

There are several changes in the list of Village officials and recommendations for these are to be forwarded to the necessary authorities.

Almost all village officials have commenced to plant cocoa and those who have not as yet were told that if they did so, the other persons in the village would possibly follow his example, and besides it would be of personal benefit.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Throughout the patrol emphasis was placed on the necessity of roads in the area. It is considered that the need for a road system in the area is most apparent, and such a system would require the coastal road to ARAWA from KIETA as the artificial road with feeder roads extending to ANGONAI in the first instance, and up the BOBONG (or BOVO) valley in the other. To supply the third area the road to BAIRIMA village will have to be extended to POMAU and LONSIRO villages. If these roads were trafficable for tractor-trailer units, they would undoubtedly open up the country to a greater extent, and bring about a further expansion of cocoa plantings in the area. The following observations were made as results of inspections made of the above roads.

ANGONAI-TOKAIAN. This road commences 500 yards below the lowest hamlet of ANGONAI, and follows a sharp decline for a mile. This has a gradient of 1 in 3 in several parts and will require some heavy earth-moving equipment to make it safely trafficable. At present it is doubted whether a vehicle could negotiate this section in good conditions, and in rain it would be an impossibility.

After reaching comparatively level ground the roadwork should be able to progress fairly easily. At present almost 75% of the initial work has been completed, but bridges and culverts have to be built and some corners widened. In some places where water flows down the side of the ridge it will be necessary to put in a piping system to prevent the road from being washed away. It was suggested that 44 gallon drums could be utilised for this purpose, and these could be obtained from TOROKINA where there is an unlimited supply. Bridges will have to be built over several small rivers, and the KEREPIA river which cuts across the road about a mile from the start will be an easy task. However the KERE river near TOKAIAN poses a much more difficult task. This river, although little more than 20 yards wide is very shallow banked, and because of the surrounding terrain it is subject to frequent flooding which, until now, has prevented all attempts at bridging it, and there is no other alternative site. The only solution, and if the road is to be of any use there will have to be an attempt made to solve the problem, appears to be to build a weir across the river. With the aid of the large stones in the river-bed this task should not be over expensive. The manager-owner of ARAWA plantation has recently constructed a similar weir or forde, and with the aid of the stones it was completed for about £100. Unless this is built I am afraid that the road will not be of very much assistance to the four villages that are working on the project. These people are working on the project with more enthusiasm than normally shown, and they were encouraged not to let the effort lapse.

COASTAL ROAD.

The section between TOKAIAN and ARAWA only was inspected and although it is being built by villages outside the North Nasioi it was thought that it should be seen. This section is almost three miles in length and for the most part is in a satisfactory condition. The section soon after leaving TOKAIAN is very wet and damp and it foreseeable that transport in the future will have difficulty here.. Near ARAWA the road crosses the KERU hill and here again it will be necessary for earth-moving equipment to be used to sharpen the gradient of both sides of this hill, and more especially the section towards ARAWA which is very steep.

BOBONG VALLEY ROAD.

A light vehicular road was constructed pre-war to serve the Kupei Gold Mine, and this could be put into working condition with little real effort for a total of three or four miles, but from there onwards towards Kupei and Bakawari it would be up against a stiff obstacle in the terrain which is rugged here. The section of this road from ARAWA plantation to the R.P.S. site is in fair condition, and is used extensively by both mission and plantation transport.

The BOBONG valley is west of the spur or ridge from the main range running to PANKAMA Point in Arawa Bay. Construction of feeder roads from the main road in the valley is not going to be an easy task, and might indeed prove impossible despite the enthusiasm of local natives. They are going to survey all possible routes and prepare a rough road to be surveyed properly by an officer before actual work is commenced on any road.

POMAU - BAIRIMA.

A rough track has been cut prior to my visit, and this was inspected through to Bairima. Near that village the going is comparatively easy, and a start is to be made from this end, and to progress towards Pomaua. The route is full of difficulties, but it is the only possible route and although it is recognized that a failure on this project might dampen favour I did allow them to go ahead, but also warned that they were undertaking a hard project.

LONSIRO - BAIRIMA.

The men of this village, i.e. LONSIRO, are to attempt to find a road towards BAIRIMA and state that they think that it is possible. They are loathe, at present, to start cocoa plantings unless they have a road, and encouragement was given to try all possible routes and then to report their findings to the office at KIETA. The road to the coast from BAIRIMA appears satisfactory.

In most cases roadwork is going on a week-on week-off basis which shows that they are prepared to work.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The education level is not high but is comparable with that of most other areas in Bougainville. However the people are generally more receptive of advice and this has been displayed by better and more positive understanding of the meaning of economic development.

Education in the area is shared by the S.D.A. and Catholic Mission. There are S.D.A. mission schools at KARAKILA, TONARA and PAVAIRI, and all these schools have unqualified teachers in charge. There is another small S.D.A. school at MAUANG for their adherents. Attendances in these are 100% according to the teachers, and the impression gained was that these people have become aware that "education leads glory" as according to the Latin proverb.

The main Catholic schools are at ANNONAI where a "B" certificate teacher is in charge takes classes up to standard 1, PIRUANA, near TONARA, where there are four qualified teachers including 3 "A" certificate teachers, and a total of 114 pupils who attend classes from Class 1 & 2 to Standard 3, and also at BAIRIMA where Phillip BURUAU an "A" certificate teacher and another unqualified teacher take pupils up to Standard 2. Attendances at these schools is almost 100%, and in all discussions parents

were encouraged to send their children to school. In some cases women had refused to allow their female children to go to school after a certain age when they were expected to help in village chores, and although there is no such thing as compulsory education, there is another method to help school attendances and that is talk of shame, and often after this was mentioned parents came up later and said that they realised that it would be best if their children went to school as long as possible and that in future they would see that they did so.

The only mission in the area itself is the S.D.A. mission at RUMBA which is centrally located in the BOBONG valley. The mission was visited and discussions were held with Mr.G.Wilson, of that missions activities in the area. However there are several Catholic missions in the near vicinity, and these include TUNURU, which serves the northern villages, and RIGU to where the villages nearer KIETA attend.

Migration 39

Total population August, 1950

Handwritten signature
Cadet Patrol Officer.

The area is relatively advanced in regard to plantings of cash crops, almost all males were able to pay the tax of 22.0.0, which was better for the area.

All village officials were expected to pay a cash tax and those persons who were permanently or temporarily absent, and mission workers. Generally those who were absent were exempted, but surprisingly some of those who were exempted did not wish to pay a part of the full amount if not all, and that was a disappointment. It is obvious that these people of the majority of the area are not able to pay the tax, and it was not necessary to extend the theory of very great length. A great many of the males have worked recently or at present are working at one of the two European plantations in the area, and the amount of cash tax by natives in the area had been estimated by some previous surveys.

The cash tax 150401 - 150500 were issued and 2200 cash was collected in 1950 and 1951. The tax was collected in 1950 and 1951. The tax was collected in 1950 and 1951.

RELIGION

There are two main religions in the area, the S.D.A. and the Catholic. The S.D.A. mission is at RUMBA and the Catholic mission is at TUNURU. The S.D.A. mission is the only one in the area itself.

CENSUS

The census figure were most pleasing and showed an impressive ratio of 63 births as compared with only 13 deaths, and of these 10 were in the old age group. The emigrations and immigrations do not include those to and from villages within the sub-division, and those that are shown below are movements from neighbouring areas, and also to the Nagevisi area where, in many cases, close kinship ties exist despite the relative distance.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Total Population, November 1959 | -1848 |
| Births | 63 |
| Immigrations | 12 |
| Deaths | 13 |
| Emigrations | 39 |
| Not previously recorded | 1 |

Total population August, 1960 - 1870.

TAXATION

As the area is relatively advanced as regards the plantings of cash crops, almost all males were able to pay the tax of £2.0.0. which was settled for the area.

All village officials were exempted as were aged people and those persons who were permanently or temporarily unfit, and mission workers. Generally those with four or more children were exempted, but surprisingly enough some wished to pay a part of the full amount if not all, and this shows that discussions held this and previous patrols concerning the moral responsibilities of paying tax have had some effect. It is obvious that these people or the majority of them realise the purpose of tax, and it was not necessary to expound the theory at any great length. A great many of the males have worked recently or at present are working at one of the two European operated plantations in the area, and the amount of cash held by natives in the area has been estimated by some persons at considerable sums.

Receipts Nos. 130401 - 130565 were issued and £258 was collected which is 40% more than 1959. 235 tax exemptions were granted; Nos. 274401 - 274645.

POLICE.

Constables Lem, Yeras and Samor accompanied the patrol, and all carried out routine duties satisfactorily although the two latter constables showed their inexperience. R.S. Forms 1 covering the patrol have been forwarded to Police Headquarters.

[Handwritten signature]

Cadet Patrol Officer.

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PATROL REPORT KIE 60/61 OF NORTH NASIOI
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH

Health in the NORTH NASIOI region is most satisfactory despite the fact that there has been no Medical Patrol in the area for well over two years. The good condition of health is perhaps due to the proximity to the hospital at KIETA in the first instance, and also the number of mission hospitals in the immediate vicinity.

There are Aid-posts at ANGONAI where KANAI is the A.P.O. and at BARATAI near BAKAWARI, and both A.P.O.'s appear to have the confidence of the people. Both Aid-posts were visited and discussions were held with the A.P.O. in charge of any problems that he might be faced with at various times. Both establishments are adequate although the ward at ANGONAI is only earth-floor and should be replaced at a later date, although no instructions were given because of the amount of other present commitments.

There were no major illnesses noticed in the villages, and there were few grille or tropical ulcers. At AMION one male however has a very advanced case of grille, and he was ordered to remain at the Aid-post until the complaint is cleared as he is spreading it through the village.

Other illnesses noted were conjunctivitis, malaria and some scabies. All were sent to the nearest Aid-post.

[Signature]
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIB 60/61 OF NORTH NASIOI
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

14

APPENDIX "B"

AGRICULTURE

Outstanding efforts have been made in the area as regards cocoa plantings, and the cocoa census taken this Patrol makes the total 101,160. The complete Census figure are shown in Appendix "C".

This is an increase of almost 40,000 over the total figures noted by the last Patrol to complete a census which was in November, 1959. Many of the new plantings are by individuals who previously have not shown any interest in cash crops, and this is perhaps the most important and pleasing feature.

All cocoa in the area is reasonably well lined and the only point of comment is that in some instances young blocks have an insufficiency of shade. About half of the cocoa has been established under coconuts whilst the remainder is sole planting under *Leucena Glauca* and Pidgin Pea. Most lining of cocoa has been under the supervision of one of the three Ag. Field workers stationed in the area, and they must be given great credit for their effort. In some cases Pidgin Pea only has been planted to provide shade, but the owners were advised that this temporary shade would die and expose the young trees, and all were instructed or advised that *Leucena Glauca* should be planted, and as soon as possible.

Wind damage is a slight problem in some areas. In one or two cases where trees are maturing, quite a few trees are blown over and were being propped up with sticks. In the small valleys where strong local seasonal winds prevail, strips of forest will have to be kept as wind breaks to afford protection to the cocoa.

Generally the area has an abundance of subsistence foods, and although the people are short of *Colocasia Taro*, which is the preferred food, they appear well fed. Their industry with cash crops, particularly cocoa, would indicate that their food gardens would be more than sufficient. As many gardens as possible were visited, and it was evident that the food supply was not being neglected for cash cropping. Sweet potatoes has displaced Taro as the staple diet as in other areas. There are a multitude of varieties but the red variety called NATU in the vernacular, is the most popular and planted the most widely. It also keeps better and generally matures after 3-4 months which is possibly slightly longer than the usual time. Yams are also grown. There do not appear to be any diseases of note in this crop.

Seeds of European vegetables have been distributed from KIETA and adjacent plantations for some time now and these grow fairly well in the area.

Copra is not of great importance, although it is more so to the coastal villages or rather to the villages closer to the coast.

[Signature]

Cadet Patrol Officer,

PATROL REPORT KIE 3 60/61 OF NORTH NASIOI
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

15

APPENDIX "G" : COCOA CENSUS.

| VILLAGE. | OWNER. | NO. | YEAR PLANTED. | OWNERSHIP. |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Angonai | Miriiori | 1810 | 1955 | Individual |
| | Teori | 1660 | 1955 | Individual |
| | Dove | 1800 | 1955 | Individual |
| | Mirintoro | 528 | 1955 | Individual. |
| | Wana | 640 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Mirintoro | 500 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Karangei | 500 | 1957&60 | Communal |
| | Meneiara | 500 | 1958&60 | Individual |
| | Aseiara | 500 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Utaira | 400 | 1960 | Communal |
| | Nukupu | 500 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Bada | 500 | Seedlings | Individual |
| | Iora | 500 | (90 Seedlings) 1956 | Individual |
| Tamou | 900 | 1954 | Individual | |
| | | | <u>11,388</u> | (Incl. 590 Seedlings.) |
| Mauang | Biu | 7000 | 1954&60 | Individual |
| | Aumora | 1283 | 1958 | Individual |
| | Dunni | 1050 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Mokobe | 300 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Mirintai | 200 | 1956 | Individual |
| | Narutai | 300 | 1960 | ** |
| | Mirino | 5000 | 1960 | (See Nat. Aff.) |
| | Laveri | 250 | 1960 | ** |
| | Arianu (F) | 150 | 1960 | ** |
| | Ara | 250 | 1960 | ** |
| Mau (F) | 150 | 1960 | ** | |
| Imola | 150 | 1960 | ** | |
| | | | <u>16,225</u> | Plus 150 Seedlings. |
| Bonuna | Meiemo | 1032 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Daba | 500 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Sioua | 500 | 1960 | Communal |
| | Dennu | 632 | 1960 | Communal |
| | Sipau | 400 | 1960 | Individual |
| | | | <u>3,044</u> | |
| Linguna | Kou | 537 | 1956 | Individual |
| | Kara | 1500 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Mimio | 500 | 1957 | Communal |
| | Bobo | 500 | 1957 | Communal |
| | Katu | 400 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Ausio | Shade only. | | Individual |
| | Piuari | 316 | 1960 | Individual |
| | | | <u>3,853</u> | |
| Laita | Maroronu | 110 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Badei | 110 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Tangauna | 637 | 1960 | ** |
| | | | <u>857</u> | |

** Not registered in Economic Development Register.

COCOA CENSUS (Cont'd.)

16

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Mongontoro | Dovai | 2100 | 1955 & 60 | Individual |
| | Rana | 1050 | 1955 | Individual |
| | Siraum | 1400 | 1958= | Communal |
| | Porabo | 500 | 1958 | Individual |
| | Anipino | 317 | 1959 | Communal |
| | Tunsio | 1110 | 1959 & 60 | Individual |
| | Tuvene | 150 | 1959 | Communal |
| | Karena | 300 | 1958 | Communal |
| | Daweori | 5000 | 1956 | Communal |
| | Takodei | 500 | 1956 | Individual |
| | Atapo | 500 | 1957 & 60 | Individual |
| | Mirintai | 350 | 1953 | Individual |
| | Kauona | 500 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Ona | 300 | 1960 | ** |
| | Karapiro | 50 | 1960 | ** |
| | Samio | 500 | 1960 | ** |
| | Utai | 300 | 1960 | Individual |
| | | <u>10,427</u> | | |
| Karakila | Dama | 510 | 1953 | Communal |
| | Beti | 3980 | 1957 | Communal |
| | Dentana | 1260 | - | Communal |
| | Memora | 500 | 1959 & 60 | Communal |
| | Tavekau | 300 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Makoa | 155 | 1960 | Individual |
| | | <u>5,325</u> | | |
| Tonara | Deve | 2335 | 1959 & 60 | Individual |
| | Naona | 2000 | 1953 & 60 | Communal |
| | Tobureni | 664 | 1953 | Individual |
| | Orara | 800 | 1956 & 60 | Individual |
| | Ibomei | 1000 | 1956 & 60 | Communal |
| | Daburunu | 560 | 1956 | Communal |
| | Pahai | 755 | 1953 & 60 | Individual |
| | Bare | 470 | 1953 & 60 | Individual |
| | Iruina | 1000 | 1956 & 60 | Individual |
| | Pohk | 600 | 1957 & 60 | Individual |
| | Monori | 500 | 1959 & 60 | Individual |
| | Siraona | 503 | 1958 & 60 | Individual |
| | Meuka | 516 | 1956 & 60 | Individual |
| | Kopio | 70 | 1959 & 60 | Individual |
| | Sion | 852 | 1956 & 60 | Communal |
| | Nevirui | 514 | 1959 & 60 | Individual |
| | Paina | 101 | 1959 | Communal |
| | Mangong | 51 | 1960 | ** |
| | Tamos | 22 | 1960 | ** |
| | Miriona | 213 | 1960 | ** |
| | Kuie | 73 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Naru | 186 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Eira | 435 | 1960 | ** |
| | Iaku | 120 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Mau | 100 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Ona | 470 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Ana | 500 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Meioka | 205 | 1960 | Individual |
| Nauwana | 300 | 1960 | Communal | |
| Keriona F | 73 | 1960 | Communal | |
| Kauwari | 300 | 1960 | Individual | |
| Ona | 400 | 1960 | Individual | |
| | | <u>16,888</u> | | |

COCOA CENSUS (Cont'd.)

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| KUPEI | Ano | 800 | - | Individual |
| | Kumpei | 300 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Iona | 209 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Tarukao | 200 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Ipio | 200 | 1960 | Individual |
| | | <u>1,709</u> | | |
| BAKAWARI | Oni | 200 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Tukara | 400 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Kanai | 308 | 1960 | ** |
| | Boana | 230 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Mao | 702 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Asino | 136 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Korokoro | 181 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Main | 100 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Ona | 241 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Mirintoro | 200 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Ionau | 1586 | 1956 & 60 | Communal |
| | Mirion | 600 | 1958 & 60 | Individual |
| | | <u>4884</u> | | |
| AMION | Masio | 500 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Tarutoro | 500 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Marako | 1563 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Puepe | 600 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Baiamu | 616 | 1960 | ** |
| | Depinau | 300 | 1960 | ** |
| | Ova | 400 | 1960 | ** |
| | Korokor | 779 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Birinkei | 40 | 1960 | ** |
| | | <u>5298</u> | | |
| TOPIWA | Kepa | 614 | 1956 | Communal |
| | Kepata | 715 | 1956 | Communal |
| | Pako | 500 | 1959 & 60 | Individual |
| | Ekavia | 445 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Tarutoro | 300 | 1960 | ** |
| | Sipara | 200 | 1960 | ** |
| | Naruto | 282 | 1960 | ** |
| | | <u>3056</u> | | |
| | | <u>3506</u> | | |

COCOA CENSUS (Cont'd)

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------|------------|------------|
| PAVAIRI | Kepetu | 3800 | 1953 & 60 | Communal |
| | Nauna | 300 | 1953 | Individual |
| | Tave | 326 | 1956 | Individual |
| | Meraa | 450 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Makonei | 300 | 1957 & 60 | Individual |
| | Main | 552 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Tavekau | 130 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Nemanu | 235 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Monori | 1211 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Rumpama | 895 | 1958 | Individual |
| | Tabore | 261 | 1958 | Individual |
| | Tabore | 221 | 1958 | Individual |
| | Sinkonarn | 356 | 1954 | Individual |
| | Iutana | 550 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Sunai | 405 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Birio | 270 | 1960 | Individual |
| | Naviau | 300 | 1960 | Individual |
| Tora | 140 | 1960 | Individual | |
| Makas | 293 | 1960 | ** | |

11995

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|------|------------|
| POMAU | Navisimbe | 1028 | 1956 | Communal |
| | Nave | 855 | 1957 | Individual |
| | Icavi | 662 | 1959 | Communal |
| | Tamunori | 548 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Miripara | 374 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Toroa | 154 | 1959 | Individual |
| | Tumau | 100 | 1960 | Individual |

3921

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|----|------|----|
| LONSIRO | Narukas | 90 | 1960 | ** |
|---------|---------|----|------|----|

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| BAIRIMA | Boana | 1600 | 1958 & 60 | Communal |
| | Sivisua | 800 | 1953 | Communal |
| | | <u>2400</u> | | |

Handwritten notes

APPENDIX "D" : ANTHROPOLOGY. "Story of OWORIN and NONOAVA."

The Crown Prince Range runs along the centre of the Island, and is more or less the boundary of the North Nasioi area to the west. In this area there are several large rocks of some considerable height, and these stand out from the surrounding terrain and ridges. The largest of these is OWORIN, and this can be seen clearly from the coast on cloudless days.

It is the custom in the area for two people to have competitions or races to collect as many bones of the local flying fox as possible, and this pastime is indulged in by young boys and old men alike. OWORIN (which means "Master" or "Boss" from the vernacular) and his bosom friend NONOAVA who was a smaller rock in the same region, decided to have such a competition, although it was possibly their young male children who were the more enthusiastic about the contest.

OWORIN, however, soon wearied of this pastime and spent his time eating the nuts of a Tulip tree. NONOAVA's son chided the son of Oworin about this, saying that it was obvious that NONOAVA was the better hunter of the two. This soon flared into an argument, and later spread to the parents who forgot their previous friendship and abused each other endlessly. OWORIN was without doubt the stronger and he told NONOAVA that he could stay no longer in the area, and forced him to go north along the range. OWORIN could still see him, and by this time he loathed the very sight of him, and he told NONOAVA to move further north. Each time NONOAVA moved further north until he came to BUKA PASSAGE where he sank down in the water until OWORIN could no longer see him, and he was told that he was to remain there for ever. NONOAVA is now known as SOHANO Island, and this is the same island on which the District headquarters of the Bougainville district is situated.

This story is widely known throughout the Kieta area by the natives, and I believe that natives from the BUKA area say that SOHANO Island originally came from the KIETA area.

[Handwritten signature]
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIE 3 60/61 OF NORTH NASIOI
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

APPENDIX "4".

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

| <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>LULUAI</u> | <u>TULTUL</u> | <u>M.T.T.</u> | <u>A.P.C.</u> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ANGONAI | KOBEI | LOBEI | TANGAJA | BARA |
| MAUANG | DUNNI | | | |
| BONUMA | | AUNI | | |
| LINGUNA | KOU | BADEI* | KATU | |
| LAITA | MARARONU | | | |
| KARAKILA | KUMILA | MAKOA | | |
| MONGONTORO | BANA | PINO | | |
| TONARA | DEIWEI | KAMOI | | |
| KUPEI | SIPORA | PARIONA | | |
| TURAMBA | LUAKO | TARUKO* | ABA | |
| BAKAWARI | BOANA | ARIKANU* | | |
| TOPINA | KANU | IONAU | MANA | KANAI |
| AMION | SERIAU | KEIPA | KIPATA | |
| PAVAIRI | NAVIAU | LEIPANU | BARIO | |
| POMAU | MIRIMPARI | NAWA | | |
| LONSIRO | PAKARA | ONAI | LAVISISMAI | |
| BAIRIMA | SIVISIA | AKA | UNANANA | |
| | | MOMES | NATAKO | |

[Signature]
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIE 60/61 OF NORTH NASIOI
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

APPENDIX "F" : EDUCATION SURVEY.

| VILLAGE. | NO. OF CHILDREN AT BOARDING SCHOOL.* | | NO. OF ADULTS LITERATE IN:- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | M. | F. | ENGLISH. | | PIDGIN. | | VERNACULAR. | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| ANGONAI | 6 | 6 | 2 | - | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| MAUANG | 7 | 8 | - | - | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| BONUMA | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| LINGUNA | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LAITA | 5 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| NONGONTORO | 22 | 4 | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| KARAKILA | 5 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| TOKARA | 14 | 12 | - | - | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| KUPEI | 12 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| TURAMBA | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| BAKAWARI | 12 | 10 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| AMION | 11 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| TOPINA | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| PAVAIPI | 8 | 3 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| POMAU | 12 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| LONSIRO | 9 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| BAIRIMA | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| TOTALS | 143 | 85 | 3 | - | 67 | 41 | 67 | 41 |

Therefore the adult literacy rate in Pidgin English and vernacular is 7.5% which is below average for the sub-district.

* There are Boarding schools at:-

RIGU Catholic Mission.
TUBIANA Catholic Mission.
TUNURU Catholic Mission.
TSIROGE Catholic Mission.
ASITAVI Catholic Mission.
RUMBA S.D.A. Mission.
INUS S.D.A. Mission.
BUIN Intermediate School.

[Signature]
Cadet Patrol Officer.

n Register

Area Patrolled **NORTH NASIOI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION**

| ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK | | | | STUDENTS | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | Average Size of Family | TOTALS (Excluding Absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|---|------------|---|---------|----|------------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|
| Inside District | | Outside District | | Government | | Mission | | Males | | Females | | Pregnant | Number of Child-bearing Age | | Child | | Adults | | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | 10-16 | 16-45 | 10-16 | 16-45 | | | | M | F | M | F | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 18 | 3.6 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 27 | 103 |
| | | 1 | | | | 7 | 8 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 28 | 3.5 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 34 | 135 |
| | | 2 | | 2 | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 4.3 | 11 | 13 | 21 | 21 | 76 |
| 4 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 15 | 3.3 | 16 | 11 | 24 | 25 | 83 |
| | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 3.8 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 54 |
| 14 | 1 | | | | | 22 | 14 | 16 | 53 | 14 | 47 | 4 | 52 | 3.5 | 43 | 37 | 53 | 65 | 255 |
| 5 | | 1 | | | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 14 | | 15 | 3.9 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 24 | 79 |
| 15 | | 6 | | 2 | | 14 | 12 | 20 | 29 | 20 | 39 | 4 | 43 | 4.2 | 46 | 37 | 43 | 63 | 238 |
| 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 12 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 16 | 4.0 | 15 | 11 | 23 | 22 | 79 |
| 3 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 7 | | | 3 | | 3 | 3.2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 19 |
| 4 | | 1 | | 1 | | 12 | 10 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 27 | 3.4 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 35 | 117 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | 11 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 3.8 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 22 | 75 |
| 2 | | 2 | | | | 5 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 4.1 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 92 |
| 10 | | 3 | | | | 8 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 6 | 29 | 2 | 23 | 4.0 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 123 |
| 9 | | | | | | 12 | 2 | 12 | 35 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 3.7 | 31 | 23 | 41 | 46 | 164 |
| 4 | | | | | | 9 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 4.3 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 81 |
| 4 | | | | | | 9 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 4.2 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 105 |
| 7 | 3 | 19 | | 6 | | 143 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1870 | | |

GRAND TOTAL

1870

Hire of
Canoes

67-11-18

26th April, 1961.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

Special Report No. 3/1960-61 - Kieta

Mr McNeill has carried out his duties in a
satisfactory manner. It is no mean task for a young
officer to co-ordinate voluntary labour in a project of
such a nature.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67.11.18 ✓

GPH /MZ

1/7/2-271

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
4th April, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

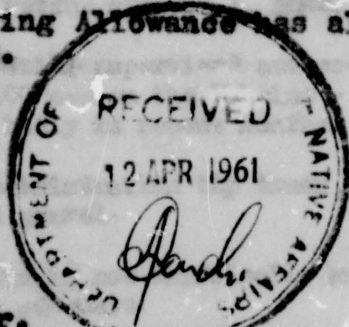
KIETA SPECIAL REPORT NO.3 OF 1960/61.

Cadet Patrol Officer A.F. McNEILL.

Thank you for the abovementioned report.

I am glad to note that the AROPA/DARATUI road has reached the stage where minor maintenance only will be required to keep it trafficable.

Camping Allowance has already been approved and forwarded for payment.



Hardy
G.P. HARDY
District Officer.

MINUTE TO:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORINDOU, PAPUA.

Forwarded for your information, please.

Hardy
G.P. HARDY
District Officer.

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

15th February '61

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOLASO.

SPECIAL REPORT KIETA 5 60/61

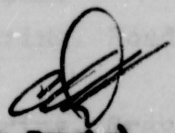
Attached please find diary to cover camping out claim submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer A. McNeill.

Mr. McNeill supervised and co-ordinated the voluntary labour of some 100 men on the Ebeine - Baratui road, which had broken up quite badly in recent months.

The Administration tip truck and tractor were on the job hauling stone and gravel.

The road is now trafficable and regular minor maintenance should be adequate.

Mr. McNeill carried out his duties satisfactorily.


(M.J. Bandy)
Assistant District Officer

Special Report No 3 - 60/61.

Conducted by Mr A. McNeill C.P.O. for the purpose of road maintenance on the Aropa - Daratui road.

The object of the maintenance work was to repair a 1 mile length of road between the main Kieta road junction and the Bougainville Timbers Sawmill. This was done by adding a filling of stone and river gravel. Bush encroaching on the road environs was cleared for a distance of 20 yards from the road edge on this section and also on a 5 mile length of native land starting from the boundaries of Aropa Plantation. Minor repairs were also done on this section.

All objectives were fully realised.

.....

DIARY.

Wed. 1st Feb. Departed Kieta for road house, Aropa. Work started clearing road environs - 300 yards completed, river stone filling added to first culvert.
Thurs. 2nd Additional 400yds clearing environs and 200yds adding filling.
Frid. 3rd Environs cleared to Sawmill. Additional 200yds filling added. Returned Kieta p.m.
Monday 6th Feb. Returned to road house Aropa. Environs cleared for 1 mile from Aropa boundry. Additional 100yds stone filling.
Tues 7th Environs cleared for an additional mile. Stone filling added to within 50yds of Sawmill.
Wed 8th Additional 1 mile of clearing. Road filling completed to Sawmill.
Thurs. 9th Additional $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of clearing. Gravel filling commenced and 500yds completed from main road junction.
Frid 10th Clearing started from Daratui Trade Store towards Daratui for 1 mile. Gravel filling completed to sawmill. Tractor and truck loaded with river stone for Kieta. Returned Kieta.

A. McNeill

.....
A. McNeill C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No. *KIETA 4* - 60/61.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P.O. P.H. GRIDLEY.....

Area Patrolled.....SOUTH NASIQI CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...C.P.O. F. PARKER.....

Natives..3..Members..R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 4.../...9.../1960...to 20.../9.../1960...

Number of Days.....13.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..SEPT...../1959...

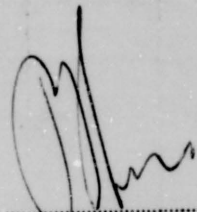
Medical ..AUGUST...../18/...1960

Map Reference.....BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH FOURMIL SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....TAX COLLECTIONS CENSUS REVISION LITERACY SURVEY
.....ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.


.....
District Commissioner

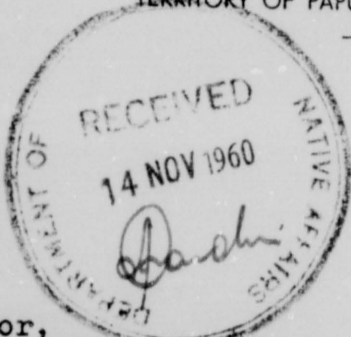
71119 60

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

67-11-10



PFS/MZ

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/6-875

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
8th November, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

PATROL REPORT - KIETA NO.4 OF 60/61.

I attach herewith copy of above report by Mr. Gridley, Patrol Officer, with Appendices by Mr. Parker, Cadet Patrol Officer, and covering letter by Mr. Neal, Acting District Officer, Kieta.

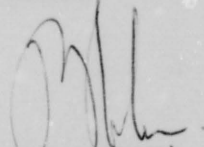
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Mr. Gridley is to be congratulated on a concise report, and Mr. Parker has done a good job of his appendices. I am asking the Assistant District Officer, Kieta, for Mr. Parker to enlarge on his Anthropology Appendix.

Copies of all appendices sent to departments concerned, and extra copy of Anthropology for your records.

c.c.
A.D.O. KIETA.
Mr. Gridley.
Mr. Parker.


(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.

PPS/MZ

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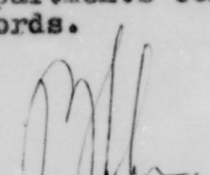
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Mr. Parker.


(P.F. SEBIRE)
A/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-4-1/186

DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

28 OCT 1960

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.
Bougainville District.

25th October, 1960.

District Officer,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KIETA No. 4 of 1960/61.

Please find enclosed a report of a Tax- Census Patrol into the South Nasioi Census Division conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer. P.H. GRIDLEY accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer. F. PARKER. Claims for camping allowance are also attached for your approval please.

2. The objects of the patrol have been achieved and collection of personal tax for 1960, went ahead satisfactorily.

3. the following comments are submitted:

Native Affairs.

It is very pleasing to see that everything is quiet and that the people give the impression of industriousness. The man TARUITO was charged before the Court for Native Affairs at Kieta for spreading false reports during August, 1960, and was acquitted.

Economic Development.

This seems to be going ahead extremely well. These people are indeed luckier than those in the North Nasioi division by having a certain network of vehicular road already available to them. Although this ten miles of road from the Aropa airstrip to DARATUI is open it is not yet surfaced with any gravel and is therefore only a dry weather road to date. Nevertheless it is a good start.

Missions.

All the various denominations present appear to be working and living together harmoniously.

Education.

The adult literacy census does not unfortunately reveal the overall result that I requested, as it does not show the percentage of literacy to total village and also division population. I will ask Mr. Parker to submit more complete details on his return from his current patrol.

Census and Tax Collection.

The increase in population is satisfying, and the fact that out of 67 births over the year there were only 4 deaths of children in the age groups from birth to 1 year old, and only 1 death in children in the groups 1 year old to 8 years old. speaks well for the work done by the Public Health Department and the Missions in the area.

Roads and Bridges.

The main road from Kieta to IWI is relatively good condition, but as mentioned in the report needs constant attention. The roads from Aropa to both DARATUI and to TAVATAVA both need surfacing to ensure an all weather facility.

Housing.

It is very pleasing to hear that use is being made of pit saws and in turn of the local timber resources. This type of construction, providing that timber is correctly sawn will lead to much improved standards of housing. A pit saw has recently been issued to people from this area from Kieta. The work is extremely hard but results are worth ~~the~~ while.

Sanitation and Water Supply.

The use of bamboo for water pipes shows initiative on someone's part.

Appendix 'C' Health.

The health situation looks quite sound and should continue to improve if effort so far aid post orderlies and others to improve sanitation and housing continues. The Malaria Control Team from Kieta has recently completed its first round of spraying in the area satisfactorily.

Appendix 'D' Agriculture.

The position concerning uncleaned or neglected coconut and cacao groves is being checked and to date the people concerned are now maintaining them adequately. The situation concerning the block belonging to OTONG of PINDIA village has now been settled. He was only using the land by permission of the land owner. OTONG has now relinquished any claim to the block or the trees and has given the whole lot back to the land owner. The land owner has cleared the block and is now looking after it.

Appendix 'f' Anthropology.

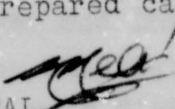
Mr Parker has obviously shown a great interest in this section that he has written and he collected a wealth of information. However, I feel that in the condensation of that material into the report form much of the important details referring especially to explanatory notes has tended to be overlooked. The section is written almost in note form rather than in a narrative and tends to lack continuity. With your permission I will request Mr. Parker to resubmit this section expanding it as much as possible, for such information is not only of great interest but also of great value to people working in the area.

Conclusion.

The report shows a very satisfactory state of affairs in the area. Separate memoranda are attached to cover new appointments for village Officials.

Mr P.H. Gridley has carried out his duties conscientiously and has presented an interesting report. Mr. Parker obviously has shown a great deal of interest in his work and has compiled information for the sections that he prepared carefully and well

T


M.V. NEAL
A/Assistant District Officer.

3

APPENDIX 'F' - ANTHROPOLOGY.

The social system in this area is based upon the matrilineal exogamous clans found throughout Bougainville.

The former native currency, long strings of fine circles cut from TAMBU shells, is obsolete as far as currency goes, their main use being decoration in times of singsings. Here the value of the strings depends solely on the length, whereas in some areas the admixture of reddish coloured pieces of shell makes the string more valuable. The value placed on a string about 6 foot long is £2. Occasionally they form part but not the whole of a bride payment or payment for a pig. The most - quoted bride price in the area was £10 if the man lived in the woman's village; £20 if he took her to his.

From Pirineiu south, the language is one of the dialects of the Koromira group. Between here and Aurui the Nasioi starts, but has a few differences in pronunciation and meanings of some words from the true Nasioi, spoken from ~~Nasioi~~^{Nasioi} north. This continues on to and throughout the North Nasioi division.

Details were taken of some of the clans found in the area. Some of these have a large number of subclans and some of these subclans have their own totem, while that of the main clan is respected as well. The young men were the only ones from whom details of clans could be obtained, and even then only with a little embarrassment on their part. A lack of knowledge of details concerning the clans was evident - and freely admitted - during the conversations.

The main clans are strictly exogamous. Disobedience of this results in the couple being ignored or derided. Formerly this disobedience ended in death. Each big clan is forbidden to kill or eat its own totem upon pain of large lumps coming up all over the body. This is not believed as implicitly as was once the case, and clans and subclans with totems of flying fox, turtle, and goanna are not too afraid to have a feed of their totem. Formerly only one notable exception was made to the taboo on the totem. This was in the TANGORENKA clan, in which one subclan only was allowed to eat the totem, BALAMA - the freshwater eel. The story behind this runs as follows:

In the days of yore, a woman had two children, a normal human and an eel. When the mother was out in the garden one day the child accidentally cut the eel's skin and attracted by the meat, killed, cooked and ate the eel. The mother came home found out the eel had been eaten and was very angry. She then placed the child in its own part of the clan, called BAIAN. They only may eat their totem.

There is another subclan within Tangorenka - BOMPALONG - which has no special totem of its own. When a man is asked his clan he will quote the main clan or his subclan, but more often the former. However some men can belong to the main clan only, and not have a subclan.

This clan exists through the Nasioi area and into Nagovisi and Buin areas. Although the relationship if any exists, between members of the clan spread over this area, must be very distant, intra - marr-

Anthropology, cont'd.

ge is still frowned upon. This is the case with all these widespread clans.

It was noted in some of the subclans mentioned below the suffix - MEVA or = MEBA meant forbidden, the preceding part of the word referring to the particular totem of the subclan e.g. KOKEREMEVA the ordinary fowl (KOKERE in Nasioi is tambu); KIVARAMEVA - KIVARA being a type of yam, and KONOMEVA derived from MOKONO the sea turtle.

Some details of the clans follows:

KURAVANG the totem of which is AKOBA the description of which sounds much like a frogmouth owl. A large and well - distributed clan with a number of subclans: (their totems give in brackets) - KOKEREMEVA (fowl); URAKAI (flying fox); KAMUANG (the leaf of a plant TSIRARI like those of the taro cannot be used for wrapping food, etc.); and BEINABO (previously, bamboo could not be cut or worked by this subclan though their houses could be made of it. The taboo is now completely ignored).

BAKORINGU, a similarly large and widespread clan. A small bird MINTARIKA or MINTAMINTA which has a red spotted breast is the totem. Subclans: TSIMPIRAKO (a kind of taro, KITCINA is tambu); TSIPUKO (a small white bird USIAWA the subtotem); LINGUMPONTO (fire and flames are the totem, but no tambus exist); KIVARAMEVA (kivara = a type of yam); and KUNTOKI with an unusual totem - the stumps of trees. Any food left on a treestump cannot be eaten by them. The type of tree is not specified. Also KONOMEVA is within this clan.

BAUDANG is not quite as big as the others. The totem is SINKIRO, a small black bird with a yellow beak. The names of some of the subclans were available but no details could be obtained: MANKAUNEI, BARAKINARI and PATEIKING.

MUNTA'A is widespread, but members not common here. The totem is PAWPAW, the Hornbill. The taboo is not followed too closely by those of this clan. A subclan TSIGUA was named but there was no member of it to be found from whom to obtain details.

BASIKA has for the totem MAIROVE or MURAKAI the goanna (*Varemus indicus*). No subclans quoted, though there are probably some.

BARAPANG clan has the totem MARIOI, the white breasted sea eagle. Marioi is occasionally used as a man's name. Apart from some subclans of which no details could be found out KAVANARI, DATA, MATONARU, is one with another interesting totem - MAKEMEVA. MAKE means the bones of a man. The members of this subclan could not look upon the funeral pyres used formerly to dispose of bodies. There is no record of cannibalism in this area (apart from the Japanese during the war) so there was no part in the tambu concerning eating human meat.

A couple of sing sings were held in honour of the patrol, and the opportunity was taken to find out about origins and meanings of the songs. There are three divisions of the songs:

(a). Songs which originated in the area, but so long ago that no-one knows the stories behind them. Included among these are two songs sung at the beginning and end of each singsing. Everyone stands still in the circles and sings, thumping bamboos on the ground for accompaniment.

(b). Songs noting occurrences of interest in other districts, and those learned direct from visitors from other areas. The former made up in Nasici after the story has been heard, while the latter often in other languages and not understood. In the former group, we have a song about a man who hanged himself in the Fivo division when worried about tax. The story is based in fact. Also one concerning two men of MURAI, in the Nagovisi (Buin) whose dogs killed a spirit while they were out hunting pigs. The spirit had long blonde hair, a woman's form and feet and legs like a duck. Any factual basis for this is not known.

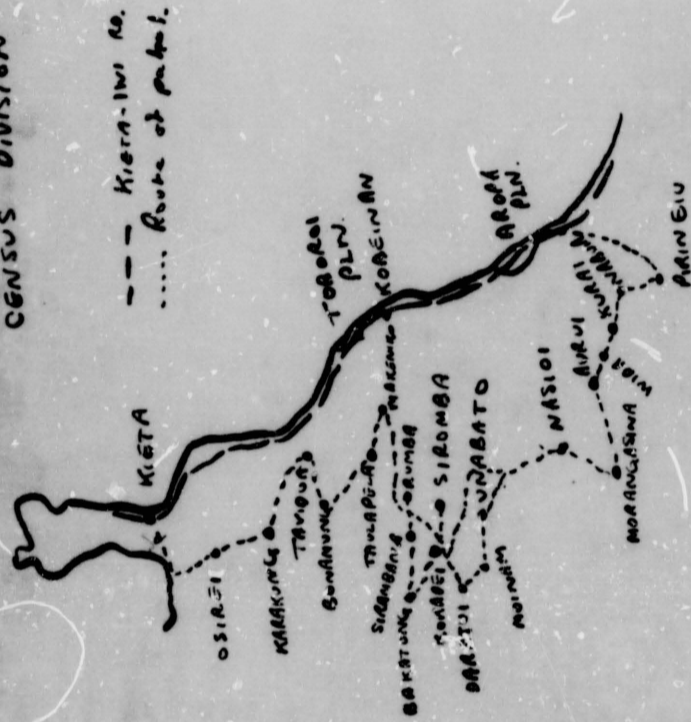
In the latter group are songs from Small Buka, the meanings of which are not known by the singers.

(c). Songs of local interest, found only around Kieta. For example, noting such things as the weekly plane, road days, tax - collecting patrols, and a case of incest. These are made up by anyone on the spur of the moment and later may be spread through a number of villages.

Changes are in evidence through the area. Old tabus regarding clans are being rejected; no interest is displayed in learning the old stories from the old men and women. With the advent of cash crops, the old matrilineal system of inheritance is being rejected. A man prefers to divide his ground between his own children ^{before} ~~than~~ he dies rather than have it dispersed among his and his brother's or brothers' children by his clan after his death. As his children take the mother's clan, they used to get little of his ground, most going to his brother's children. Now, when cacao plantings are being registered, the owner of the ground and crop usually names his children as inheritors.

It is evident that within the next generation or so a lot of the clan lore and system will be forgotten.

SOUTH NASIOI TAX -
CENSUS DIVISION



Kiera patrol

4 of 1960/61

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-60/61 KIETA

DIARY

September

- Sunday 4th Departed KIETA by Landrover 1330 hrs. for PIRINEIU, arrived 1530 hours. Slept.
- Monday 5th 0700 Lined PIRINEIU. Tax collected, census revised, village inspected. Departed for NABUIA 1130 hrs. arriving 1200 hrs. NAVUIA lined, tax collected and census revised by Mr. Gridley. Mr. Parker to TAUTO school and garden inspection. Slept.
- Tuesday 6th 0700 Departed NABUIA for KURAI. Lined, census revised, tax collected. Hamlet inspected. Moved to WIDA. Inspected WIDA village, gardens and cemetery. Slept.
- Wednesday 7th 0630 Lined WIDA, collected tax and revised census. Moved off to AURUI at 0830. Arrived at 1000 after visiting ROEINANG Mission. Village lined, tax and census completed. Mr. Parker and self to inspections of the five hamlets comprising AURUI. Slept.
- Thursday 8th Departed AURUI for NASIOI 0715. Visited MORONIAI, hamlet of NASIOI and the Aid-post en route. MORANGASINA and NASIOI lined. Tax collected, census revised. Mr. Parker inspected hamlets of MORANGASINA. Self to book-work. Slept.
- Friday 9th Departed 0630 for DARATUI, Mr. Parker direct, inspecting a hamlet of DARATUI, self via UNABATA, inspecting hamlets of MOINAM and DARATUI. DARATUI, MOINAM and KOKODEI lined. DARATUI and MOINAM inspected. Slept.
- Saturday 10th UNABATA and SIMBONA lined. Departed p.m. for RUMBA. Mr. Parker inspected KOKADEI, BOKATUNG and SIROMBANA en route, self inspected SIMBONA. Slept.
- Sunday 11th Observed at RUMBA. Slept.
- Monday 12th Lined RUMBA, SIROMBANA and BOKATUNG at RUMBA rest-house. Discussions with people. Slept.

- Tuesday** 13th Departed Rumba 0530 for BONAMUNG and inspected MAKENIKO and TAULAPELIA. Inspected BONAMUNG. Slept.
- Wednesday** 14th Lined BONAMUNG. Departed for TAVEDUA. Lined and inspected village. Tax and Census work completed. Slept.
- Thursday** 15th. 0600 Departed TAVEDUA for KORAKUNG. Lined and inspected village. Census and tax work completed. Moved to OSIREI. Inspection, tax and census work completed. Departed at 1200 for Kieta.
- Patrol remained in Kieta until the 20/9/60
- Tuesday** 20th. By land rover to Kobeinang. Mr. Parker to Census and tax collection work. Self to inspection and discussion of relevant to a cacao block owned by Otong of Fidia. Returned to Kieta. Patrol Ended.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered the South Nasioi Census Division of the Kieta Sub-District, Bougainville, and took twelve days to complete. This may appear to be a very short time for the number of villages in the area, but Mr. C.P.O. F. Parker ably assisted the patrol. The system by which we worked really means that 24 days were spent in the field. Mr. Parker and myself carried out the census revision and tax collections, but split-up for village inspections and informal discussions. I feel that even though the number of actual days spent in the field may appear to be few, the patrol was leisurely and not rushed.

Mr. Parker will be attaching appendices covering Education, Anthropology, Health and Agriculture.

Aims of the patrol were:-

- Tax collections
- Census revision
- Cargo cult observations.
- Routine administration.

Villages total 22 and have populations ranging from 31 to 270 persons, and the average size of the villages is 34.9 persons. All the villages are close to each other and the main concentration of people is in the Aropa River Valley where there are eight villages with a total population of 784 persons.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It can be stated that the general native situation in this area is satisfactory. This may appear to be a complete contradiction to the ideas held by the public. Reputed disturbing activities said to be prevalent in this Sub-District, do not appear to have had any influence on the natives of this section.

In informal talks with various natives from a number of villages I have been told repeatedly that a Male adult, TARAWITO of Daratui, was not spreading talk linked with cargo cult, but was repeating what he and the others had heard from previous Administration patrols.

Gardens were plentiful and gave the appearance of having good crops. Children were still going to school, and people gave me the impression of being quite happy.

Cemeteries were clean but none had been interfered with. I did note that in this district, as previously noted in my patrol report No. 1 of 1960/61, the number of graves indicated more burials than the census figures made possible. Again I found that the natives were bringing in bodies from the bush, for re-burial in the village cemeteries.

This I do not think is a bad thing, therefore I did not comment on it to the villagers. After all, the Allies and the Japanese did the same thing after the war.

Some coconuts and cacao were not properly maintained but that position can be found in any Census Division. Orders were given for the plantings to be cleaned. Copra was being sold to Aropa and Toboroi plantations.

The native situation does appear to be quite sound at present, and there is no immediate reason why it should not remain so. Any cargo cult or influence of the cult activities has died out in the South Nasioi.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development has prior to five years ago, been based on copra production. Since 1955 cacao has been planted in the area, and now we find that there is not a village without an inhabitant who does not own a cacao block.

Copra and cacao is purchased by Aropa and Toboroi plantations and the traders in Kieta. All these purchasers operate a collection surface, either on a regular basis or when requested, and will collect produce which can be located on the roadside.

This appears to be having a sound effect on the community. There are sufficient traders interested in buying the produce, to keep the prices at a fair level. The marketing openings available are influencing the way of living of the natives, the standard of living, the planting and maintenance of existing crops and the road programme.

The effect on the road programme can be seen with regard to the Daratui road. This road took approximately one year to complete its length of ten miles. This road was built by a population of 784 persons with a male labour potential of 212, of which only 183 persons could be present at any one time. 29 units of labour potential were already absent at work.

Plantings of coconuts and cacao are widespread but the most impressive plantings are at Daratui. Daratui consists of eight hamlets spread out in the southern end of the Aropa River Valley, all the land surrounding and linking the hamlets has been double planted with coconuts and cacao, and it gives the impression that this area may become another 'Asawa Valley'. The potential there is very great and the natives are more fortunate than many others because they have and road and markets open to them.

MISSIONS

Roman Catholics, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventists have well established congregations in the area. The Roman Catholics predominate but the Methodist Mission is the only mission with a station in the area.

Seventh Day Adventists are ministered from Rumba in the North Nasioi Division and the Roman Catholics are ministered from Tubiana in the Coastal Division and Koromira in the Koromira Division.

EDUCATION

Will be covered by Mr. Parker in the appendices.

CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

There has been an overall increase/decrease of 58 persons for the year since last census.

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| Total % increase for year | = | 3.07% |
| Total natural increase | = | 51 |
| Total increase from migrations | = | 7 |
| Natural increase as % of total increase | = | 87.94% |
| Migration increase as % of total increase | = | 12.06% |
| Discrepancy increase as % of total increase | = | nil |

Three bigamous marriages were noted, and these were all by people born before 1912. It appears this practice is dying out.

No trouble was experienced with tax collections.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are three main roads in the area. They are:-

Kieta - Iwi : This is the main road and is subject to heavy traffic. It is trafficable in all weather. The surface is good but it needs constant attention because of the treatment received from heavy and constant traffic.

Daratui Road : This is in good condition but subject to closure by heavy rain.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (CONT.)

Aropa - Tavatava : This road is infrequently used, and will take medium traffic. It serves only two villages. Nevertheless, it is a necessity and an asset.

Generally speaking, road building would be difficult in this area. Most of the villages are on spurs and the terrain prohibits the building of a road linking all the villages. The only outlets open are by building branch roads from the main Kieta - Iwi road. This means that a big mileage of road must be built by a few people if members of the various villages wish to benefit by having road communications.

Patrol tracks were well kept, although some were rather steep and rough.

HOUSING

This was generally good throughout the area. The houses were well built and well maintained.

Sawn timber is becoming more popular and several people possess pit saws, the only supply of these saws being available from the trade store at Arawa Plantation. Main advocates of sawn timber are the Seventh Day Adventist adherents, and particularly the younger generations.

The added interest in house building is very noticeable in the South Nasioi Division, and I think that people are taking a far greater interest than in the past. They are developing a pride in their housing efforts, and this is a good thing if it is not let get out of proportion.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

Frequent visits and inspections by Aid Post Orderlies has done a great deal in improving the standard of sanitation in the villages. The position was satisfactory.

Water supply in all villages was adequate and clean, although in some cases quite a distance from the village. This problem has been overcome in some villages, especially in Darutui, where bamboo pipe-lines reticulate water to four central points within the village.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

| <u>Place</u> | <u>Luluai</u> | <u>Tultul</u> | <u>M.T.T.</u> |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| PIRINEIU | OWORI | BORU | --- |
| NABUIA | ROANSI | NANUMA | --- |
| KURAI | LEMBARI | MIRIKI | --- |
| WIDA | KARENA | --- | --- |
| AURUI | AMIAU | ARINGONA | KAROWE |
| MORANGASINA | MOWO | TUNEMARI | --- |
| NASIOI | BATURA | MOKARA (provisional) | --- |
| KOKADEI | KIROI | URU | MOINUKA |
| DARATUI | BIBI | ORINA | --- |
| MOINAM | --- | NARENU | --- |
| SIMBONA | APEINTOM | BARANTANU | --- |
| UNABATO | KOPEI-U | DAUMINO | --- |
| RUMBA | LUNILA | BIKAKA | --- |
| SIRAMBAMA | EINSINI | LAPOBA | --- |
| BAKATUNG | BARO | LAKONA | --- |
| MAKENIKO | --- | MEIROA | MONO |
| TAULAPELIA | PIWANSI | --- | ERURI |
| BONAMUNG | EREIRING | NABEKU | ARIONA |
| TAVIDUA | KOVA | BADEI | --- |
| KARAKUNG | DEIWA | ASINA | NORI |
| OSTREI | TUMA | AUWA | --- |
| KOBEINAN | MEIE | SIOKU | KILIA |

LITERACY

| Place | English | | Pidgin | | Vernacular | |
|-------------|---------|---|--------|---|------------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| PIRINEIU | 2 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 5 |
| NABUIA | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| KURAI | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| WIDA | 3 | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| AURUI | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| MORANGASINA | 1 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| NASIOI | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| KOKADEI | 1 | - | 3 | - | 7 | 1 |
| MOINAM | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| DARATUI | 2 | - | 6 | - | 7 | - |
| SIMBONA | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 |
| UNABATO | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| RUMBA | 1 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| BAKATUNG | - | - | 3 | - | 4 | 1 |
| SIRAMDAMA | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| MAKENIKO | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - |
| TAULAPELIA | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BONAMUNG | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - |
| TAVIDUA | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| KARAKUNG | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| OSIREI | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| KOBEINAN | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Class 1: 19 boys 12 girls.
 Standard 1: 13 boys 11 girls.

St. KARAI. A well-established school on the site of a former mission, near Koro, just off the Davao vehicular road. The school is run from Tubiana. There are extensive and well-established gardens.

The teachers are a young man, KARAI / A. (certified) of Davao, IDARA and a woman of Koro, KORO (certified) of Davao respectively. The pupils are from the surrounding villages, including Koro. They are taught in 3 groups.

APPENDIX 'B' - EDUCATION.

Education in the Division is mainly carried out at three Mission schools, at Koromira (Koromira census division), Tubiana (near Kieta) - both Roman Catholic and Rorcinang Methodist Mission near Wida, in South Nasioi.

The Seventh Day Adventists, present at Daratui only, have their own small school in the village with a mission - trained teacher. When the children get older, they go to Rumba school in the North Nasioi division.

There are two isolated Catholic schools in the Division, taking care of the children before they are old enough for Tubiana and Koromira:

1. TAUTO. Established at the beginning of last year, this school is run from Koromira. Students are from all the surrounding villages - Pirineiu, Nabuaia, Kurai, Wida and Aurui. The school is situated on the side of a small creek and is reached by a steep descent down a ridge from Nabuaia. There appeared to be adequate food in the gardens to feed the pupils through the week, and they return to their villages over the weekends.

The teachers are a young married native couple, THOMAS DIKAUNG (B certificate) and MARTHA TENTENGORI (A certificate), of Wida.

The 55 pupils are divided into 2 groups for teaching:

Class I & II: 19 boys 12 girls.

Standard I : 13 boys 11 girls.

2. MARAI. A well - established school, on the site of a prewar mission, near Kokadei, just off the Daratui vehicular road. The school is run from Tubiana. There are extensive and well - established gardens.

The teachers are 3 young men, ERENARU (A certificate) of Daratui, IDABA and TAIKO of Kokadei educated to Standards V and III respectively.

The pupils are from the surrounding villages, including Nasioi. They are taught in 3 groups:

Education, cont.

Class I : 19 boys 19 girls,

Class II: 7 boys 18 girls,

Standard I: 21 boys 9 girls.

Both schools were well attended, there being no reluctance on the part of parents to allow their children to attend.

Adult Literacy figures are attached to give an idea of the results of past education.

APPENDIX 'C' - HEALTH.

There are only 2 Aid Posts in the division - at Nasioi and Daratui, although the Mission hospitals, Kieta Hospital and Angonai Aid Post (North Nasioi) are attended by some of the natives of the division. Only the Aid Posts at Nasioi and Daratui were inspected in the course of the patrol and were found to be well tended and well attended except in the cases of small sores and skin infections. The people were ordered to attend aid posts or hospital in the case of all sores, etc. - no matter how harmless they looked.

One case only was referred to Kieta - the Tultul of Makeniko. He had for three weeks dressed a badly cut hand with the very limited and dirty equipment of an M.T.T. A finger was subsequently amputated at Kieta.

APPENDIX 'D'. - AGRICULTURE.

Subsistence gardens and cash crop plantings were inspected as much as possible. Village gardens are in good order with plenty of food.

However, in some places cocoa and coconut groves were not being tended and time limits of two weeks usually were set for this to be done with warnings of the penalties for disobedience. Little planting has been done since the last patrol, only 2 new plots with a total of about 500 new trees.

A block of cocoa belonging to OTONG of PIDIA (Kieta Coastal) was the subject of enquiry. It is situated on the Kieta - Iwi road where the road from Daratui meets it. The plot has been neglected for some time, and the trees are stunted and without shade. Otong repudiated any part of the ownership in the plot and it was left in the care of BUNA of RUMBA. D.A.S.F. has received a letter of instruction regarding the planting so after the area was cleaned, no further action was taken by this patrol.

- MUNTANAKONG - DARATUI 25 mins., easy.
- HABICI R/H - DARATUI via URABATO approx 12 hrs., steep climbing.
- DARATUI - RUMBA via main road 1 hr.
- DARATUI - MARAI school and RUMBA 25 mins.
- CEKADSI - BAKATUNG 1 hr., easy.
- BAKATUNG - ANTEA a new hamlet of Bakatung, 20 mins., a bit of climbing and difficult walking on new soft tracks.
- ANTENA - BIRANARA 30 mins., easy.
- BIRANARA - WABA R/H 15 mins., downhill.
- R/H - BIRANAI (hamlet of BAKATUNG) 10 hrs., steep climb up a ridge.
- BIRANAI - MAKENINGO 15 mins., further along the ridge.
- MAKENINGO - TAPLAPELA 20 mins., still further along the ridge.
- TAPLAPELA - BUNANING 25 mins., further along, then down a bit.
- BUNANING - TAVIDUA 40 mins., downhill.
- TAVIDUA - KICIA 1 hr., easy walking.
- TAVIDUA - BABA (hamlet of KALABANG) 35 mins., slight climb.
- BABA - KALABANG 25 mins., along a ridge.
- KALABANG - OSIRI 1 hr., down a ridge.
- OSIRI - KISTA 40 mins., easy easy.

APPENDIX 'E' - WALKING TIMES.

The walking times given may in some cases be inaccurate due to stops and discussions held at hamlets on the way and other such delays, but are given for what assistance they may be to following patrols.

PIRINEIU - NABUIA $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., steep climb.

TAUTO school - NABUIA 20 mins., climb.

NABUIA - KURAI 1 hr., some climbing.

KURAI - R/H 20 mins.

R/H - MOABIRO (hamlet of Kurai) 15 mins.

R/H - WIDA 1 hr., down then easy walking.

WIDA - ROREINANG 15 mins., easy.

WIDA - AURUI 45 mins., ditto.

AURUI - NASIOI R/H 80 mins.

R/H - MORONAI (hamlet of Nasioi on the road to Daratui) 40 mins.

R/H - MUNTANAKUNG (a hamlet of Daratui) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The road forks just past Moronai, one road to Daratui via Muntanakung the other via UNABATO.

MUNTANAKUNG - DARATUI 25 mins. easy.

NASIOI R/H - DARATUI via UNABATO approx $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., steep climbing.

DARATUI - RUMBA via main road $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

DARATUI - MARAI school and KOKADEI 25 mins.

KOKADEI - BAKATUNG $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., easy.

BAKATUNG - AMIKA a new hamlet of Bakatung, 20 mins., a bit of climbing and difficult walking on new soft tracks.

BAKATUNG - SIRAMBANA 30 mins., easy.

SIRAMBANA - RUMBA R/H 15 mins., downhill.

R/H - BIRANAI (hamlet of MAKENIKO) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., steep climb up a ridge.

BIRANAI - MAKENIKO 15 mins., further along the ridge.

MAKENIKO - TAULAPELA 20 mins., still further along the ridge.

TAULAPELA - BONAMUNG 25 mins., further along, then down a bit.

BONAMUNG - TAVIDUA 40 mins., downhill.

TAVIDUA - KIETA $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy walking.

TAVIDUA - BABA (hamlet of Karakung) 35 mins., slight climb.

BABA - KARAKUNG 25 mins., along a ridge.

KARAKUNG - OSIREI $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., down a ridge.

OSIREI - KIETA. 40 mins., very easy.

APPENDIX 'F' - ANTHROPOLOGY.

The social system in this area is based upon the matrilineal exogamous clans found throughout Bougainville.

The former native currency, long strings of fine circles cut from TAMBU shells, is obsolete as far as currency goes, their main use being decoration in times of singsings. Here the value of the strings depends solely on the length, whereas in some areas the admixture of reddish coloured pieces of shell makes the string s more valuable. The value placed on a string about 6 foot long is £2. Occasionally they form part but not the whole of a bride payment or payment for a pig. The most - quoted bride price in the area was £10 if the man lived in the woman's village; £20 if he took her to his.

From Pirineiu south, the language is one of the dialects of the Koromira group. Between here and Aurui the Nasioi starts, but has a few differences in pronunciation and meanings of some words from the true Nasioi, spoken from ~~Nasioi~~ ^{Nasioi} north. This continues on to and throughout the North Nasioi division.

Details were taken of some of the clans found in the area. Some of these have a large number of subclans and some of these subclans have their own totem, while that of the main clan is respected as well. The young men were the only ones from whom details of clans could be obtained, and even then only with a little embarrassment on their part. A lack of knowledge of details concerning the clans was evident - and freely admitted - during the conversations.

The main clans are strictly exogamous. Disobedience of this results in the couple being ignored or derided. Formerly this disobedience ended in death. Each big clan is forbidden to kill or eat its own totem upon pain of large lumps coming up all over the body. This is not believed as implicitly as was once the case, and clans and subclans with totems ~~it~~ like flying fox, turtle, and goanna are not too afraid to have a feed of their totem. Formerly only one notable exception was made to the taboo on the totem. This was in the TANGORENKA clan, in which one subclan only was allowed to eat the totem, BALAMA - the freshwater eel. The story behind this runs as follows:

In the days of yore, a woman had two children, a normal human and an eel. When the mother was out in the garden one day the child accidentally cut the eel's skin and attracted by the meat, killed, cooked and ate the eel. The mother came home found out the eel had been eaten and was very angry. She then placed the child in its own part of the clan, called BAIAN. They only may eat their totem.

There is another subclan within Tangorenka - BOMPALONG - which has no special totem of its own. When a man is asked his clan he will quote the main clan or his subclan, but more often the former. However some men can belong to the main clan only, and not have a subclan.

This clan exists through the Nasioi area and into Nagovisi and Buin areas. Although the relationship if any exists, between members of the one clan spread over this area, must be very distant, intra - marr-

Anthropology, cont'd.

lage is still frowned upon. This is the case with all these widespread clans.

It was noted in some of the subclans mentioned below the suffix - MEVA or = MEBA meant forbidden, the preceding part of the word referring to the particular totem of the subclan e.g. KOKEREMEVA the ordinary fowl (KOKERE in Nasioi is tambu); KIVARAMEVA - KIVARA being a type of yam, and KONOMEVA derived from MOKONO the sea turtle.

Some details of the clans follows:

KURAVANG the totem of which is AKOBA the description of which sounds much like a frogmouth owl. A large and well - distributed clan with a number of subclans: (their totems give in brackets) - KOKOREMEVA (fowl); URAKAI (flying fox); KAMUANG (the leaf of a plant TSIRARI like those of the taro cannot be used for wrapping food, etc.); and BEINABO (previously, bamboo could not be cut or worked by this subclan though their houses could be made of it. The taboo is now completely ignored).

BAKORINGU, a similarly large and widespread clan. A small bird MINTARIKA or MINTAMINTA which has a red spotted breast is the totem. Subclans: TSIMPIRAKO (a kind of taro, KITOINA is tambu); TSIPUKO (a small white bird USIAWA the subtotem); LINGUMPONTO (fire and flames are the totem, but no tambus exist); KIVARAMEVA (kivara = a type of yam); and KUNTOKI with an unusual totem - the stumps of trees. Any food left on a treestump cannot be eaten by them. The type of tree is not specified. Also KONOMEVA is within this clan.

BATUANG is not quite as big as the others. The totem is SINKIRO, a small black bird with a yellow beak. The names of some of the subclans were available but no details could be obtained: MANKAJNEI, BARAKINARI and PATEIKING.

MUNTA'A is widespread, but members not common here. The totem is PAWPAW, the hornbill. The taboo is not followed too closely by those of this clan. A subclan TSIGUA was named but there was no member of it to be found from whom to obtain details.

BASIKA has for the totem MAIROVE or MURAKAI the goanna (Varanus indicus). No subclans quoted, though there are probably some.

BARAPANG clan has the totem MARIOI, the white breasted sea eagle. Marioi is occasionally used as a man's name. Apart from some subclans of which no details could be found out KAVAKINARI, DATA, MATONARU, is one with another interesting totem - MAKEMEVA. MAKE means the bones of a man. The members of this subclan could not look upon the Funeral pyres (used formerly to dispose of bodies. There is no record of cannibalism in this area (apart from the Japanese during the war) so there was no part in the tambu concerning eating human meat.

A couple of sing sings were held in honour of the patrol, and the opportunity was taken to find out about origins and meanings of the songs. There are three divisions of the songs:

(a). Songs which originated in the area, but so long ago that no-one knows the stories behind them. Included among these are two songs sung at the beginning and end of each singing. Everyone stands still in the circles and sings, thumping bamboos on the ground for accompaniment.

(b). Songs noting occurrences of interest in other districts, and those learned direct from visitors from other areas. The former made up in Nasioi after the story has been heard, while the latter often in other languages and not understood. In the former group, we have a song about a man who hanged himself in the Eivo division when worried about tax. The story is based in fact. Also one concerning two men of MURAI, in the Nagovisi (Buin) whose dogs killed a spirit while they were out hunting pigs. The spirit had long blonde hair, a woman's form and feet and legs like a duck. Any factual basis for this is not known. In the latter group are songs from Small Buka, the meanings of which are not known by the singers.

(c). Songs of local interest, found only around Kieta. For example, noting such things as the weekly plane, road days, tax - collecting patrols, and a case of incest. These are made up by anyone on the spur of the moment and later may be spread through a number of villages.

Changes are in evidence through the area. Old tambus regarding clans are being rejected; no interest is displayed in learning the old stories from the old men and women. With the advent of cash crops, the old matrilineal system of inheritance is being rejected. A man prefers to divide his ground between his own children ^{before} ~~than~~ he dies rather than have it dispersed among his and his brother's or brothers' children by his clan after his death. As his children take the mother's clan, they used to get little of his ground, most going to his brother's children. Now, when cocoa plantings are being registered, the owner of the ground and crop usually names his children as inheritors.

It is evident that within the next generation or so a lot of the clan lore and system will be forgotten.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **BOUGAINVILLE**..... Report No..... **KIE 5-1960/61**.....

Patrol Conducted by..... **MR. KEITH McRAE, CADET PATROL OFFICER**.....

Area Patrolled..... **KOROMIRA & KONGARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **No**.....

Natives..... **3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.**
1 Native Field Worker. 1 Aid Post Orderly.

Duration—From **6**...../11...../19**60** to **9**...../11...../19**60**.....

Number of Days..... **35**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **Nov./1959 - Koromira. March 1960-Kongara.**

Medical **July/1959 - Koromira. Nov 1959-Kongara.**

Map Reference..... **BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH FOURMIL SERIES**.....

Objects of Patrol..... **1. Tax Collection. 2. Census Revision.**
(Koromira only). 3. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-11-17

Konedobu

3rd May, 1961

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO 5-1960/61 - KIETA

Further to my 67-11-17 of the 24th April, 1961,
your attention is drawn to a Memorandum from the District
Officer, Sohano to the Assistant District Officer, Keita
on file 35-21-11 which discusses matters recorded in
Mr. McRae's report.

Officers should make themselves familiar with the
contents of the memorandum.

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

MINUTE

File No. 67-11-17

Print. - 81/7.58.

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 5 - 1960/61 - Kieta.

Your attention is invited to Pages 7, 8, and 9 of this Report.



(T.G. AITCHISON)
Chief of Division (G. & R.)

24th April, 1961.

C/D (9). Pages 7, 8, 9 read. There are a number of sentences which I do not understand. The libel on superficial meaning would ~~not~~ indicate a very wrong conception of native customary tenure and inheritance. I think it is really a case of bad expression. However the approach indicated at page 8 (marked in red) is sound although it is not enough on its own and could result in trouble, disputes, litigation etc unless adequate safeguards are applied. This the DDO seems to have in hand from his covering comments he refers to the necessity to register on record all such grants of usufructory right (and they amount to no more than this) so that title may eventually be given to the cultivator. I am sure file 35-21-11 are copies of letters I as do want to keep covering such matters of P/O Meke's discuss. These should be read by him. W.D. 2/5

67-11-17

24th April, 1961.

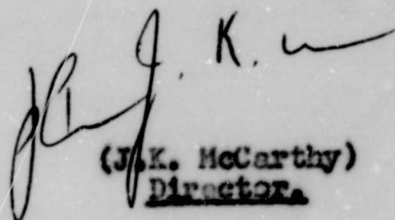
The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SEHANO.

Patrol Report No. 5 - 1960/61 - Kieta

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

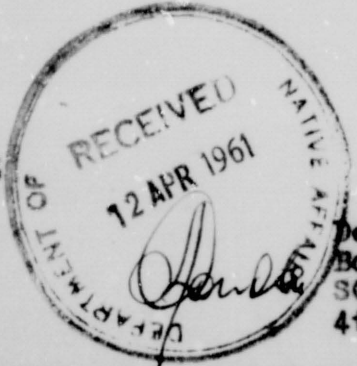
The contents of the Patrol Report are adequately
covered in your remarks to the Assistant District Officer,
Kieta.

I am gratified to note the people's attitude
towards cult activities is so satisfactory. The willingness
of the people to bring their small complaints for arbitration
is a tribute to the Administration.


(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67. 11. 17 ✓

GPH/MZ



67/1/6-272

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
4th April, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 1960/61.
KOROMIRA AND KONGARA DIVISIONS.

Thank you for the abovementioned report together with your comments.

I am glad to note that the Native situation in the KOROMIRA and KONGARA areas was satisfactory at the time of the patrol; I trust it has remained so.

Your comments on the staff position are appreciated; I hope it will improve in the near future.

I am pleased to know that the DARUMAI Native Society had a reasonable turn-over, and that a rebate has been paid to the members. Providing the members subscribe sufficient capital, the purchase of a tractor and trailer should be most beneficial to their general development.

I trust the Agricultural Officer was successful in obtaining coffee seeds for the KONGARA and GUAVA areas. If not, please let me know and I will contact the District Agricultural Officer.

The construction of small airstrips will receive careful consideration as soon as we are assured of a light aircraft service within the District. Recent information is that a light aircraft may operate in this area in the near future. I will advise you when we have some definite information.

Your remarks on roads and bridges have been noted; I concur.

The subject of the unfortunate collapse of the cabbage industry has been placed before the District Economic Development Committee who is considering ways and means of re-establishing the industry.

Camping Allowance for Mr. McRae has already been forwarded.

G.P. Hardy
(G.P. HARDY)
A/District Officer.

MINUTE TO:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAZUA.

Forwarded for your information, please.
The patrol report and the Assistant District Officer's comments are attached hereto.

G.P. Hardy
(G.P. HARDY) A/D.O.

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

14th February '61

The District Officer,
SOHANO.

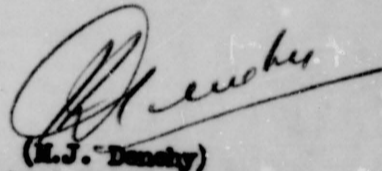
PATROL REPORT KIETA 5 ^{60/61.} 1959/60

Attached please find the above Report and my comments.

Just prior to mailing it was noticed that the census analysis had not been totalled.

You will see that the total shown on the Population Register is two less than Mr. McKee's figure quoted in the body of the Report.

The additional delay is regretted.



(M.J. Densky)
Assistant District Officer

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

8th February '61

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT KIE 5 - 1960/61

KOROMIRA AND KONGARA DIVISIONS

Attached hereto is a report of a patrol conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer McRae to the above Divisions. I regret the delay in forwarding, but since my return from leave in early January I have been under some pressure.

I. KOROMIRA

Villages & Housing (p.4)

I have not seen the Koromira pitsam timber. Other timber I have seen is not well sawn & if the standard here is no better than \$5 per 100 suft is reasonable remuneration. Price for milled timber at Kieta is \$8 per 100 suft.

The patrolling officer does not whether the Kongara employees are working under conditions approved by the Native Employment Ordinance. I will investigate.

Native Affairs (Page 6)

The Koromira appears quiet after the cargo cult disturbances. I visited the area on January 23-24 to renew contact & hold discussions with the people.

The move from Taki to Mampo has been under consideration for some years. If the people concerned in the move want to plant perennials it is in fact mandatory for them to return to their own land to do so. The great drawback is the inaccessibility of Mampo from the coast. The nearest anchorage is via the eventual road head at Taki, which is about three miles from Teiunenapu. Considering the limited population the extension of the road from Taki to Mampo is hardly practicable.

The patrolling officer was in error when he told a native midwife that she would be prevented from assisting a births unless she held a certificate of competency. His order is not enforceable. None the less, I agree that it is desirable that these women receive some sound instruction in their vocation.

The A.D.O. Maprik advises that the woman Angambua & her husband

Atupod have returned to Dougalville.

Economic Development

It is laid down District Policy that communal planting is to be actively discouraged. The patrolling officer could not fail to be aware of this.

There are more native occupants and cases in the Korondra than in any other Division of the Sub-district apart from the North Karid. The Durrud Native Society operates in the area; trading turnover for the quarter ending September '60 was £2700, of which slightly more than £3000 comprised copra sales. £517 rebate was paid to members recently. The people are subscribing additional share capital with a view to purchasing a generator and trailer.

Education

were aware of

There is no doubt whatever that the people of the reason for partial exemption from taxation in 1959. The Officer will learn with experience that native people can be particularly obtuse when it suits them to be.

IMMIGRA

Native Affairs (p.5)

The unrest at Burdara was another manifestation of the general wave that spread through the Sub-district during 1960. The situation appears settled now. Staff shortage makes it impossible at the moment to keep contact with the people as close as is desirable.

Land Matters

I agree that overt pressure is necessary on large land owners to release clan land to those who need it, within the clan. The same situation has been noted in the contiguous Guava Division. Slight pressure has been brought to bear with good results. However, to avoid adding to the confusion already existent such transactions, or gifts of usufruct, must be recorded in the Sub-district Economic Development Register. Already this record (which was originated in this Sub-district) has proved its worth.

Economic Development

The Agricultural Officer at Kieta is experiencing difficulty obtaining supplies of coffee seed for the Korondra & Guava Divisions. However, he is presently visiting Sohano and will no doubt remove the bottleneck.

I agree that small airstrips appear to be a part solution to the communications problem. Surely the advent of light aircraft to the Dougalville District cannot be far distant.

Missions and Education

Surveys of patrols in 1959/60 revealed the adult literacy rate (padding) to be:

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|---------|------|
| Korondra | Males | 30.2% | Females | 9.6% |
| Kongara | " | 7% | " | 2.6% |

Roads & Bridges

Daratui - Karuru Road. I cannot see in the Patrol Diary when the Officer made his "thorough inspection of the proposed route". The route proposed does not follow the patrol track, nor has it been pegged which is the first requisite of any road construction. My comments (contained in SO-1/800 of 26th April 1960) on Patrol Report no.8 of 1959/60 read as follows:

"The proposed Daratui - Karuru road is a major task for a small population and in my opinion is beyond them unless they receive assistance in the form of earth moving equipment. However there is no reason why they should not commence at Daratui and extend towards Karuru thus bringing the road-head nearer to them. The country is particularly rough and the route must be thoroughly investigated and properly pegged before commencement."

My opinion is unchanged.

Mr. McRae had no business to tell 'a representative group of nativesthat the road was an impossibility.' It is not within his province to make such decisions.

Investigation & pegging of the route was not carried out during my absence on leave, due to other commitments & staff changes. Little can be done until the present staff position is alleviated.

Agriculture

The Kengara cabbage industry has virtually collapsed. As you are aware the collapse is due to \bar{X} mal-administration - not the Butterfly Moth.

GENERAL

The report is well written, well presented and shows thought, but I find the pontifical manner in which the Cadet's views are expressed slightly irritating.

(M.J. Denehy)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67-241/64

Sub-district Office,
KIETA.

4th October, 1960.

Mr. K. McRae,
KIETA.

Patrol Instructions. Patrol KIE. No. 5. 1960/61.

Please prepare to depart on a patrol of the Koromira and Kongara Census Divisions on Thursday 5th October, 1960. You will be taken as far as Toimonapu Plantation on board the M.V. Arawe. You may take with you Cpl. Morisa and two constables from the Kieta Police Detachment.

Your are required to:-

1. Revise the Tax-Census Register utilising the "Tax Census Adjustment Advice" for all alterations.

2. Collect Personal Tax for 1960. (i)

(ii) Make all alterations in the Economic Development Register.

(iii) Visit all village schools. Please take particular notice of schools at TARUMA and POSINEMI where attendance is reported to have dropped to 50%. Find pur reasons why. Is it Cargo Cult in the area.

(iv) Visit village gardens carefully to see that food supplies are adequate.

(v) Inspect all villages and hamlets and advise all people on matters relating to housing and hygiene.

(vi) Keep strict control of Police under your control.

3. You may carry out a routine patrol of the Kongara Census Division at the completion of your visit through the Koromira Division. This is routine only, and includes only points (ii), (iii) (iv) and (v) and (vi) above. Any complaint that requires court action should be referred to Kieta.

4. I wish you a pleasant patrol.

M.V. Neal,
A/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,
KIETA.

17th November, 1960.

District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT NO. KIE 5 1960/61 REPORT OF A PATROL TO
THE KOROMIRA AND KONGARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| Officer conducting patrol | : | Mr. Keith McRae, C.P.O. |
| Area patrolled | : | Koromira & Kongara Sub-divisions. |
| Patrol accompanied by | : | 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 Native Field Worker. 1 Aid Post Orderly. |
| Duration of patrol | : | 6 October - 9 November 1960. |
| Number of days | : | Thirty-five. |
| Last patrol - | D.N.A. | : November 1959 - Koromira. March, 1960 - Kongara. |
| | Medical | : July 1958 - Koromira. November 1959 - Kongara. |
| Map Reference | : | Bougainville South Fourmil Series. |
| Objects of patrol | : | Tax collection. - Koromira only. Census Revision. Routine Administration. |

INTRODUCTION.

The patrols' main purpose was the collection of tax and the revision of census figures in the Koromira area, this completing tax collections in the Kieta Sub-district for this year. The patrol also carried out duties of routine administration in the neighbouring Kongara regions.

The Koromira census division is the southern most region in the Kieta sub-district, covers an area of approximately 60 square miles, and is bordered by the Crown Prince Range to the west, and this Range runs the complete length of the division. To the south it is loosely bordered by the Luluai river, to the north by a spur from the main range and descending right to the coast. The people are semi-coastal, most of them living in villages situated on spurs descending from the main range, and none of them are more than an hours walk away from the coast. Many persons from villages inland have additional houses on the coast where copra-making centres are numerous. There is only one village, Sirowai, which resides solely on the coast.

There are no streams of any real volume.

The Kongara census division lies about 15 miles inland and parallel to the coastline south of Kieta. The division is divided into two sections known as the No.1 and No.2 Kongara. The former part is found in the hilly country which forms the headwaters of the

Introduction (Cont'd).

Luluai river and the villages are situated in a basin through which the Luluai winds down into the No.2 Kongara. The villages in both areas are generally between the altitudes of 1,500 ft and 2,000 ft above sea level with Muau village at 2,800 ft one of the highest in the district.

The two sections of the division are divided by a massive range running at right angles to the main Crown Prince Range. They share a common language but form two distinct communities although there is inter-marriage and movement between the two sections.

The Kongara area is notoriously wet, and was so once again this patrol. However rain generally fell only in the afternoon allowing all work of a routine nature to be completed in the afternoon allowing all work of a routine nature to be completed in the morning, and meetings and discussions continued uninterrupted indoors.

The emphasis this patrol was on discussions with each individual to talk of his problems, plans and to gain an insight into trends of the individual native's thinking, instead of merely giving an address to the group. Despite the fact that there is obviously a strong communal spirit manifest in most primitive native organisation and thinking, this communalism inevitably breaks down into individualism and this was exploited in prolonged discussions of an informal nature after which an address was given to sum up to generalise on the information gained earlier.

Diary.

- October 6th Patrol departed Kieta and moved per M.V. Arawa to Toiunonapu plantation. Walked to Taki village and held a general meeting of village officials from the whole Koromira area.
- 7th Permission from District Officer, Sohano, and walked to Buin to attend the Buin Show.
- 8th At Buin Show.
- 9th Sunday observed.
- 10th Per M.V. Isis to Toiunonapu plantation arriving mid-afternoon. Village lined for tax collection and census revision, and short address before rain halted proceedings.
- 11th Inspection housing and other aspects and further discussions at Taki. Moved to Amapo village in the afternoon. Inspection of aspects and discussions.
- 12th At Amapo for Tax-Census. Further discussions on economic development and meeting of village officials.
- 13th Walked to Siorovi village for Tax-census, inspecting Aid-post and C.M. school en route. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon.
- 14th Walked to Pondona village for Tax-census. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon.
- 15th Walked to Minani village for Tax-census. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon.
- 16th Sunday observed.
- 17th Walked to Sirowai village for Tax-census, inspection aspects and discussions. Walked to Peka hamlet of

Diary (Cont'd).

- Kamarovi village, inspecting hamlet of Minani en route.
- 18th Kamarovi village lined for tax-census, inspection aspects and discussions. Inspected Aid-post and C.M. school.
- 19th Walked to Mangona village for tax-census. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon. Kamarovi village inspected.
- 20th Walked to Romeina village for tax-census. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon.
- 21st Walked to Munias village for Tax-census. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon.
- 22nd Walked to Sipuru village for tax-census. Other work completed and discussions held in afternoon.
- 23rd Sunday observed.
- 24th Walked to Perwana village for tax-census. Other work completed, discussions held and moved on to Ioro village.
- 25th Ioro village lined for tax-census, inspection aspects and discussions. Raining heavily but moved to Nabuia village in the South Nasioi en route Kongara.
- 26th Walked to Isina village for discussions on economic development and inspection aspects.
- 27th Walked to Maruru village for discussions and inspection aspects and then moved to Bakakani rest-house. To Bakakani village for discussions and inspection aspects.
- 28th Walked to Kapikavei village for discussions and inspection aspects. To Keremona village for same and returned to Kapikavei.
- 29th Work at a standstill because of S.D.A. element but time utilised to gather native legends. (See Anthropology Appendix).
- 30th Sunday observed.
- 31st Walked to Longeta village for discussions and inspection aspects. Inspected Aid-post.
- November 1st Walked to Damuna village for discussions and inspection aspects, including C.M. school.
- 2nd Walked to Banei village for discussions with both Banei and Dambewei villages, and inspection aspects.
- 3rd Walked to Sipuru village for discussions and inspection aspects.
- 4th Walked to Kuritavei village for discussions and inspection aspects.
- 5th Walked to Damu village for discussions and inspection aspects, and moved to Muau.
- 6th Sunday observed.
- 7th Muau village lined for discussions and inspection aspects. Moved to Marilau for same procedure.

Diary (Cont'd).

8th Walked to +emaus and Moro villages for discussions and inspection aspects and thence to Karuru village arriving late afternoon.

9th Walked to Daratui village and thence per D.N.A. landrover to Kieta.

Villages and Housing.

(i) Koromira.

Generally it could be said that villages and housing in the area are satisfactory, but by no means above average for the sub-district. Once again it was observed that the S.D.A. element from the village of Sirowai and the hamlet of Minani, both being on the coast, were particularly meticulous in keeping housing and environs in good order. The Catholic hamlet of Kamarovi village-Peka, which is also on the coast is the only catholic hamlet near the S.D.A. standard, and it was obvious that this attention was carried on throughout the year, and not just whenever an officer is to visit the area. Of the other villages it was noticed that individual catholics have excellently designed and constructed houses, but the remainder, who are below district standards, were advised to remedy the situation. No instructions to pull down houses, kitchens or any other buildings were given because it was thought that more effort should be directed to cash crops, but minor repairs are to be undertaken wherever necessary and at the discretion of the village officials.

Laboriously pit-sawn timber is obtained from the Kongara area although some of the Koromiras have purchased cross-cut saws, but most find the work too strenuous and employ natives from the Kongara. The average cost of a completely sawn-timber frame and floor is approximately £35 to £40 and this is usually worked out at £3 for 100 super feet of average dimensions, and this price appears satisfactory considering the effort required.

(ii) Kongara.

The enthusiastic attitude of the people in the Kongara to progress generally and particularly to village affairs should be fostered as quickly as possible. The pains that most persons take to make their houses and villages as attractive as possible was commented upon at all times and encouragement given to continue the effort, and also to those who are lagging to make an attempt to bring their standard up to that of the majority.

Almost all the villages have grassed areas, and with the many varieties of shrubs and flowers planted around each house and along roadways, the surroundings are most attractive. Particularly impressive is the road from Sipuru to Karuru which is bordered by shrubs for a length of almost two miles-quite unique for this area.

Sanitation is adequate throughout both the Koromira & Kongara areas and it was not necessary to give more than an instruction to effect minor repairs. Pit latrines are throughout and appear to be extensively used whenever the village is occupied.

Villages and Housing (Cont'd)

Drainage and water supply is adequate in all villages, although some villages have considerable walks to fetch water, for which purpose bamboo is mostly used although there is usually several buckets in a village that have been purchased from trade stores. In one or two villages extensive system of bamboo lengths pipe water direct from streams or springs above the village, but this is not possible in most villages where is fetched from streams below.

Native Affairs.

Tultul Birengona of Damu (Methodist) reported at the rest-house at Baei saying there had been cargo cult activities in the village of Kuritavei although it had died down since natives were imprisoned for spreading false reports.

He named four natives as being members of the Central Committee - these being Piu, Nutaro, Orata, and Kuritavei, all of Kuritavei. All these natives had been to the coast earlier this year, and had heard rumours of cargo cult activities in the North Nasioi and Koromira areas, and had had discussions with other persons who had merely heard rumours that had already been misconstrued by others. In the case of the activity at Kuritavei the reports brought back by the four members of the committee were so many-handed as to be all but negative, and certainly the enthusiasm for the cult at Kuritavei was far from surging. In fact the cult almost became completely extinguished when the committee set a date for the cargo to appear in the cemetery, this date being July 8th, and the cargo did not appear. The majority of members of the village immediately left off partaking in any further activities, and when word was heard that natives from Isina village had been gaoled for spreading false reports the activities ceased altogether. As a deterrent to recontinue any further activities the leaders were warned that they were now under continual surveillance through villages of other religious persuasion, (although this is perhaps not really wanted), by Aid-Post Orderlies, and by those persons in the village who having once been taken in by the cult talk would be unwilling to be caught again. Once again it was only members of the Roman Catholic faith that took any part in proceedings, and approaches to the neighbouring Methodist and S.D.A. villages were repulsed and scorned completely. When asked for a reason for cargo practices most persons said that they did not think that they were being given a fair treatment by their mission and that they received no material benefits from it although they were expected to contribute much in the way of labour, time and money. This attitude was not only encountered in this village but is widespread throughout the Koromira and Kongara areas. An attempt was made to explain that the mission's main obligation was to provide spiritual welfare, but the native is an out-and-out materialist, and demands something in return for his efforts, and when this is not forthcoming, their frustration is manifested in outlets like cargo cult. Perhaps this is only a passing phase, and I am sure that these expressions of discontent at Kuritavei village will not be revived to any extent, and especially as the leaders were warned that should they commence to spread false reports court action would be immediate and severe. No court action was taken on the patrol because it was thought that activities were extinct, and that it was unnecessary and unwise to lay charges.

Native Affairs. (Cont'd).

Throughout the Kongara there was no other evidence of cult activities. The activities at Kuritave followed the same pattern as in other areas, i.e. cleaning of cemeteries, discussions etc, but manifestations were far from overt, and of little or no concern.

Activities in the Koromira area were much more widespread than in the Kongara, but once again matters have practically died out completely. It was, however, deemed necessary to discuss the cult with the people to point out the absurdity of the whole affair, and to try to channel their thinking into directions that are more practical and beneficial. In all discussions the people were warned that they were not to neglect their crops, i.e. coconuts, cocoa and food gardens, that their cemeteries were to be properly looked after etc, and I doubt whether the affair will arise again and certainly not in the same proportions, or with any retrograde results.

One of the most pleasing features of this patrol was the willingness of natives to bring their small complaints, talk etc, and this could be attributed to the leisurely manner of the patrol, and by the ability of the writer to weather long hours of "ear bashing", and to still remain sympathetic. None of the complaints required court action, and people in both areas are generally law-abiding and reasonably co-operative. Several cases of recovery of debts have been dealt with satisfactorily since the patrol returned to Kieta, but these were of minor importance only.

There are five villages in the Koromira area, i.e. Taki, Amapo, Siorovu, Minani and Sirowai, who belong to a group called Koianu and who are originally from the Luluai river area of the western paramountcy of the Buin area. After the war these people migrated into the villages where they are now. Some of these have managed to obtain land by marrying women who have land in the vicinity of the village, but there are many who have no land, and because of the pressure on them to plant cash crops these people wish to make a return to their old village area where they can commence to plant crops, free from the hindrance of planting on another's land. Four families - Manuko with wife and seven children, Sira with wife and three children, and Esi and Kariso with their wives, have already built houses and are an advance party for a mass movement later on. Most of the people are waiting to see whether the first group make a success of the move before they too, make the move.

The group wanted permission to remain permanently at their village site called Mampo, and this was granted, but the people were told that it would be necessary for their names to remain in the Taki census book until sufficient people moved into Mampo when they could get a separate book. The village site is on the northern bank of the Luluai river on the old army track to Buin and is over four hours walk from Taki, and was inspected by the patrol.

At Amapo in the Koromira there is a female native Lemo who for a number of years has been practising as an unofficial midwife and has usually been paid for her services. During the course of the patrol a complaint was laid by Otong of Amapo that the price demanded by Lemo was exorbitant, after her services had been used in the birth of Otong's wife's child. This matter was settled amicably, and then it was pointed out that Lemo will not be allowed to practice at all unless she presented herself at the Hospital at Kieta, and was granted some sort of a certificate that acknowledged that she was competent to practice midwifery. Lemo said that she would do this and will be coming to Kieta later this year.

Whale at Peiwana village Nandia

Native Affairs.(Cont'd).

While at Peiwana village Nandeia, previously of Kupon village in the Nagovisi, asked to be included in the Peiwana village census as he wanted to marry Birunis of that village and who has a child by him. Investigations revealed that he was already married and has a wife and three children at Kupon. He expressed the wish to divorce his first wife Doburopu, and as they were married by native custom only, Nandeia was instructed to report with his wife to Boku Patrol Post where the O.I.C. could commence divorce proceedings. Should the divorce be granted Nandeia will return to Peiwana to marry Birunis. It was explained to Nandeia that should a divorce not be granted and he still wished to marry Birunis, he would be under obligation to support his first wife and children.

Nata of Peiwana village approached the patrol with a request that efforts be made to have his daughter returned to him from the Sepik district. Apparently the female, Angambua, married a native from the Maprik sub-district, and when his contract with Aropa plantation was completed she returned with him to his home district. The husband's name is Atupoi and reports have reached Nata and his relatives that Atupoi has left his wife and three children and married a female from another village. Nata is not clear on the name of the village, but a check will be made through recent Native Employment Agreements in an effort to clear the position. Nata and his relatives are willing to pay for air fares for Angambua and children to Kieta.

Land Matters.

Once again land disputes were well to the fore this patrol, especially in the Kongara, but few could not be settled on the spot. Disputes were even brought at Daratui village in the South Nasioi. Increasing awareness of land values always brings forth similar situations, and although there is no urgency yet to find a means of settling land/crop ownership disputes there will be shortly once full effort is given to cash cropping. Some persons came forward with requests to purchase land but these were told that a native is no better off as regards the purchasing of land than a European. Until the proposed land laws are enacted it was thought timely to call a meeting of all males to discuss land problems in an effort to obtain some local rules which could be adhered to whenever disputes arise. It was also decided to ask old large land-owners to refrain from freezing land and to let it out willingly to clan members with a provision that they plant cash crops on it.

It is impossible to obtain a clear picture of the land tenure system in either areas, and it is obvious that customs are changing under contact. In the Kongara particularly, chaos is evident and few people really know where their own land is or where their clan land is situated, or even what is clan land and what is not. It was custom when a land owner died for a portion of his land to go to his heirs or heir, and the remainder to revert to the clan. This was to assure that the strength of the clan was maintained. Some land owners have divided all their ground before death between all the close relatives leaving no ground to revert to the clan. They have worked out a system which closely resembles father to son inheritance. Confusion arises as does some conflict when those members of that clan who did not share in the division of land demand part of the clan land to plant food crops or cash. A meeting was held at Longeta and continuing all afternoon and into the early hours of the morning. Nothing concrete was obtained although the meeting was generally regarded as being a success, and the whole group even clapped themselves

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Land Matters. (Cont'd)

and the writer.

All large land owners in the area were interviewed and each one swore that should a native come to him with the request that he be given land to plant cash crops, and providing that he has no other suitable ground, he will give sufficient land without any other provision than that the land be utilised to plant cash crops. Thus the large land owners are still in a position of authority and are therefore appeased, but it also makes land available more freely. No matter whether he belongs to the clan of the land owner or an entirely different clan, he will be able to obtain land, and ownership will pass to him by native custom. Perhaps it does fall into ancient native custom, but a new custom can be created. This was the most important outcome of the meeting, and was the basis of all discussions, i.e. the necessity for land to be made available to those persons who want to make a start with cash crops and who have no suitable ground, or those who want to extend their present plantings but who would otherwise have no ground on which to do so.

During the first patrol ever made to the Kongara area about 1937, the people of Lemaus village claim that it was arranged then that they would buy a portion of land called Lemaus. Two clans contributed four pigs, spears, arrows, net bags, native tobacco, some pandanus, and cash to ten shillings, and these clans, Kamuan and Data, now insist that the land belongs completely to them. They say that it was purchased from the old Luluai of Marilau, Tambuko, since deceased. Tambuko's clan is now headed by the present Luluai Bokarai who states that the payment mentioned above was merely as a payment for temporary use of the land, and that now the land is required by the original owners for cash cropping it is necessary for it to revert to his clan.

Unfortunately there is no record of the transaction being made as the pre-war village book was destroyed during the war.

Discussions to determine the actual owner of the ground proved fruitless as two completely conflicting stories were adhered to by both parties. This matter is to be referred to by the Native Lands Commissioner. Both parties were instructed that there could be no plantings of crops until the matter is settled.

Economic Development.

As the Koromira area has had the opportunity to advance quickly because of access to the coast, suitability of ground, and other features, the amount of cash crops is generally disappointing. Although there are about 50,000 coconuts which is an average of about 200 coconuts to each adult male most of these have been planted for a number of years and there has been really little effort over the last ten years. Increased pressure to plant cocoa by both D.A.S.F. and D.N.A. has resulted in a 50% increase in plantings over the past year, although there has only been just over a thousand planted since March 1960, which reflects the presence of cargo cult activities in the area. There are almost 30,000 trees belonging to 59 men, with about half of these planted communally. Communal effort was not discouraged, but it was emphasised that communal ownership was frowned upon and no aid could be expected from Administration sources for such plots, and that as soon as plantings were complete it would be advisable if each of the contributors obtained a portion of the planted crop as his sole responsibility.

Economic Development. (Cont'd)

A coffee survey was taken on this patrol in the Kongara, and on conclusion it was found that over 10,000 coffee has been planted with at least another 5,000 in nurseries, mostly in the No.1 Kongara. Plantings have been at a standstill as the prospective growers are waiting for coffee to be obtained from the Agricultural station, Buka, and it is estimated that there will be at least a 100% increase in plantings almost immediately if unlimited amounts of seed can be made available. It has been suggested to Agricultural representatives that seed be obtained from Rabaul to take advantage of the present enthusiasm of the Kongara people if seeds from Buka are not sufficient in number. There are also 3,500 cocoa planted by Kongara natives although all but the minority of this is planted in the South Nasioi. Narunsi of Kapikavei has 2,300 trees and is by far the largest owner.

Despite the fact that there are many handicaps facing the development of the Kongara area, these people are generally more receptive to advice than the neighbouring Koromira's who are comparatively well off as far as natural conditions are concerned. The Kongara contains a large area of poor soil (See Anthropology Appendix) which because of their shallowness and bad drainage will never prove entirely satisfactory for tree crops. Choice of better land ensures ample returns, but generally yields from the area around Banei village will be lower than those achieved in other parts of the sub-district. Add to this the position with roads and access to the coast, and it is feasible that the Kongaras would be difficult to encourage to plant cash crops, but this is not the case and although they realise now that they will almost certainly have to carry their products to Daratui village in the case of the No.1 Kongara, and Pirineiu village in the case of the No.2 Kongara, they appear keen to go ahead with plantings. It was suggested in passing to a couple of village officials and other leaders that although the road position was all but hopeless there was another means of transport that could eventually prove possible in the Kongara. That is a small plane airstrip, or should it be warranted an airstrip to take D.C. 3's. It is proposed by the Siwai L.G.C. to start an airstrip in their area to carry out products because of the distance from the coast and the complete absence of a port for ships. It should be possible for the Kongaras to start thinking of such a scheme after a period when cash crops warrant it, and it was explained that unless there were sufficient coffee, fresh vegetables etc there would be no move whatsoever to start such a project. Perhaps this will be an added incentive to increase plantings. From observations it would be possible to build a D.C. airstrip in both the No.1 and No.2 areas with too much difficulty as there are large areas of flat and solid ground in both. This suggestion was put forward merely as a proposal that could be considered in the future, and they realised that it depended entirely on circumstances prevailing at the time.

Missions and Education.

The education standard in the Koromira and Kongara areas is not high but is favourably comparable with that of most other areas in Bougainville. However the people in the Kongara are more receptive of advice and this is being displayed and will continue to be displayed by a better and more positive understanding of the meaning of economic development.

Education is shared by the Marist mission stationed at Koromira, S.D.A. and Methodist missions. There are S.D.A. village schools at Sirowai, which is in the Koromira, and at Kapikavei and Marilau villages in the Kongara. The Methodist mission have schools

Education. (Cont'd)

at Sipuru, Maruru, Keremona and Isina villages in the Kongara and each is under a mission trained teacher. The M.O.M. have no schools in the Koromira. The Catholic mission have schools in each of the other villages in the two areas besides having larger central schools at Amapo and Daramui in the Kongara and at Damuna in the Kongara. Attendances in the Methodist and S.D.A. schools are usually 100%, and the impression gained was that these people have become aware that the principal way to progress lies in education. This also applies to most of the catholic schools in the Kongara but until this patrol the education picture in the Koromira on the catholic side was far from satisfactory.

It was reported by Father O'Sullivan from Koromira that attendances were down up to 50% and that difficulty was being experienced parents who were withholding their children from school. Early in the patrol a general meeting was held to discuss this matter, and it was stated that the main reason why children were being withheld was that the teachers disciplined the children by hitting them, and this was thought to be out of the range of the duties of teachers. Later all catholic teachers, village officials and natives assembled at Munias village, and the matter was again discussed. Although few people were willing to give statements about uncalled-for hitting of children I believe that a certain amount of striking of children has been going on but that it is probably normal with most native teachers. It has been suggested that the parents were withholding their children from school because their meetings to discuss cargo cult was being reported by the teachers, and it is certain that this was also a contributing factor to the unsettled education atmosphere. At the meeting the following "rules" were decided upon:-

(i) teachers are not to strike pupils except for normal discipline, and then not about the head,

(ii) all teachers would remain where they were stationed at present, and not be shifted to another area as was requested by the group. They wanted to have a teacher who was from their own area, i.e. near Daramui school, but I suspect that they wanted this so that they may be able to lord it over him, and have more of a control over their own secret affairs.

(iii) protests were also put forward that children were kept at school over the weekend and were home for only a few hours on Sunday. It was decided that the children should be allowed to go home early on Saturday morning and to return in time for school on Monday.

(iv) education was made more or less compulsory—should a parent want his child to leave school permanently he must report to the office at Kieta to discuss the matter with a B.N.A officer. It is realised that no compulsion can be forced but perhaps parents would rather leave their children at school than face an enquiry at Kieta.

These proposals were discussed with Father O'Sullivan who agreed to each, and offered that he thought matters should improve as a result.

Native Labour. (Koromira only).

A list of the numbers of able-bodied men absent at work is as follows with the percentage absenteeism for each village:-

| | | |
|----------|---|-----|
| Taki | 2 | 7% |
| Amapo | 6 | 20% |
| Siorovi | 1 | 4% |
| Pondona | 1 | 12% |
| Minani | 2 | 10% |
| Kamarovi | 4 | 17% |
| Sirowai | 1 | 20% |
| Mangona | 4 | 22% |

Native Labour (Cont'd).

| | | |
|---------|---|-----|
| Romeina | 1 | 4% |
| Sipurei | 3 | 25% |

Munias, Peiwana and Ioro villages had no absentees. The majority of the people at work are on local plantations, there being only two that are working outside the district. Most are therefore far from being permanent absentees as the majority, who work for either Iwi or Toiumonapu plantations return to their villages after each days labour.

Village Officials.

It is obvious that most native communities will not progress at any fast rate unless there is a dominate personality in the area to inspire and to lead. In the North Nasioi area we are most fortunate to have several outstanding village officials as well as the fruitfull presence of three hardworking Native Agricultural Field Workers, and the progress in this area is due to a considerable extent to their presence,

In the Koromira area on the other hand there is not one village official of any real calibre, all doing what they are told to do, but showing no initiative on their own behalf. This area is not progressing as fast as could be expected if there were an energetic village official or two, and the need for constant patrolling in an area such as this is perhaps more necessary than in an area like the North Nasioi.

The Kongara is a little better off as far as village officials and especially in the No.2 Kongara which I believe will go ahead rapidly with economic development. The Tultul Doninu of Isina and Tultul Narunsi of Kapikavei are the two outstanding village officials in the Kongara, the latter being especially keen as is shown by the amount of cash crops he has planted. Kapikavei also has other personalities in the village and should be the centre for progress in the coming years.

Throughout the patrol efforts were made to raise the prestige of village officials in an attempt to make them into a real leaders instead of merely nominal ones. These efforts were appreciated and I think beneficial.

There are some changes in the list of village officials and recommendations for these will be forwarded to the necessary authorities.

Several officials have commenced to plant cocoa or coffee and those who have not as yet were told that of they did so other persons in the village would follow his example, and besides it would be of personal benefit.

Roads and Bridges.

The general standard of village tracks in the Koromira is satisfactory, Most bridges consist of two or three logs lying parallel across the stream and this suffices.

There are only two big programmes of road construction being currently undertaken and these are progressing slowly and will continue to do so because there is just not enough labour available to speed up operations. The road from Toiumonapu to Taki village has had little intensified work on it in the last six months, and the people concerned appear to have lost their initial enthusiasm for the work. Encouragement was given to complete the work as quickly as possible as the project, important as it is, is holding up other sections of development.

Roads and Bridges, (Cont'd).

The five villages of the Koianu group are working on the road while the other villages of the Koromira area are working on the road from Iwi to Toiumonapu. With the aid of explosives the road over the Iwi Hill is progressing steadily although work is now at a standstill because of lack of funds. There is only a small amount of work to be completed on the hill but this is only of minor character and poses no problems. The flat stretches of this road near Kekere and Toiumonapu plantations are suitable for traffic, although the small hill sections are rock-strewn.

Roads in the Kongara are entirely non-existent if one excludes walking pads which are generally in a satisfactory state. During the course of the patrol I inspected most of the proposed vehicular roads, and I am afraid that my observations are gloomy.

Daratui-Karuru Road. Patrols to the area in December 1959 (Kie 7 59/60) and in April 1960 (Kie 8 59/60) went thoroughly into the question of a road extending from Daratui and arriving eventually at Karuru village. Both the officers concerned thought the road was a distinct possibility and succeeded in building up considerable enthusiasm for the scheme. The people had got to the stage where they were certain that there would be a road into the Kongara in a short space of time. I made a thorough inspection of the proposed route, and was immediately of the opinion that it was humanly impossible to build a road anywhere in the vicinity. The Range has no lower altitude than about 3,000' above sea level and drops well over a thousand feet in a matter of miles. Also the area is covered by large rocks that would be a most formidable barrier. It might be a possibility if unlimited earth-moving equipment, labour etc were available, but this is not the case and I consider that it was unwise to tell the Kongaras that the road would eventuate. After carrying out the inspection, and making my observations and conclusions, a representative group of natives from the area were told that the road was an impossibility, and certainly for the present. If unlimited earth-moving equipment was made available and the road eventually reached Karuru, difficulty is going to be found in moving any further into the Kongara as it is still a mass of rocks with swamp and hills as additional hassards. I believe that it would be better to forget about the project completely instead of arousing false hopes in natives who are naturally keen and responsive to any proposals for economic development. It would be better for them to know exactly where they stand and thus cancel out the possibility of future disappointments.

Banei-Aurei Road. This road was surveyed by Mr. Robson, P.O. in December 1959 and was found to be impossible. Ibomari of Kapikavei village states that there is another route to the south of the previously suggested route that could be possible. Ibomari and other natives are to cut a rough track over the route and report their findings to the office at Kieta. Should they find a route that is even remotely possible it is important that it be surveyed as soon as possible.

Taxation. (Koromira Only)

As the area is relatively close to centres of employment almost all males were able to pay the tax of £2 which was settled for the area.

Aged and unfit people, village officials, sick people and those with more than three children were exempted as were mission workers with no income. It was thought necessary to discuss once again the moral responsibilities of paying tax as it was obvious that some did not fully understand the necessity for tax although all parted

Taxation. (Cont'd)

with their money without too much of a show of deep remorse. A great many of the males have worked recently or are at present working at one of the several plantations in the vicinity and few should ever find difficulty in finding the full amount. Some difficulty was experienced in explaining why a partial blanket exemption of £1 was awarded in 1959 and a full tax of £2 called for this time.

Receipts 130005 to 130123 (130108 cancelled) were issued and £187 was collected. Tax exemptions totalled 132 which covered the numbers 272401 to 272533.

Census. (Koromira Only).

The census figures were most satisfactory and showed a fair ratio of 35 births over the year as compared with 9 deaths, and of these 6 were in the old age group, with only one child dying under the age of five years. The emigrations and immigrations do not include those to and from villages within the Koromira, and those that are shown below are movements from neighboring areas usually to where close kinship ties exist despite the relatively long distance, e.g. the Nagovisi and Bui.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Total population, November 1959 | 929 | |
| Error additions | 1 | 928 |
| Births | 35 | 963 |
| Immigrations | 3 | 966 |
| Deaths | 9 | 957 |
| Emigrations | 13 | 944 |
| Not previously recorded | 2 | 946 |
| Total population, October 1960. | | <u>946</u> |

Police.

Corporal Morisa and Constables Lem and Pakuk accompanied the patrol and all carried out their duties with energy and initiative and developed into an excellent team. As good a party as one could want. R.S. Forms 1 covering the Patrol have been forwarded to Police headquarters.

Keith McRae
Keith McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIE 5 60/61 OF KOROMIRA & KONGARA
CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH.

Health in both regions is most satisfactory despite the fact that there have been few Medical patrols in the areas over recent years. The good condition of health is perhaps due to the good work of Aid-Post Inspector Pinau who is stationed at Peka on the coast, but who patrols regularly in both areas. Thus the people are being constantly reminded of requirements of health and hygiene. Most persons in both areas are willing to go to the hospital at Kieta, or to mission hospitals although they might have to talk up to two days in some instances. There are Aid-Posts at Amapo and Peka in the Koromira, and at Longeta and Kuritavei in the Kongara. All Aid-Posts were visited and discussions were held with the A.P.O. in charge of any problems he might be faced with at various times. All establishments are adequate although all the wards are only earth floor and in some cases so is the dispensary, and these will have to be replaced at a later date. No definite instructions were given for major reconstruction because of the insistence this patrol on the need for increased effort in other directions.

There were few major illnesses noted in the villages. At Damuna in the Kongara there is a male native who has a huge cancer of the upper portion of the thigh. This has been sighted by the D.M.O. and pronounced incurable and the death of this person is imminent. At Moro villahe there was a female native who had a grossly enlarged spleen and she was ordered to proceed immediately to the hospital at Kieta. Although she appeared reluctant to go at first the Medical Assistant, Kieta, informs that she has presented herself and will be going to Rabaul for treatment at the first available opportunity. There are few grille or tropical ulcers, although at Marilau village in the Kongara there is an outbreak of grille and five were ordered to the Aid-Post. This is a S.D.A. village and this outbreak is surprising as this element is usually scrupulous in matters of health.

Other illnesses noted were conjunctivitis, malaria, some scabies, but small sores caused more than 60% of Aid-Post patients. Any of those who were not attending the Aid-Post and required treatment were either treated by the writer or by the Aid-Post Inspector who accompanied the patrol.

Keith McRae
Keith McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIE 5 60/61 OF KOROMIRA & KONGARA
CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

APPENDIX "B".

AGRICULTURE.

Subsistence crops are in good condition and the people have ample food supplies. The Koromira people are short of Colocasia taro, which is the preferred food, but are making do with sweet potato. The usual bananas, pineapples and paw-paws are grown and cooking bananas are sometimes used as a supplementary staple. Good quality taro is grown in the Kongara, and yams and sweet potato is also grown widely. European vegetables such as cabbages, beans and tomatoes, and fruits such as oranges and grapefruit grow well.

All villages in the Koromira area have coconuts, and in the Kongara one or two villages have succeeded in growing them but the majority of villages find the high altitude makes it too cold for successful planting. Coconut figures are given in the Economic Development section of the report.

Coffee is probably the only cash crop that might be of importance to the Kongara people despite the fact that it can hardly be called a crop with an undoubted future. With the amount of coffee on world markets it is obvious that the standard of coffee grown will have to be raised, which makes it important that Native Field Workers are stationed in the area as soon as possible. During the patrol three likely candidates were sent to the Agricultural Officer, Kieta, from the Koromira to determine whether they are suitable for training as Field Workers. There are already several natives from the Kongara undergoing the training in Sohano.

Until recently it was thought that the Arabica coffee variety would be necessary in the No.1 Kongara, but it has since been decided to persevere with the Robusta variety in both sections.

The cocoa in the Koromira is reasonably well lined and again the only point of comment is that in some cases some blocks have an insufficiency of shade. The majority of the cocoa has been planted under ~~shades~~ coconuts whilst the remainder is under Leucena Glauca and Pidgin Pea. In some cases Pidgin Pea only has been planted to provide shade, and the owners were advised that this was only a temporary shade, that it would die and expose the young trees, and all were instructed or advised that Leucena Glauca should be planted, and as soon as possible.

The only other point of comment is that the cabbages in the Kongara are being attacked by what I imagine to be Butterfly moths and this is almost halving the industry, although the amount of cabbages being brought to the airstrip for sale has not slackened off to any extent, and probably will not do so. A larvae of the Butterfly is also proving nuisance value, but it is not widespread at present. It is estimated that the cabbage and fresh food industry is worth about £2000 per annum including the amount that is bought locally.

Keith McRae
Keith McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIE 5 60/61 OF KOROMIRA & KONGARA
CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

APPENDIX "C"

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

| <u>KOROMIRA.</u> | <u>VILLAGE</u> | <u>LULUAI</u> | <u>TULTUL</u> | <u>MEDICAL TULTUL</u> |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Taki | Marata | Duri | |
| | Amapo | Makei | Nunupi | |
| | Siorovi | | Lauwana | |
| | Pondona | | Deratui | |
| | Minani | Dengi | Keiwana | |
| | Sirowai | | | Tanggi |
| | Kamarovi | Irero | Tameku | |
| | Munias | Biros | Pira | Ipima |
| | Mangona | Siari | Maito | Arioko |
| | Romeina | Miraku | Tauwa | |
| | Sipurei | Dingoma | Amara | Moike |
| | Peiwana | Nata | Ikima* | Bangga |
| | Ioro | Bamba* | Opana | |

KONGARA

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| No.1 | Karuru | Tanoka | Toro | |
| | Sipuru | Tunsio | Nabua | |
| | Kuritavei | Borkei | | |
| | Damu | Ario | Birengona | |
| | Muau | Tuaka | | Oriui |
| | Moro | Namira | | |
| | Lemaus | Bantau | Moronu | Kau'ori |
| | Marilau | Bokarai | | Nakina |
| No.2 | Banei | Bina | Torowa | Mambuki |
| | Dambewei | Ako | | |
| | Damuna | Orvei | Badei | |
| | Longeta | Orina | Torokansi | |
| | Bahakani | Towa | Akoka | Ono |
| | Kapikavei | Toromei | Tamunnarra (Narunsi) Birelung | Maunu |
| | Keremona | | | |
| | Marura | Avisi* | | |
| Isina | Kaima | Doninu | | |

N.B. * Recommendations for appointment being forwarded.

Keith McRae
Keith McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KIE 5 60/61 OF KOROMIRA & KONGARA
CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

APPENDIX "D"Ø

ANTHROPOLOGY

Throughout the patrol over 50 native legends and stories were collected, mostly from the No.2 Kongara area, and these were all humorous and interesting, and give an idea of customs and beliefs in the area. Two of these stories appear below and were not chosen for any special reason except that they are representative of the type of story recorded and also because of the comparative brevity.

Banishment of Kiei. In the main Crown Prince Range running south and dividing the Kongara area from the South Nasioi and Koromira there is a mountain called Taruka. In the distant past there was also another mountain to the north-west of Taruka by the name of Kiei, he being the nephew of Taruka.

Taruka's wife was of the habit of going off without notice into the bush, and after a while Taruka began to suspect her motives and more so when he discovered that she was often seen in the vicinity of Kiei's abode. Taruka instructed a small insect called Korura to proceed quietly after his wife one day and report her doings to him. Korura reported that Taruka's wife was having sexual relations with Kiei. Taruka then called Kiei to him, questions led to a heated exchange with both sticks and words and ended with Taruka banishing Kiei from the area, telling him to go as far south along the range as necessary to hide him from sight. Kiei then went to a place to the south-west of Toumonapu plantation and there has remained ever since. However before going he put a curse on the area saying no longer would there be any pigs, possums, fish, coconuts, sago palms, flying foxes, kokomos, galips, and others, in the area and to this day none of these things are found in the area around Damuna, Dambewei and Banei villages in the No.2 Kongara where Kiei previously frequented. On the other hand the area where Kiei is now in the north of the Western Paramountcy of the Buin area, abounds with them all. The reason for this is of course the soil fertility.

Banishment of the Sea from Kongara. Near the No.1 Kongara village of Damu there is a mountain called Peuta which takes up the central position in the basin of the region. In the past there was sea in the low-lying region of the Kongara.

Often in the Kongara there are very strong winds coming through the only pass in the basin through which the Luluai river flows. These winds whipped up the seas, crashing them against the side of the mountain which was Peuta. This had continued for many years and Peuta was inevitably suffering from loss of sleep and extreme irritability. At last he finally lost his temper and told the sea to leave the Kongara. The sea went east and over the range to where it now remains, out of Peuta's hearing range.

There are small deposits of salt throughout the area, but this is not an economical proposition.

Keith McRae
Keith McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer.



PATROL REPORT KIE 5 60/61
 KOROMIRA & KONLARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS



APPENDIX

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MEITHAKRAE - P.O.

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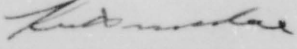
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Keith McRae
Keith McRae,
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Bougainville Report No. Kieta No 6 - 60/61

Patrol Conducted by A McNEILL CPO

Area Patrolled Guava Census Division - Kieta Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 RP + NGC

Duration—From 21/2/1961 to 10/3/1961

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1960

Medical 1/1961

Map Reference Bougainville South - Army 4 Mile Series

Objects of Patrol Tax Collection, Census Revision
Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11 /19

..... District Commissioner

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

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

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

67. 11. 28 ✓

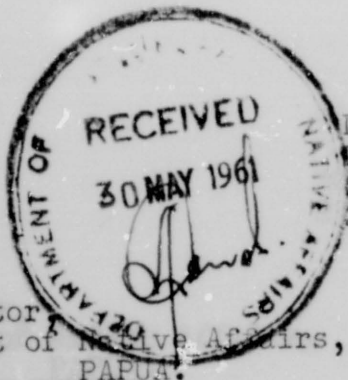


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/1/6-417

DJC/MZ



Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
23rd May, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT - KIETA 6 - 60/61
C.P.O. McNEILL.

Please find enclosed a copy of a report of a patrol carried out by Mr. McNeill to the GUAVA Census Division.

This is the second patrol Mr. McNeill has carried out to this area following the cult outbreak of last year.

Mr. McNeill reports that despite initial diffidences, the people are friendly and helpful. They are eager to fall in with any plans we may have for their betterment, but the difficulty of communications makes our job difficult.

The people complained that Officers of the Department of Agriculture have neglected them. This matter has been taken up on a local basis.

The clan elders are proving here, too, to be one of the stumbling blocks to economic development. This is common to most of the Districts, and is a problem that only patience and time will obviate.

This is a good report.

D.J. Clancy
(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

c.c.
The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

DJC/AZ

67/1/6-417

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
23rd May, 1961.

The Director,
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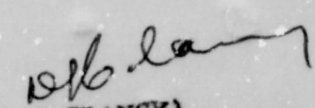
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(D.J. CLANCY)
District Officer.

c.c.
The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

17th February '61

Mr. A.F. McNeill, C.P.O.,
KIETA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please prepare to depart on a patrol of the Guava Division on the 21st February.

Senior Constable Didiu and two Constables will accompany you.

You are required to complete the patrol commenced by C.P.O. McRae (who covered the circuit from Guava Village to Mamrai), which entails, inter alia:

1. Revision of the tax census register & completion of the analysis in the back of the Village Books.
2. Collect taxation - the rate for the area is 10/-.
3. Inspect all villages & hamlets & advise the people on matters pertaining to housing and hygiene.
4. Hold meetings & discussions in all villages concerning Administration policy. During these discussions ensure that they are well aware of the dangers of communal planting of perennials - such planting is against policy; the individual must plant on his own land. Also cover the ground subject as outlined in my 1-6-5 of 19th January concerning the forthcoming Legislative Council elections.
5. Refer any complaints requiring Court action to Kieta.
6. Keep strict control of the police accompanying the patrol.


In view of the information contained in your Special Report No. 2 of the same area I have arranged for Agriculture Field Assistant Copeland to accompany you. Please ensure that he has plenty of time to carry out the written instructions given him by the Agricultural Officer. Also your opinion is sought on the matter of the best location for an A/S Post in Western Guava - possibly in the vicinity of Kokomari. Take the name of any individual who is willing to train as an A.P.O. for submission, through me, to P.H.D.

In 1959 Mr. Beetharter reported that in some instances clan elders had refused to make land available to the young men for coffee cultivation. Check in all villages you visit that this situation has been remedied.

There is no time limit to the patrol. There is no objection to you prolonging your tour to enable you to gather material for your ASOPA studies.

I wish you a pleasant patrol & am sure you are looking forward

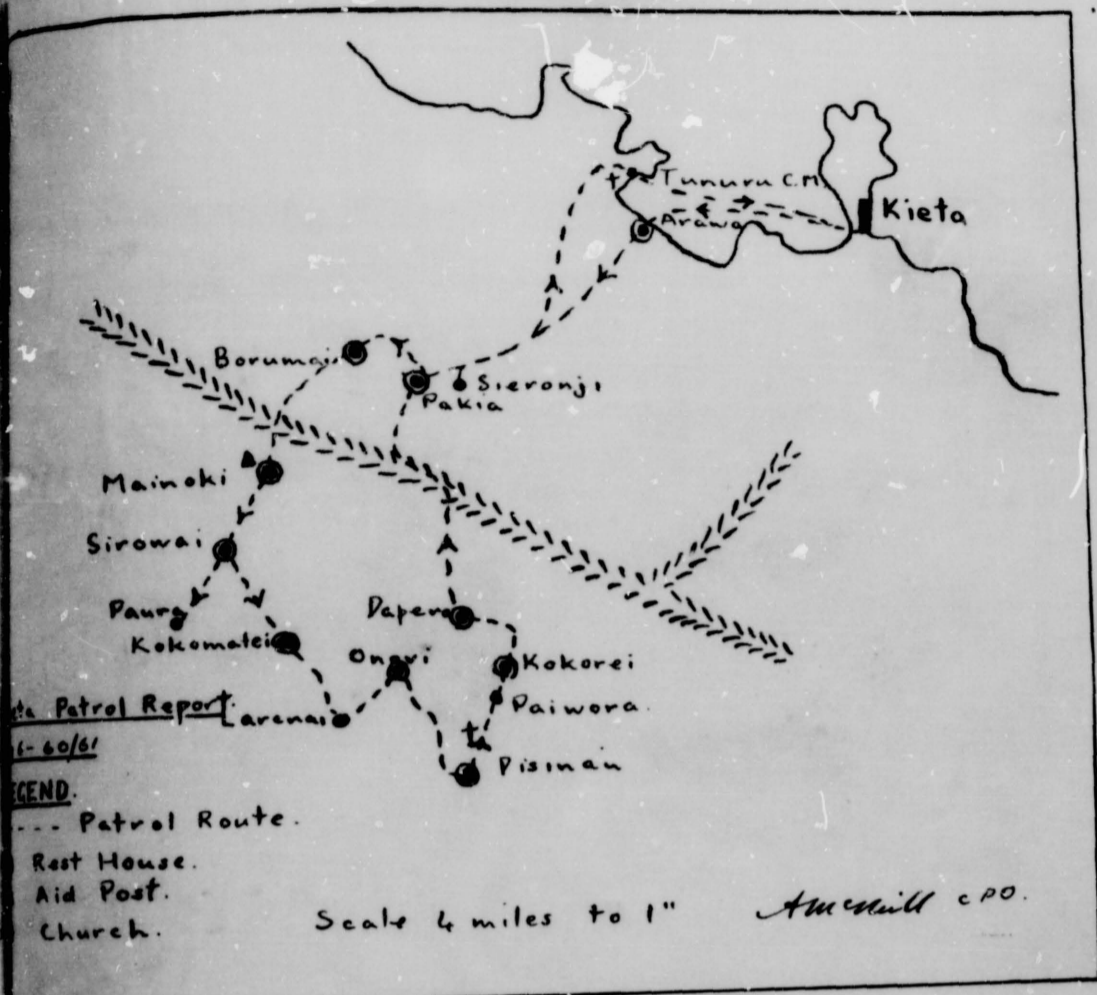
to your return visit to this interesting area and its invigorating climate.


(M.J. Densky)
Assistant District Officer

the 20/1/51 wherein the villages of Sava, Masina, Irang, Paka, Gromai, Dara and Nazrai were visited before his being recalled to Kieta on the 20/1/51 to proceed to A.S.O.P.A. The remainder of the area was patrolled between 21/2/51 and 10/3/51.

DIARY.

- Tuesday 21st. Departed Kieta 1p.m. for Arewa Plantation. Slept Sairona.
- Wednesday 22nd. To Paka for village and garden inspection. Slept Paka.
- Thursday 23rd. Paka lined for census and tax. General discussions, coffee gardens inspected. Slept Paka.
- Friday 24th. To Sirok for tax and census. General discussions held village and gardens inspected. Slept Paka.
- Saturday 25th. To Borumai for tax - census, village and garden inspection, discussions. Slept Borumai.
- Sunday 26th. Observed.
- Monday 27th. To mainoki for tax-census, village inspection and discussions. Slept Mainoki.
- Tuesday 28th. Inspected gardens marked area for coffee garden and explained techniques of cultivation. Further discussions. Slept Mainoki.



Patrol Report

6-60/61

LEGEND:

- Patrol Route.
- Rest House.
- Aid Post.
- ⊕ Church.

Scale 4 miles to 1"

Ameskill CPO.

PATROL REPORT, KIETA No 6 - 60/61.

Officer conducting patrol: A.F. McNeill, C.P.O.
Area patrolled: Guava Census Division.
Personnel accompanying: 3 R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Native Agricultural Assistant.
Duration Patrol Commenced: Mr Mcrae 20/1/61 Mr McNeill 21/2/61
Concluded: " 28/1/61 " 10/3/61
Number of days: Twentysix.
Last patrol: D.N.A.: May, 1960.
P.H.D.: January, 1961.
Map reference: Bougainville Island South, 4 Mile Series. Overlay Attached.
Objects of patrol: 1. Tax Collection.
2. Census Revision.
3. Routine Administration.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was initially commenced by Mr McRae on the 20/1/61 wherein the villages of Guava, Musinau, Irang, Panka, Oromai, Daru and Mumurai were visited before his being recalled to Kieta on the 28/1/61 to proceed to A.S.O.P.A. The remainder of the area was patrolled between 21/2/61 and 10/3/61.

DIARY.

Tuesday 21st. Departed Kieta 1p.m. for Arawa Plantation. Slept Bairema.
Wednesday 22nd. To Pakia for village and garden inspection. Slept Pakia.
Thursday 23rd. Pakia lined for census and tax. General discussions, coffee gardens inspected. Slept Pakia.
Friday 24th. To Sirironji for tax and census. General discussions held village and gardens inspected. Slept Pakia.
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Monday 27th. To mainoki for tax-census, village inspection and discussions. Slept Mainoki.
Tuesday 28th. Inspected gardens marked area for coffee garden and explained techniques of cultivation. Further discussions. Slept Mainoki.

Wednesday 1st. To Sirowai for tax-census followed by discussions and village and garden inspection. Slept Sirowai.

Thursday 2nd. To Paura for tax-census, discussions, village and garden inspections. Slept Sirowai.

Friday 3rd. To Kokomatei for tax census, discussions, village and garden inspections. Slept Kokomatei.

Saturday 4th. To Larenai for tax-census, discussions, village and garden inspections thence to Onovi fo night.

Sunday 5th. Discussions with Onovi and Dapera people, otherwise observed.

Monday 6th. Tax-census Onovi, garden and village inspections thence to Pisinau-Lamarra. Slept Pisinau.

Tuesday 7th. Tax-census Pisinau-Lamarra, discussions, village and garden inspections. To Kokomatei for night.

Wednesday 8th. Piawora and Kokorei lined for tax-census, discussions, villages and gardens inspected. To Dapera for night.

Thursday 9th. Dapera lined for tax-census, discussions, village and garden inspections. To Pakia for night.

Friday 10th. Returned Kieta.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The inhabitants of the Guava are amongst the most under-developed in Bougainville. This slow rate of development has been determined by the isolation and terrain which has limited contact with other natives and Europeans.

Ethnologically there are two peoples in the Guava. The first including the villages of Borumai, Mainoki, Sirowai, Paura, Kokomatei, Larenai and Onovi, the second, the remaining villages of the southern Guava together with Sieronji and Pakia. The former are noticeably less sophisticated and have a close affinity with the Eivo peoples in language and culture whilst the latter have an affinity with the Nasioi peoples. The recent cargo cult outbreak was confined exclusively to the first mentioned villages in the northern Guava..

The native affairs situation is now reasonably stable after the cult outbreak in the second half of 1960. The people have settled down well with the patrol being well received in all villages after the initially reserved manner had been broken down.

The patrol was conducted in leisurely manner with at least one day spent in each village. After routine duties had been completed the remaining time was spent in discussions on Administration policy, economic development e.t.c. ^{in which} The people proved to be both inquisitive and eager to learn. Throughout the patrol the people were found to be pro-Administration though the Department of Agriculture come in for some criticism (see details Agriculture appendix).

Complaints. The few complaints brought before the patrol were settled amiably between the litigants. There ~~is~~ is a definite preference to settle small disputes amongst themselves through the elders and village officials. No cases requiring court action were encountered.

A complaint for the recovery of a debt was made by Siuna of Paura village against Ian Otong of Pidia village. Action is being taken to recover this debt.

It is suggested that approx. 25 residents of Parakae hamlet be incorporated into the Pakia Tax-Census Register. At present this hamlet is part of Dapera village though it is over four hours hard walk away on the other side of the Crown Prince Range and only five minutes from Pakia. During this patrol difficulties and inconvenience arose when this hamlet was unable to line at Dapera due to flooded rivers, necessitating a long detour. Both villages and the hamlet consider the ^hangover desirable and convenient.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

Villages are clean and well maintained with a degree of communal pride evident in their appearance. Buildings are well laid out with the environs well cut and planted with shrubs and borders.

Residential housing is satisfactory being fairly well designed and constructed. It was unnecessary to order the removal of any house, though some houses required repairs to ~~the~~ thatch and walls. In contrast the standard of cook and out houses was very poor; in almost every village it was necessary to give instructions for the repair or replacement of these buildings. Materials used appear to be those cast off from old dwellings, a particularly poor effort considering the abundance of building materials in the area. The people were advised to ensure that future buildings of this type are of the same standard as dwellings.

It is a pity that more villages are not built in the broad valleys. This will become more and more necessary as it is realised that the relatively large areas of land required for cash cropping are not available on the ridges. Over recent years there has been some realisation of the advantages of such sites with the result that many of the new hamlets are now being built here.

Dapera village is in the process of being resited below the old on the valley floor. A practical location as it will be nearer to the gardens, have a permanent water supply and avoid the old sites exposure to high winds.

Sanitation. It is usual for each house to have its own pit latrine, these are mainly of good design, fairly hygienic and with close fitting lids.

Water Supply. Many villages have a primitive water reticulation system to convenient points throughout the village. The pipes used are of bamboo and may be three or four hundred yards long. In a few villages, usually those on ridge crests where there is little catchment area water has to be carried long distances from the valley below in bamboo tubes.

Rest Houses. Buildings are well constructed and maintained, though poor in design. New ones are being built at Dapera and Larenai. Many are deteriorating with age and will need replacement within the next three years. The rest house at ~~paux~~ Paura is in poor condition and is to be dismantled. No replacement is necessary as that at Sirowai will adequately serve both villages; both villages will share in the maintenance of the Sirowai rest house.

With the completion of the buildings at Dapera and Paura all villages with the exception of Paura will have rest houses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Vehicular roads are non-existent within the Guava due to the difficult terrain and the large tracts of unpopulated country through which the road must pass, giving rise to maintenance and building difficulties. Road routes have been inspected on previous patrols, the result has been a difference of opinion as to whether they are practical. Work on roads will not be started until the practicability of the project has been ascertained. The above applies to the Guava west of the Crown Prince Range only.

East of the main range two access roads are planned from the Kieta coast to the boundaries of the Guava - the Arawa-Kupei and the Tunuru-Korpei roads. Both have been started, the former now reaches Tonara and when completed will extend to the valley below Kupei, three hours walk from Guava village. A few difficulties need to be overcome on the latter road mainly small swamps on a two mile length near the coast. Apart from this there should be little trouble extending the road to the valley below Borumai. When completed these roads will provide a degree of access though the roadheads will still be at least three hours hard walk from most Guava villages, leaving the emphasis on human portage as the main means of transportation.

Walking Tracks. These are as good as could be expected considering the terrain. All were well cut, adequately formed and reasonably well maintained.

CENSUS REVISION AND TAX COLLECTION.

Both duties were performed without difficulties.

For census revision see attached sheets.

A total of £96-10-0 Personal Tax was collected covered by receipts 77015 to 77190 inclusive.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The standard appears average for the sub-district. The outstanding official of the area is Oni the Luluai of Guava village. He acts, unofficially, as the area Paramount Luluai. All officials were found helpful and anxious to please and they appear to carry out their duties fairly efficiently. General maintenance of villages and roads is well supervised and many of the less important disputes are settled by the officials and elders.

The appointment of two new officials at Kokomatei village is recommended. The present ones, Keko (LULUAI) and Didua (Tultul) wish to resign. Both are incapable of carrying out their duties efficiently, the former due to old age and the latter due to bad health. The replacements recommended are Dusaud (Luluai) and Topuko (Tultul) - both have influence in the village and should prove to be reasonably good officials.

The dismissal of Iamari, Tul Tul of Pisinau village is recommended. At present he is absent from his village working under a two year contract on Buka Island. His past record has been poor as regards maintenance of his village and housing and ensuring patrol instructions are carried out. No replacement has yet been nominated, the Luluai should have no trouble handling both offices for the present.

MISSIONS.

The area is mainly Catholic being administered from Tunuru Mission on Arawa bay. The mission includes a school up to standard five and a small hospital. Just prior to the patrol a Catholic Father was stationed at Pisinau where he is to attempt to set up a mission station and school up to standard three.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Previously there was little interest shown in cash cropping. There were a few European vegetables and coconuts planted for subsistence crops; apart from this the only ways of earning money was plantation work, sale of smoked Galip nuts and building materials. Only in the last four years have there been cash crop plantings with the emphasis on Robusta coffee together with a few coconuts..

Increasing enthusiasm is being shown for cash crops though plantings remain much the same. To some extent this may be due to an unfamiliarity with cultivation techniques. The one Native Agricultural Field Worker in the area has been spectacularly inactive in areas other than those close to his own village, Guava. To avoid a possible future setback to development through failure of crops it will be necessary to give better guidance in the planting and crop care.

Communal coffee plots are still in evidence (about 30% of the planted area) despite their being strongly discouraged on previous patrols. The disadvantages of this system were discussed at length; with the people being strongly encouraged to plant on an individual basis on economically sized blocks of their own land. The people appeared receptive and willing to accept this form.

Land Use or Economic Development Register. Cultivators were advised to enter new cash crop plots in the register and so protect their heirs inheritance rights and their rights to the crop. Many cultivators are now entering their own children as heirs in preference to the traditional maternal nephews.

The register was amended and new additions entered. No refusals to enter new gardens were encountered, both the cultivators and the land guardians freely gave their consent. In all cases the theory of the register was explained before a new entry was made.

Availability of Land. At present cash cropping is limited to the ridge slopes though large areas of gently sloping and apparently

fertile land, belonging to the Guava, exists in the valleys and the western Guava. No doubt this land will be utilised as new plantings develop though now it is unpopulated and unused apart from a few subsistence gardens.

Land Sales. Investigations into the sale of land between natives similar to those in the Nasioi division show that though they are not prohibited there have been no such transactions. It is possible that as cash cropping develops and land values increase such sales could be made.

Previous patrols have reported that clan elders have been withholding land for cash cropping from clan members. The people questioned all consider that this matter has ceased to be a problem.

In an attempt to discourage the tendency to plant communally a garden site at Mainoki village was prepared for coffee planting under the supervision of the patrol. A native wishing to plant coffee was selected and given cultivation rights to an area of land, sufficient for 500 trees, by the clan elders and landowners. During the first year an area sufficient for 100 or more trees will be cleared and planted up. In each subsequent year a further area will be planted, until within five years the cultivator will have planted the block with 500 trees. Care will be taken not to enclose the block with other coffee or subsistence gardens, thus leaving land for future expansion if desired.

The villages of Borumai, Mainoki, Sirowai, Paura and Kokomatei were particularly receptive to this scheme; it will be interesting to see whether the enthusiasm is transmuted to labour before the next patrol of the area.

The potential of the Guava will ultimately be determined by how efficient the means of access to market can be made. The land appears fertile and plentiful and there are few agricultural problems and plenty of labour. The limiting factor at present is the lack of communications, any improvement will be hard won due to the isolation and the difficult terrain.

Amund

APPENDIX 'A' : HEALTH.

The area patrolled is serviced by two Aid Posts, one at Pakia - Korpei and one at Mainoki. The former is still being built, the dispensary is complete - the ward will be finished in the near future. The buildings at Mainoki, though old, are well maintained and in fair condition.

The attendants at both Posts impressed as being particularly capable and conscientious.

It has been suggested that an Aid Post be established at Kokomatei. This site has shortcomings in that Kokomatei is already well served by the Mainoki Post and it is not central. A more practical location would be between Larenai and Onovi. The people here are anxious to establish a Post and would give land for buildings and gardens.

The following persons wish to be considered for the position of trainee A.P.O. to be stationed at the proposed Kokomatei? Aid Post :- Navetae of Kokomatei, Bambuko of Larenai and Amira of Onovi. None appear to be suitable applicants. Amira has the best qualifications, he appears reasonably intelligent but has had only three years schooling.

The chances of finding a local man with the required educational qualifications prepared to ~~accept~~ accept this position are very slim.

Iruino of Pakia village gave the patrol a treatment card certifying that he had been discharged from Torokina Hansanide Colony as a non-infectious leprosy case. The card states that he should be continuing a treatment of 200mgs of Dapsone per week. Thinking the card entitled him to a pension he has interrupted the treatment. It is suggested that a stock of Dapsone tablets be sent to Pakia Aid Post where Iruino can ^{them up} pick up.

The people are healthy apart from a few cases of grille and infected sores.

Extract to D. J. K.

Amir

APPENDIX 'B' : AGRICULTURE.

The staple foods of the area are Kau Kau and Taro, these are supplemented by Sago, Pit Pit, Bananas, Yams, Mame, Tapioca and various fruits. European vegetables such as cabbages and potatoes are uncommon though the climate would probably be the best in Bougainville for such crops.

The Galip nut is a fairly important supplementary. The nuts are first crushed and then packed tightly into bamboo tubes, the ends are then plugged with leaves and put over the cooking fire to smoke and store. After being treated in this manner the nuts can be stored for 3 to 6 months.

There is a good deal of ill feeling towards the Department of Agriculture in the northern Guava, the people feel that they have been neglected. Up to the time of this patrol there had been no Agriculture Patrol of the area conducted by either a European Officer or a Native Field Worker.

The Field Worker stationed at Guava would appear to have neglected his duties. The villages of Pisinau, Piawora, Kokorei, Dapera and Onovi have been briefly visited twice in the past two years. The remaining villages in the area patrolled have never been visited. The result has been poor planting and management of coffee blocks and a slowing down of new plantings.

Coffee blocks are almost entirely without shade, it was said that the shade being planted either died or was stunted in growth. This could be due to mismanagement by the planters or an unsuitable type of shade. Most plots appear fairly clean though some are almost entirely overgrown. Coffee nurseries are poor, the young seedlings were unhealthy with the leaves often yellow and dry probably due to lack of shade.

There has been no coffee seed available in the area for the last 6 months. Many cultivators have land cleared, others are only awaiting seed before preparing gardens. Both groups were advised to establish shade in the meantime and plant when seed is available.

Robusta coffee is the main type planted with a little Arabica. The latter is much healthier and appears more suited to the altitude which varies from 1500 to 4000 feet.

Trainee Field Assistant Coaplan who accompanied was an asset to the patrol. He appears to be hard working, conscientious and has the ability to follow up a particular point until a full understanding is reached by his pupils.

Ernie to D.J.A.

Amault

67.11.23

GPH/MZ

67/1/6-273

Department of Native Affairs,
Bougainville District,
SOHANO.
4th April, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
KIETA.

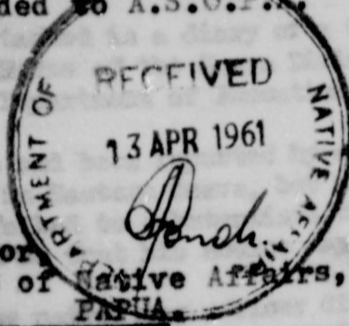
KIETA PATROL REPORT NO.7 OF 1960/61.

GUAVA DIVISION.

Thank you for the abovementioned submitted by Mr. McRae.

It was unfortunate Mr. McRae was unable to complete the patrol. I shall look forward with interest to the completed report by Mr. McNeill.

Camping Allowance for Mr. McRae has already been approved and forwarded to A.S.O.P.A.



G.P. Hardy
G.P. HARDY
A/District Officer.

MINUTE TO:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

Forwarded for your information, please.

G.P. Hardy
G.P. HARDY
A/District Officer.

67-4-1

Sub-District Office,
KIETA.

17th February '61

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
SOLAS.

KIETA PATROL REPORT NO.7 1960/61

GUAVA DIVISION

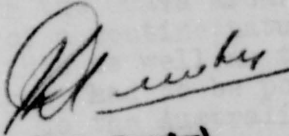
Attached is a diary of a tax census patrol commenced by C.P.O. McKee of the Guava Division. Mr. McKee has transferred to the Department of Education and is currently attending A.S.O.P.A.

It had been reported by a Missionary that there was some unrest in Eastern Guava, but a thorough investigation by Mr. McKee failed to substantiate the suspicion. Later my informant advised me that his source may not have been reliable. ✓

The patrolling officer did not reach the villages that were effected by last year's unrest.

Mr. McNeill, C.P.O., is departing on the 21st to complete the patrol and he will present census and tax figures for the whole Division and will include in his Report information culled from rough notes left by Mr. McKee.

Coping out claim is enclosed for signature, please.


(M.J. Densky)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,
KIETA.

31st January, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
KIETA

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 1960/61 REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE
GUAVA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Officer conducting patrol : Mr. Keith McRae, C.P.O.
Area patrolled : Guava Sub-division.
Patrol accompanied by : 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Native Field Worker.
Duration of patrol : 20 January - 29 January 1961.
Number of days : Nine.
Last Patrol - D.N.A. : December 1960.
P.H.D. : August 1958.
Map Reference : Bougainville South Fourmil
Series.
Objects of Patrol : Tax Collection.
Census Revision.
Routine Administration.

Introduction.

This patrol's main purpose was the collection of tax and the revision of census figures in the Guava area. It was originally intended to carry out duties of a routine nature in the Eivo and Kieta Coastal regions, but this as well as the visiting of fifteen of the twenty-two Guava villages had to be postponed because of the Officers imminent movement to the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

Notes of all important matters pertaining to the patrol are submitted with this Introduction and Diary for the benefit of the Officer who is to complete the patrol.

Diary.

- January 20th Departed Kieta at 0700 hours for Arawa plantation per native canoes. Walked to Kupei in heavy rain. Slept.
- 21st Departed Kupei and walked to Guava village. Village inspected and being lined for Tax-Census and discussions. Meetings of village officials from Guava area to discuss patrol programme and objects. Investigations into reports of further cargo cult activities carried out by writer and police.
- 22nd Discussions with Guava and Musinau villages re cargo cult rumours, and Guava clan system investigated with particular regard to land tenure.
- 23rd Walked to Musinau village for Tax-Census. Other work completed but heavy continuous rain prevented onward movement. Opportunity taken for further discussions with Musinau people. Slept Musinau.
- 24th Walked to Panka and Irang for Tax-Census, inspection aspects and discussions. Slept Irang.
- 25th Walked to Daruvillage via Orome for Tax-Census. Other work completed and patrol returned to Orome for same procedure. Afternoon spent in prolonged discussions with village officials and people from neighbouring villages.
- 26th Walked to Mumurai village for Tax-census, inspection aspects and discussions. Slept.
- 27th Walked to Kupei village.
- 28th Returned to Kieta.
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Ken metal