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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: BOUGAINVILLE

STATION: BUIN, 1956 - 1957

Original documents bound with reports for: Boku, volume 1.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Boku & Buin
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 1 : 1956-57 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 11

BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCE

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[ ] Buin						
[1] 1/56-57	01-13 13	D.A. Elder	(PO)	Kono Paramountcy C. Sub-Division		30.7.56 - 14.8.56
[2] 2/56-57	14-30 17	D.A. Elder	(PO)	Lugaki and Paubake P.C.S. Division		24.9.56 - 11.10.56
[3] 3/56-57	31-46 16	K. Graham	(PO)	Makis Paramountcy C. Sub-Division		31.10.56 - 8.11.56
[4] 4/56-57	47-62 16	G.R.G. Wearne	(APO)	Baubake Paramountcy		3.12.56 - 7.12.56
[5] 5/56-57	63-72 10	K. Graham	(PO)	Kono Paramountcy C. Sub-Division		2.1.57 - 25.1.57
[6] 6/56-57	73-87 15	G.R.G. Wearne	(APO)	Siwai		27.1.57 - 3.2.57
[7] 7/56-57	88-110 23	G.R.G. Wearne	(APO)	Makis and Lugakei Paramountcies		7.2.57 - 16.2.57
[8] 8/56-57	111-126 16	K. Graham	(PO)	Nagavisi and Baitsi C. Sub-Division	1 map	16.3.57 - 29.3.57
[9] 9/56-57	127-144 18	G.R.G. Wearne	(APO)	Eastern Paramountcy (Kono)	1 map	8.5.57 - 17.5.57
[ ] Boku						
[1] 1/56-57	01-27 27	D.J. Hook	(PO)	Nagavisi and Baitsi Census Division		7.8.56 - 5.9.56
[2] 2/56-57	28-46 19	D.J. Hook	(PO)	Banoni Census Division		22.10.56 - 7.11.56
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BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

BUIN & BOKU

Report No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area patrolled
BUIN		
1 - 56/57	D.A.Elder	Kono Paramountcy
2 - 56/57	D.A.Elder	Lugaki and Paubake Paramountcies
3 - 56/57	K.Graham	Makis Paramountcy
4 - 56/57	G.R.G.Wearne	Baubake Paramountcy
5 - 56/57	K.Graham	Kono Paramountcy
6 - 56/57	G.R.G.Wearne	Siwai
7 - 56/57	G.R.G.Wearne	Makis and Lugakei Paramountcies
8 - 56/57	K.Graham	Nagavasi and Baitsi Census Divisions
9 - 56/57	G.R.G.Wearne	Eastern Paramountcy (Kono)
BOKU		
1 - 56/57	D.J.Hook	Nagavisi and Baitsi Census Divisions
2 - 56/57	D.J.Hook	Banoni Census Division

NOTE: For BUIN Patrol No. 10 - 56/57 see BUIN Volume for 1957/58

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BN 1/56-57

Patrol Conducted by D.A. Elder P.O.

Area Patrolled KONO Paramountcy Census Sub-division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5

Duration—From 30/7/1956 to 14/8/1956 and 18/8/56

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /4/1953

Medical / /7/1956

Map Reference Army Strat Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Census Revision

Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/10/1956

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 .... £

30/14/32 ✓

30/2/2-958

NA.30-14-32.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

DUIN P/R. No. 1 of 56-57

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Elder has submitted a good report. It is to be hoped that patrolling in this area will be more frequent in the future.

Sketch maps must accompany each report so as to enable the officer at Headquarters to follow the course of the patrol without having to search through previous reports.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR

30/14/32 ✓

30/2/2-958

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

16th October, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/56-57
BY MR. D.A. ELDER, P.O.

The above report is acknowledged.

I am glad to see that the area has been patrolled after so many years, and trust that it will not be neglected for so long in the future.

The economic development of the area is in hand, but, as you know, is dependant on the D.A.S.F. extension staff which can be made available. With the present staff, I cannot see development taking place for some years, but, in the interim we can concentrate on road construction so that the communications will be there when economic development takes place.

Mr. Elder has submitted a very good report, and I look forward to more from him.

(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs'
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded together with claim for camping allowance.

(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
16/10/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Sub-district Office,
Bougainville District,
BUIN.

28th August, 1956

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
BUIN

BUIN PATROL REPORT No. 1/56-57

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:- D.A. Elder Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED:- KONO Paramountcy Census Sub-division

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY EUROPEANS:- Nil

NATIVES:- 5

Reg No.	2162	Sgt	HANBAB
" "	8061	Const	MALIU
" "	8108	"	GABIO
" "	8424	"	PIRIAN
" "	8946	"	KOBOI

DURATION:- From 30/7/56 to 14/8/56 and 18/8/56.

NUMBER OF DAYS:- 17

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:- NATIVE AFFAIRS 4/53
PUBLIC HEALTH 7/56

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:-

1. Census Revision and Village Inspection.
2. General Routine Administration.

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Introduction.

The KONO Paramountcy is the western most division of the area administered from the Sub-district office at BUIN. The area extends from UGUIMO village, on the coast approximately one hour by Landrover from BUIN station, inland to KEKEMONA which is approximately twenty air miles north of UGUIMO. All villages with the exception of ORAVA are situated roughly on a line between these two villages. ORAVA village is situated on the south east end of Bougainville Island in the vicinity of Cape Friendship some 2½ hours by launch. All villages within this division speak the one language BUIN and with the exception of ORAVA have considerable contact with one another, a result of the close proximity of the villages one to another throughout the area and the high standard of the tracks connecting the villages of the Paramountcy.

The last Native Affairs patrol of the area was carried out in April 1953 and it would be reasonable to expect that the general state of affairs in the area would not be good. However this was usually not the case and this must reflect a certain amount of credit on the village officials and the people of the sub-division although regular patrolling be the Department of Public Health has ensured that high standards of housing and hygene were maintained.

Diary.

Monday 30th July 1956.
Left BUIN at 1400 hrs by truck to arrive at MOGOROI resthouse at 1645 hrs. Truck returned to station.

Tuesday 31st
Departed MOGOROI at0805 hrs and at 0855 hrs arrived at KOGWIKIRU. Village inspected and census checked. Left again at 0957 hrs to arrive at ORUMOI at 1007 hrs. Census check and village ~~and village~~ inspection. Continued at 1055 hrs to PARERO village which was reached at 1133. Census figures revised and village inspected. Left again at 1215 hrs to arrive at PILILALO village at 1235 hrs. Census check and inspection. Departed PILILALO at 1323 hrs and returned to MOGOROI resthouse. Census check and village inspection at MOGOROI village during the afternoon.

Wednesday 1st August.
Departed at 0830 hrs for OROROI and arrived there at 0935 hr Village lined and inspected. Left OROROI at 1035 hrs and arrived at PAUROKU village at 1145 hrs. Census figures revised and village inspected. Departed again at 1250 hrs for BOGISAGO and arrived at that village at 1320 hrs. Working on census books during the afternoon

Thursday 2nd
Left BOGISAGO at 0810 hrs and arrived at LUKAUKO village at 0900 hrs. Census revision and village inspection. Departed again at 10101hrs to return to BOGISAGO at 1110 hrs. Census revision of both BOGISAGO and METAKIRU villages during the afternoon.

Friday 3rd

Departed BOGISAGO at 0810 hrs and arrived at PAGUI at 0910 hrs Census revision, village inspection and various minor complaints heard. Left PAGUI at 1200 hrs and arrived at BOTULAI at 1250 hrs. Village inspected and census figures checked. Continued, at 1340 hrs, to ORIMAI arriving there at 1425 hrs.

Saturday 4th
Census check and general administration at ORIMAI village. Rain for most of the day.

Sunday 5th August 1956.
Observed.

Monday 6th
Departed ORIMAI at 0800 hrs and arrived at KAUKAUSINA village at 1000 hrs where a census check and village inspection was carried out. Left for KEKEMONA at 1112 hrs and arrived at that village at 1143 hrs. Village lined and inspected. Rain during the afternoon.

Tuesday 7th
Left KEKEMONA at 0755 hrs and arrived at SULUKUN village at 0930 hrs. Census check and village during the day.

Wednesday 8th
Departed SULUKUN at 0820 hrs and by using a more direct bush track arrived at ORIA village at 1120 hrs. Census check and village inspection. Left again at 1254 hrs for UBUBAKOGU village which was reached at 1345 hrs. Village inspection and census check during the afternoon.

Thursday 9th
Heavy rain during the early morning. Left UBUBAKOGU at 0850 hrs and arrived at TURITAI village at 1020 hrs. Lined and inspected village. Departed once again at 1140 hrs and walking through heavy rain arrived at KAAMORO resthouse at 1310 hrs. Heavy rain during the afternoon.

Friday 10th
Heavy rain during early morning. Left KAAMRO village at 1105 hrs and arrived at LUILAU village at 1140 hrs. Census check, village inspection and few minor disputes heard. At 1245 hrs to KAITU arriving at 1320 hrs. Village inspected and census figures revised. Left at 1350 hrs for TABAGO village arriving there at 1430 hrs. Lined and inspected village.

Saturday 11th
Census revision, village inspection and general administration at KOMAI, TUBARO and KAAMORO villages which are all in the vicinity of the KAAMORO resthouse.

Sunday 12th
Observed.

Monday 13th
After settling a few minor disputes departed KAAMORO to arrive at KIKIBATSIOGU at 0907 hrs. Left at 0930 hrs and arrived at LAKOEI at 0945 hrs. Departed at 1010 hrs and arrived at 1025 hrs. Departed again at 1050 hrs and arrived at TAGURUAI at 1105 hrs. Crossed the road to MUGUAI at 1200 hrs and left there at 1250 to arrive at KOGU village at 1307 hrs. Left KOGU at 1415 hrs and arrived at MAIKA village at 1435 hrs. Continued then by truck to TANDAREKI village which was reached at 1540 hrs. Having completed a census check and village inspection at all these villages the patrol continued by truck to BUIN arriving there at 1705 hrs.

Tuesday 14th
Left BUIN by Landrover at 0830 hrs and arrived at MCISURU village at 1030 hrs. Village inspected and census figures revised. Returned to LAMUAI and UGIMO where the same thing was carried out.

Saturday 18th
Left BUIN at 0730 hrs aboard the M.V. ISIS and arrived at ORAVA village at 1000 hrs. Lined and inspected village. The day being Saturday these S.D.A. villagers were reluctant to discuss their troubles and as a result of this the patrol departed ORAVA to return to BUIN after having arranged another day on which any disputes could be heard.

END OF PATROL

Native Affairs.

The people of the KONO Paramountcy whilst of the one Language and social group can be divided administratively into two groups. The people living near the coast and served by good vehicular roads and those living into the mountains where walking is the only practical mode of travel. The people near the coast now have the opportunity to make some economic progress which is not the case with the inland people.

The people of this area have been under Administration control for many years and now seem to have recovered from the effects of the war. The problem now is in the planning of the next step in the development of these people.

It appears that the position has been unchanged in this area for some time with the patroling officer's interest centering mainly in the maintenance of reasonably high standards of housing, roads hygiene and general sanitation. This patrol, the first for 3 years and 4 months, saw that the people of the lower half of the paramountcy at least are capable of maintaining these standards without a great deal of supervision with reasonably efficient village officials playing a big part in ensuring that standards are maintained.

However it is evident that a more realistic approach will have to be made to the problems of the people living in the northern part of this census sub-division. A good example of this can be found in the housing situation in these parts. It has been the aim of the Department to improve the standard of housing of the people. All these hill villages have large well constructed houses but they seem only to be occupied when a patrol visits the village. At most other times they seem to be used mainly as a store room. The reason for this is that the nights in the hills are very cold and the people find it necessary to sleep near a fire in order to keep warm and do this in squalor in small cooking houses on the ground. The Administration has achieved a good standard of housing but the problem in this case is to get the people to live in the houses.

It is considered that any form of economic development would do much to promote better standards of living and is really essential in the development of these people. It seems that not enough is being done to explore the possibilities of economic development in this area which would probably be in the agricultural field. It would seem, broardly speaking, that the Administration would be better employed developing the economic potentiality of the area which would, with its accompanying sophistication, be the basis of any moves towards local village pride and local government. Rather than concentrating all resources on forcing the people to improve their standards of living more thought should be given to developing these people to a stage where they themselves would desire this higher standard of living

A set plan for the development of the area seems essential. For example if a patrolling officer knew that a rice growing project was eventually planned for the area he could do much valuable work in encouraging the people to enclose village pigs and to build good vehicular roads which would be of great assistance in the development of any such project. If the Department of Public Health planned to have a mobile clinic or ambulance at BUIN patrols to the area could give more time to the improvement of roads in the area to bring more people in reach of suchamenities. In this way the native peoples would see more reason for their labours.

It seems unfortunate that no agricultural or soil survey has been made of this area. It is realized that staff and finance difficulties may prevent any project being undertaken in the area for some time. But if it were ascertained as to which crops were most likely to succeed much important ground work could be done by the patrolling officer in preparation for the introduction of any such scheme.

In the KONO Paramountcy development seems to lie solely in the agricultural field but with problems that would perhaps distinguish it from other areas. In the northern half of the paramountcy the possibility of constructing vehicular roads to this area can be discounted. All tracks in the area from MOGOROI inland are traversed by deep gullies quite impassable to vehicular traffic although the land in most places is flat and suitable for cultivation However the 1300 people living in this northern half of the sub-division seem more virile than their brothers nearer the coast and should be able to make a success of an agricultural project which would necessarily need to have a high ratio of pounds money to pounds weight of produce to enable the produce to be carried profitably to the road heads eg:- cacao, coffee or tea.

A suprising feature of the area was the almost complete absence of disputes between the people. This seems to indicate that these people form a closely knit social body and are able to live in and work in harmony with one another, an important factor in the success of any group progess. The only contentious question encountered in the area concerned polygamous marriages. It does not seem desirable for a man to have more than one wife in this area in view of the fact that the number of males exceeds the number of females by nearly 200. The villagers are mainly Roman Catholic adherents and this mission campaigns strongly for the cessation of polygamous marriages. In spite of this however several men approached the patrol in order to learn of the Administration's views on this subject. They were told that the Administration did not forbid such unions but at the same time was not in favour of them. These men now know that they can go ahead and take another wife, if they wish, in spite of the local missionary. It seems desirable, especially in view of the irregularity in the distribution of the sexes, that the Native Administration Regulations be altered in order that polygamous marriages can be forbidden in certain areas of districts.

However if the Regulations were amended provision would need to be made to ensure that all existing polygamous marriages would continue to be valid. A report was heard during the patrol that the Catholic Mission was encouraging men to discard their second wives although it is likely that most of the agitation would come from one of the wives in the hope that she could use the opposition of the mission to have her rival removed. Another situation could occur where men could discard aging wives by marrying younger ones. The people of this area like most of their fellows would lose little time in turning the laws of the Mission and the Administration to their own advantage. It seems that the policy of the Administration should be in line with that of the christian missions who are united in their opposition to polygamous marriages.

Another change in the Native Regulations which would improve the native wellbeing in this area would be the alteration of Regulation 101 to require the owners of all pigs to keep their animals in fenced areas. A present villagers must fence gardens in order to protect them from destruction by pigs. This is in spite of the fact that gardens are of far greater importance to the people than the pigs which have a social value only which is ever decreasing in view of the increase in the importance of money. A move such as this would greatly facilitate any moves for agricultural expansion, remove the necessity for fenced villages, and eliminate a great deal of damage done to roads. The main argument against such a move is that the enclosure of village pigs would not eliminate the destruction caused by bush pigs. These animals now get most of the blame when domestic pigs destroy village gardens. However when the natural ability of the average native as a hunter is considered it seems that the wild pig would be far more scarce than one is led to believe whilst listening to disputes involving the destruction of gardens by pigs. and no signs of this elusive animal were seen during the patrol even whilst using some of the bush tracks in the hilly areas. Fenced piggeries would also enable imported stock to be introduced in order to raise the quality of the village animals.

Health

The last medical patrol of this area was completed about a fortnight prior to this patrol and as can be expected the health of the area was good. Little comment is made as the report of Mr. Gannon E.M.A. would cover the area fully.

Aid Posts are in operation at PAGUI and MAIKA. All buildings were found to be in good condition having been maintained by the nearby villagers who seem to take a pride in their Aid Post. These people generally seem to appreciate the value of medical treatment. Both N.M.O.'s seem to be doing a good job with the man at PAGUI being particually enthusiastic about his job. However whilst most of the people readily visit the Aid Posts for treatment many of them are still reluctant to go to the hospital at BUIN. A more regular liaison between the hospital and the aid posts and the introduction of an ambulance or mobile clinic in the area would do much to combat this.

Education

As it is shown in the census figures 111 students from this area are attending mission schools, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, and Methodist whilst one boy only is attending the Education Department school at BUIN.

It is considered that the establishment, by the Department, of a Village Higher School in this area would be a very good move and would do much to improve the prestige of the Administration in the area which is one which has not received as much government assistance as some of the others. The establishment of a school would be good proof of the Administration's interest in the welfare of the people.

If this were possible the ideal place for such a school would be at ORIMAI, the largest village in the paramountcy with a central position in the northern half of the census sub-division. There are 413 children living within easy walking distance of ORIMAI. The people of this part seem to be a fairly industrious crowd and should support any moves for the establishment of such aschool.

Agriculture and Livestock

Sweet potato is the basis of the diet of the people of this area with papaw, pineapple and bananas added. In addition to these beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, and onions are cultivated. It would be interesting to see how European potatos would grow in this area.

All villages seem to have a fairly large number of pigs and fowls of the usual village type.

Census

Since the last census which was taken during April 1953 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 284 to 138 whilst the net increase due to migration was 2. The net increase in the population over the period was 148 which indicates that the increase in population which has been going on now for a number of years has continued at approximately the same rate.

Roads and Bridges

All foot tracks in the area were in good condition having been cut a day or so before they were used by the patrol, but more work is to be done on the construction of handrails and the cutting of steps at a number of the steeper gullies. This was not the case with the vehicular roads in the lower portion of the subdivision where most

of the roads were in need of repair. The timber on many of the bridges also is in need of renewal.

Villages and Village Officials

Most villages in the Paramountcy were clean and well laid out with a good standard of housing. This in itself reflects a good deal of credit on the various village officials of this area. However it was very noticable that in most villages the Tultul seemed a much more influential and energetic person than the Luluai. No doubt this is a result of the younger men being appointed for the job of Tultul whilst the Luluai seems to be the older traditional head of the village.

Missions

The Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, and Methodist missions are active in the area. Relations between the missions appear to be good and the native people do not seem to be allowing their religious differences interfere with the unity of their social life.

Conclusion

It is hoped that another patrol will be made to the area in the near future to ensure that further improvements are made to the standard of roads and villages. Due to the long lapse between the patrols to this area the patrol acted leniently towards breaches of the regulations but all villagers were warned that this would not be the case on the next visit to the area.

The map used on this patrol was the usual army strat series type 4 miles to 1 inch. It is obvious however that the positions of many of the villages in this sub-division have changed since these maps were compiled. Unfortunately no compass was in stock at BUIN for use on this patrol and therefore it was not possible to fix accurately the present positions of the villages. As a result of this no patrol map is tended pending a revision of the strat series maps.

(D.A. Elder)
Patrol Officer

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

ACCOMPANYING BUIN PATROL No.1/56-57

Reg No. 2162 Sgt. HANBAB

Appears to lack the drive and initiative that one normally associates with a man of his rank. Set a good example with his appearance and discipline.

" " 8061 Const. MALIU

A good reliable policeman well accustomed to patrol work

" " 8108 Const. GABIO

Of little use. This man seems to prefer to let others do all the work. Could not keep up on the harder mountain walks

" " 8424 Const PIRIAN

A very hardworking and intelligent policeman

" " 8946 Const KOROI

A little slow on the uptake but tries hard and is anxious to learn.

(D.A. Elder)
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956 KONO PARAMOUNTCY

Govt. Print.—3395/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TURITAI	9/8	1	3											1			3	2	1	2	1		1				1		-	8	-	8	1	8	1.1	4	3	10	9	28 16+12
UBUBAKOGU	8/8	3	6				2		1					1			6	3			6	3							4	9	2	9	-	9	1.8	8	7	13	10	47 27+20
ORIA	8/8	2	3					1		1				1	1			1	2	1	1						11	3	4	8	2	12	2	12	2.8	9	13	11	16	64 32+32
PAGUI	3/8	5	5											2	1			1		4	3		3				18	10	2	16	7	24	1	28	2.2	17	23	22	28	124 63+61
SOTULAI	3/8	3	2												2		2	2		1	7	1					1		7	15	3	9		11	2.1	11	6	19	14	59 38+21
ORIMAI	4/8	14	12				1	2	2	1	2	1		3	4		1	1	1	1	4						9	2	16	37	15	36	4	37	2.3	40	38	44	41	178 97+81
SULUKUN	7/8	9	9					1	1	1				5	2		1	2	2	3	4		1				4	1	6	31	4	33		35	2.0	29	24	34	38	135 72+63
KEKEMONA	6/8	4	4									1		3				2	3	2	1		1				3	3	2	13	9	13		18	2.0	12	19	19	19	77 36+41
KAUKAUSINA	6/8	2	4											1	3		1	1		2			2				1		7	16	3	18	1	17	2.3	17	11	17	21	69 37+32
PAUROKO	1/8	4	5											2	3			2					5						2	14	1	14 18		15	2.1	12	12	18	16	63 35+28
BOGISAGO	2/8	9	7										2	1	1		12	10	1	2	3		2				2		6	26	7	27	2	29	2.2	31	27	32	33	130 70+60
METAKIRU	2/8	1													3				16	13	2	1							1	2	1	2		2	2.0	2	3	3	3	14 7+7
LUKAUKO	2/8	7	4									1		1	2		1	4		1	6		3				2		10	18	6	20	1	21	2.5	20	21	25	24	101 56+45
KOGWIKIRU	31/7	6	2											1	1															10	4	15	1	17	2.5	11	14	11	16	52 22+30
ORUMOI	31/7	2	1											2					3	1	2		3	2			2		2	7	4	11		12	2.5	5	10	9	13	46 21+25
MOGOROI	31/7	6	5							1				1	4		4	3			1		1				1		4	25	7	17	1	19	2.4	17	20	30	19	89 50+39
OROROI	1/8	4	3											1	3		1	3		3			1						6	16	1	11		10	2.2	15	12	19	14	61 35+26
LUILAU	10/8	4	3												1		2	2	3	4							1		2	12	1	12	1	13	1.6	8	11	14	15	47 23+24
KAATU	10/8	1	2											1									1						1	11	2	7		8	2.0	5	6	16	9	37 22+15

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... 1956.....

Govt. Print.—3595/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	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			In		Out		AT WORK Inside District		AT WORK Outside District		STUDENTS Govt.		STUDENTS Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
TABAGO	10/8	3	3						2						3		2	3	1	2	7	3							2	15	3	10		13	2·1	8	8	19	12	57 34+23
KOMAI	11/8	1	1												2					1									2	8	-	4		4	1·5	5	2	9	4	20 14+6
PILILALO	31/7	2	5							2				3			3	2	2	4			1						1	13	2	14	2	15	1·8	10	11	15	15	52 26+26
PARERO	31/7	1												2				2			3		3				2		2	7	2	7	1	7	2·0	3	3	10	7	31 21+10
KAAMORO	11/8	6	5					1	1					2	4			1	1	5	5	1	2						7	24	4	21		17	2·[illegible]	23	21	32	27	111 62+49
TUBARO	11/8	6	3					1							1			2		1	1								3	12	4	12	2	13	2·7	15	12	16	14	58 32+21
KIKIBATSIOLU	12/8	2													2			1	1	4							1		5	7	1	5		5	1·9	8	3	9	6	27 18+9
LAKOEI	12/8	3	3														3	4		1	7		1				3		2	10	2	12		12	1·9	9	8	13	15	56 33+23
IAMARU	13/8	1	3											1				1		1	3	1	1				2	3	2	10		9	1	9	1·9	7	5	14	13	49 27+22
MUGUAI	13/8	6	5						1					2	1			2		5			2						6	16	4	8		18	2·1	22	19	18	20	81 42+39
TAGURUAI	13/8	2	2					1					1	2	3			2		3	4						5	3	1	11	1	9	1	8	2·0	7	3	13	10	45 29+16
KOGU	13/8	5	5										1	1	5						3								5	11	2	1[illegible]	1	12	2·6	19	12	12	12	58 34+24
MAIKA	13/8	3	4								1			2	3			2	2	1	5	1					1		4	12	2	12		13	2·0	10	13	13	14	57 29+28
TANDAREKI	13/8	5	8										1	1	2		1	5		1	2								4	19	5	20		22	2·2	15	22	25	22	86 42+44
MOISURU	14/8	2	3																		5		2				1	4	2	6		7	1	7	2·7	9	10	7	8	46 24+22
LAMUAI	14/8	8	2												1			2		1	1	1	1	3	1					8	2	8		8	2·1	9	8	11	11	46 23+23
UGUIMO	14/8	3												1							4						1			4	1	4		4	2·5	7	1	5	4	22 17+5
ORAVA	18/8	3	3										1				1	2	1	2	3	1					7	3	4	11	5	16	1	16	2·6	10	15	16	27	82 36+46
TOTAL		149	135				3	7	8	6	3	3	6	44	58		44	70	40	72	94	13	37	5	1		79	32	134	498	119	488	25	523		469	456	623	597	2406 1303+1103

30/2/2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: BOUGAINVILLE Report No. 2/56-57

Patrol Conducted by: D.A. ELDER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: LUGAKI and PAUBAKE Paramountcies Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: A. Macintosh C.E.O

Natives: 5

Duration—From 24/9/1956 to 11/10/1956

Number of Days: 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services: Aug/1955

Medical: July/1956

Map Reference:

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census revision and Village Inspection

2. General routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2/11/1956

R. B. Atkinson
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 .... £

	Over 13		Females in Child
F	M	F	

NA.30-14-34.

14th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

BUIN P/R. No. 2 of 56/57

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

The patrol has been well conducted and it is pleasing to note the natural increase in population.

I am afraid that the "pick and shovel" gangs will have to continue as there is no possibility of obtaining heavy equipment in the foreseeable future.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/24

30/2/2-1051

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

2nd November, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1956-57 - D.A. ELDER, P.O.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol report is acknowledged.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It is pleasing to note that the present stable staff position permits regular patrolling in all areas of the sub-district.

Roads in the Buin area have been fairly well maintained in the past by 'pick and shovel' gangs, and although it is appreciated that the introduction of heavy equipment would greatly simplify the work of road maintenance, this must be regarded at present in the nature of long range policy.

Mr. Elder is obviously under a misapprehension in making the observation 'that little new construction work on housing or roads has gone on since the last patrol to the area in August, 1955'. At least until December, 1955, considerable road work was undertaken in both Paramountcies, resulting in a greatly increased mileage of road available for motor traffic. Besides conscientiously performing normal road maintenance, the work of constructing two difficult cuttings was undertaken in the PAUBAKE Paramountcy, which resulted in every village being connected by motor road.

The standard of housing was also improved considerably during this period.

CENSUS:

It is pleasing to note the natural increase in population in both Paramountcies.

VILLAGES & OFFICIALS:

There is certainly a great difference in the personalities of LUGAKEI and PAUBAKE, however the former appears to be able to maintain good control in an area much more scattered than the compact area which is PAUBAKE's responsibility.

The patrol appears to have been competently conducted.

K.C. Atkinson

(K.C. Atkinson,
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded together with claim for camping allowance.

K.C. Atkinson

(K.C. Atkinson,
District Commissioner

30/2/2
2/11/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/2-1051

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

2nd November, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

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K.C. Atkinson
(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded together with claim for camping allowance.

K.C. Atkinson
(K.C. Atkinson.)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
2/11/56

P/R 2

Sub-District Office,
BUIN.

25th October, 1956.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
SOHANO

PATROL REPORT No. 2/1956-57: D.A. ELDER, P.O

The above report is submitted in duplicate with copies of extracts for distribution to the relevant Departments and claims for camping allowance from Mr. Elder and Mr. Macintosh.

Native Affairs. Regular patrolling of all areas has commenced in this sub-district and will be continued. Additionally, 'snap' visits to villages are being made as opportunity presents itself.

Road development by 'pick and shovel' gangs will be continued, but, as I have pointed out in other correspondence, the time has come for the introduction of heavy equipment of a suitable type. More picks and shovels are being distributed to each village in the sub-district to aid road development and to assist, to a limited degree, in garden preparations.

The water shortage experienced in the three villages listed is also experienced elsewhere in what seems to be a phenomenally dry season.

Economic Development. As you know, the Buin area is next listed for economic development. The form that that will take will depend upon the availability of Agricultural advice which will be forthcoming as and when staff is available to carry out patrols. Meanwhile I am being guided by Mr Tomlin, Agricultural Officer, in preparing the way for agricultural development.

Census. I think Mr. Elder means that LUGAKE's births exceed deaths by 73 to 35 and immigrations exceed emigrations by 43 to 35 and that PAUBAKE's births exceed deaths by 53 to 15 and migrations exceed immigrations by 30 to 26.

The overall increase in each area is gratifying.

Vulcanological. These remarks have been extracted and forwarded direct to the Vulcanologist in Rabaul, together with the samples referred to.

The patrol was, I think, well conducted. The report appears to have been compiled hastily. This might be attributed to the fact that Mr. Elder was preparing for his transfer to WAKUNAI whilst writing it.

G.R.G. Wearne,
Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX A

VULCANOLOGICAL. During the patrol the area of vulcanological activity at Lake Loloru was visited and here the patrol was fortunate to strike very clear weather which is essential for an easy observation of the areas of activity. The area examined by Mr. J.E. Norton, P.O in 1952, could be clearly seen by looking across the lake and, as no activity was visible, the area was not examined. It was possible to climb down to the water level at the northern end of the lake into the Mivo River. A short distance down the watercourse two pools, one of boiling mud and the other of boiling water were seen. A strong smell of sulphur gas was present and all nearby vegetation was dead. In the side of the hill near the pools more sulphur dioxide gas was escaping in small quantities and the earth in the vicinity was quite yellow with sulphur. From this point a considerable volume of smoke was seen rising from the opposite hill to the west. The party moved up this hill and came on a large field of activity. The area actually seen was about 200 yeards by 100 yards into the side of the hill and consisted of hot white mud, in many places too hot for those without boots to walk on; encrusted with yellow sulphur with sulphur dioxide gas and another unidentified gas escaping in varying quantities over the whole area. To the south further up an almost straight cliff more smoke was seen escaping but no sulphur or not mud was seen.

Two samples of boiling water were taken together with some of the mud. However, it was unfortunate that the patrol was unable to remain longer in the area and that there was no equipment for recording the temperature of the mud and for taking samples of the water and gas. No black and white film was taken on the patrol, but a number of colour slides were taken.

On reading the report of Mr. J.G. Best, Geologist, it appears that the lower and middle furaarolic areas mentioned in his report were inspected by this patrol. There seems to have been little change in activity since Mr. Best's visit when he was of the opinion that there was no immediate danger of an eruption in the area. The only new point which may be of significance is the fact that the Lake is about 6-8 feet below its normal level, but as the temperature of the water in the lake seems to be very little above normal, the fall in the level of the lake may be attributed to the general lack of rain in the area over the past two years.

INTRODUCTION: The LUGAKI and PAUBAKE Paramountcies consist of the area which is the centre sector of the Buin half of the Sub-District with the KONO Paramountcy to the east and the MAKIS Paramountcy to the west. The area of the two paramountcies comprises a long but not very wide strip of the Buin area with the LUGAKI Paramountcy occupying the northern half of the strip with PAUBAKE's line in the lower half near the station and the coast.

The people of the two areas are, in many ways, very similar and there is much intercourse between the two groups. But it is very apparant that the people of the PAUBAKE Paramountcy have reached a higher degree of sophistication than their friends in the northern half. It should be remembered however, that the LUGAKI Paramountcy, a larger group, would seem to have a greater economic potentiality.

DIARY

Monday 26th Sept., 1956.	Left station at 1315 hours by truck and after a halt due to engine trouble arrived at KUKUMARU resthouse at 1610 hours.
Tuesday, 25th Sept.	Census check and village inspection at nearby KUKUMARU, LAITARO and SIUL villages during the day.
Wednesday, 26th Sept.	Census check, village inspection and routine administration at IPIRAI, MORIU, IULA No.2 and IULA No.3 during the day. A few minor disputes heard at the resthouse during the late afternoon.
Thursday, 27th Sept.	Left KUKUMARU resthouse at o808 hours and arrived at IULA No.1 at 0838 hours where village was lined and inspected. Left again at 1000 hours and arrived at PARIRO resthouse at 1040 hours. Lined and inspected PARIRO village during the afternoon.
Friday, 28th Sept.	Departed PARIRO at 0850 hours and arrived at KUGUGAI resthouse at 0950 hours after a stop to inspect the No.2 line of PARIRO village. Continued to KONIGURU village which was lined and both lines inspected. Census check and village inspection held at KUGUGAI village during the afternoon.
Saturday, 29th Sept.	Left KUGUGAI at 0755 hours and after crossing the SILIBAI River arrived at PAMAKUTA resthouse at 0905 hours. Lined and inspected village.
Sunday, 30th Sept.	Observed.
Monday, 1st October	Left PAMAIUTA at 0725 hours and arrived at MATSIOGU at 0825 hours where village was lined and inspected. Moved on again to line and inspect nearby TOGULEGU village. Departed at 1000 hours and after a number of halts reached LAKE LOLORU at 1400 hours. Proceeded round the lake a short distance and made camp.
Tuesday, 2nd October	Left camp and moved round to the northern end of the lake where it was possible to descend to water level. Proceeded down a water-course which is the overflow of the lake and leads into the MIVO river. After a short time two pools, one of boiling mud and the other of boiling water were observed. In the area there was a strong smell of sulpher di-oxide gas and all nearby vegetation was dead. The area near the pool of water in the side of the hill was yellow with sulpher encrusted on the mud. From this point smoke

was seen on the opposite hill to the south, and the party moved up this hill and came on a large field of activit . The area seen was about 200 yards by 100 yards and consisted of but white mud, in many places too hot for those without boots to walk on. The area was encrusted with yellow sulphur with sulphur dioxide gas escaping in varying quantities from the ground. Took samples and returned to camp. At 1315 hours proceeded down the mountain and continued on to OKOMO resthouse arriving there at 1645 hours.

Wednesday, 3rd Oct. Census check and village inspection of BULABURUNNA, BORUBI and OKOMO villages.

Thursday, 4th Oct. Left OKOMO and after visiting OMITARO and NUMAKEI arrived at PARERONO.

Friday 5th Oct. Proceeded at 0800 hours to KUMIOGU where a census check and villa e inspection was carried out. Returned to PARERONO which was lined and inspected thus completing the patrol of LUGAKEI'S Paramountcy. Continued down the road into the PAUBAKE Paramountcy where PIARIRO village was visited. Proceeded to KANAURA resthouse.

Saturday 6th Oct. Left KANAURA at 0800 hours and reached KIKIMOGU at 0830 hours. Lined and inspected village. Returned to KANAURA village where the same was carried out.

Sunday 7th Oct. Observed.

Monday, 8th Oct. Departed KANAURA at 1800 hours and moved down the road to line and inspect MORO, KUGIOGU and KARARA villages. Continued to MAMAROMINO resthouse.

Tuesday, 9th Oct. Census check and villa e inspection of UKUMAI, OKOIRAGO and MAMAROMINO No.2. during the day.

Wednesday, 10th Oct. Census check and village inspected at MAMAROMINO No.1 LUAGOA AND MITUAI. Continued by vehicle to Buin arriving at 1330 hours.

Thursday 11th Oct. By Land rover to NAKARO and MALABITA where a census check and village inspection was carried out during the morning.

End of Patrol.

Native Affairs Generally speaking a satisfactory state of affairs exists in the area with regard to health, hygiene sanitation and general standards of housing. It was noticeable however, that little new construction work on housing or roads has gone on since the last patrol to the area in August, 1955. This seems to indicate that it is necessary that the number of patrols or visits to the area be increased if any real progress is to be achieved.

It should be noted that little work on the roads is required to bring 2544 of the total 2726 people in the two groups into the range of day visits by motorcycle and later by Landrover. It seems that a regular schedule of day visits to all villages would do much to raise the standard of life of the people in this area. A number of shovels were distributed to villages during the patrol for use in road-making but many more are needed if work is to proceed at any speed.

A rather serious situation has arisen in the PARIRO, KUKUGAI AND KONOGURU areas due to the lack of drinking water. If this shortage continues it may be necessary for those villages to move to other sites. According to the natives of the area, the stream which supplies water to these three villages has always been a

permanent one in the past, but in the last two years it has flowed only after heavy rain. The people of this area maintain that the last two years have been very dry and that there has not been enough rain in the mountains to keep the streams running. This seems to be a good explanation especially in view of the fact that Lake Loloru, which is in the same area as the headwaters of this stream, is 6 - 8 feet below its normal level. Another possible reason for this could be that a landslide further up into the mountains has blocked the stream and is diverting its water into another creek. Whatever the cause the fact remains that unless supplies of water can be obtained near the villages at all times of the year it may be necessary for all three to move to new sites which would result in a considerable increase in the labours of the villagers.

Economic Development. It is clear that a form of economic development is essential to ensure that progre in the field of native administration is continued and there seems to be quite a lot of evidence that the position is beginning to stagnate. An attempt is made to suggest a plan for the pattern of development of the area visited.

It seems desirable that some form of co-operative organisation be set up at the earliest with its initial functions being the marketing of the produce of native crafts such as basket-making, and canework and the introduction of consumer goods trade stores. This could be done on a small scale at first with the emphasis on the training of staff and the establishment of an efficient organisation. The canework and basketwork industries should with good sales management bring a considerable amount of money to the people of the area. But an organisation is required which would be responsible for the shipment and marketing of the goods, the selection of the types of goods in most demand and an adult education programme by which more men could be taught the art of canework and new types of canework could be introduced.

A soundly established native handcrafts industry would bring much money into the area which would ensure that retail cooperative trade stores could be established on a firm basis. These stores, by virtue of their group bulk buying organisation, would be a far better proposition than the present individually owned trade stores where goods must be purchased at high prices at either of the two trade stores at Buin. However, development in this sphere should not be hastened and the progress should be governed by the numbers of trained staff available thus ensuring that the venture would be successful.

This initial system should only be regarded as a basis for future development and every effort could be made to establish a cash crop in the area. At PARIRO Village a small area somewhat haphazardly planted plot of cocoa was inspected. Whilst the plot will be of little economic value it seems to be a good indication that cocoa will grow in that area. The cocoa was planted in 1952 and although it has been poorly cared for the trees seemed healthy and a few trees were bearing fruit at the time of the visit. It would seem possible in this area at least, for land to be cleared and to be put under cocoa and for some return to be shown within five years. This, in conjunction with the production of copra which should assume reasonable proportions within five years when many of the palms and small plantations planted since the war will come into production, should ensure that the people of this area will form a reasonably prosperous community in the future.

If the nucleus of a cooperation could be set up now and allowed to develop at a slow rate the troubles which have occurred in other parts, where the volume of activity has become out of proportion with the numbers of trained Native staff available, would be avoided. Development in the field should ensure that the rate of progress since the end of the war is continued and that a basis is laid for the establishment of a local government in the future.

Health. The general conditions of health were found to be good as area is well supplied with medical services. Governmen posts are in operation at PARIRO and PARERONE and the Catholic ion has a hospital at their station at TURIBOIRU. The people s during the census sheck seemed to have few apparent ailments which indicates that these people appreciate the value of medical treatment and that the aidposts and hospitals are doing good work.

] is pleasing to note the increasing number of women who attend hospitals to have their babies and only one female in the whole area died in childbirth during the year.

Education. Whilst there are a few students from this area attending the Administration school at Buin, in the main the education of the children of this area is in the hands of the Catholic Mission at Turiboiru. The mission has two schools in the area, one at the head station at TURIBOIRU and the other near OKOMO village, both in the centres of large areas of population. The schools cater mainly for day pupils and it is very pleasing to see large numbers of school children in the 5 to 8 years age group attending school when one is so accustomed to seeing the average age of pupils in many mission schools as 18 - 20 years.

Agriculture and Livestock. Sweet potatoes and taro form the basis of the diet of these people but it is evider evident that sago will become more important in the future as large numbers of sago palms near maturity were seen. Large quantities of sweet corn, pineapples, bananas and pawpaw are cultivated whilst beans, spring onions and tomatoes are also grown.

European potatoes grown at KORIGURO Village were sold to the patrol. These potatoes were grown by the Methodist mission teacher in this village and it is hoped that quantities of seed potatoes can be obtained for distribution to the people in the north of the LUGAKI Paramountcy as a market for potatoes always seems assured and quite large supplies would be required to meet the demands of the sub-district alone.

Census The previous census check was taken in August 1955 and in the LUGAKI Paramountcy births exceed deaths by 73 to 36 and there was a net increase of 8 due to migrations to the PAUBAKE Paramountcy, the ratio was 53 to 15 whilst there was anet decrease of four due to migrations. The existing rate of increase in both areas seems to be continuing.

The number of males greatly exceeds the number of females in both areas but the people themselves have adjusted the balance with quite large numbers of males absent at work and at present there are an equal number of males and females domiciled in the area.

Roads and Bridges. It is possible to bring most of the area patrolled within vehicular range of Buin Station but it is obvious that more close supervision of road work will be necessary to achieve the improvements. The two main works in the area are the conversion of the tracks from PARIRO to KONGURU and from PARIRONO to TOGULEGU to vehicular traffic. Given supplies of picks and shovels, the roads could be opened to motorcycle traffic at an early date, this facilitating closer supervision of roadworks to speed the opening of both roads to full vehicular traffic. The completi of these two roads would bring nearly all this area within a two hours' vehicular radius of the station.

Villages and Officials. All villages in the area were in reasonable condition probably due to a certain extent, to the people having ample warning of the impending patrol. Most Village officials seem to be making an honest attempt to do their jobs although some seem to be too old to be very efficient. Paramount Luluai LUGAKEI failed to impress very much at all but PAUBAKE seems to be a much more progressive type who seems to possess some organising ability. As evidence of this he has organised himself a Caneworking business although he does little of the actual work himself.

Missions. The Roman Catholic Mission operating from its station at TURIBOIRU situated between the two paramountcies is the principal mission in the area although there are a few Methodist adherents. The Catholic Mission seems to be doing good work in the fields of health and education in the area.

Conclusion. The general state of affairs throughout the area is satisfactory but it seems highly desirable that regular day visits be made throught the year to ensure that standards of hygiene and housing are maintained throughout the whole year and not only at the time of a patrol. Further development of roads is essential if further progress is to be made in this area.

D.A. Elder,
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

Vulcanological. During the patrol the area of vulcanological activity at Lake LOLORU was visited and here the patrol was fortunate to strike very clear weather which is essential for an easy observation of the areas of activity. The area examined by Mr. J. Norton P.O. in 1952 could be clearly seen by looking across the lake and as no activity was visible the area was not examined. It was possible to climb down to the water level at the northern end of the lake and to move down a watercourse which forms an overflow of the lake into the Mivo River. A short distance down the watercourse two pools, one of boiling water and the other of boiling mud were seen. A strong smell of sulphur gas was present and all nearby vegetation was dead. In the side of the hill near the pools more sulphur dioxide gas was escaping in small quantities and the earth in the vicinity was quite yellow with sulphur. From this point a considerable volume of smoke was seen rising from the opposite hill to the west. The party moved up this hill and came on a large field of activity. The area actually seen was about 200 yards by 100 yards into the side of the hill and consisted of hot white mud, in many places too hot for those without boots to walk on, encrusted with yellow sulphur with sulphur dioxide gas and another unidentified gas escaping in varying quantities over the whole area. To the south further up an almost straight cliff more smoke was seen escaping but no sulphur or hot mud was seen.

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APPENDIX B.

Report on the Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying EUIN Patrol No. 2/56-57.

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5154B Cpl TUP: A good efficient N.C.O who seems to have good control of the police under him.

6050PA Const. SIANGI: This man is able to carry out instructions to the letter, but has no initiative.

7409 Const. SAPIKORO: A good intelligent policeman who did all that was required of him.

9227 Const. TINE: A very keen member who tries hard. Will improve with experience.

9266 Const. SAKUA: This new member has learned his job very quickly and will improve further when he ceases to be an exhibitionist.

P.O.

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APPENDIX C.

Details of Roadmaking Equipment Distributed to Villages of the Area.

VILLAGE	SHOVELS	SARIFS.
KUKUMARU	2	
LAITARO	2	5
SIUL	2	5
IULA NO.3	2	5
IULA NO.2	2	5
IULA NO.1	2	-
PARIRO	2	
IPIRAI		5
MORIU		5
OKOMO	2	
BORUBI	2	
KUMIOGU	2	
NUMAKEI	2	
OMITARO	2	
PARERONO	2	
NAKARU	2	
MALABITA	2	
MITUAI	2	
LUAGOA	2	
MAMAROMINO. No.1	2	
" No.2	2	
OKOIRAGO	2	
UKUMAI	2	
MORO	2	
KUGIOGU	2	
KARAGU	2	
PIARINO	2	
KIKIMOGU	2	
KANAURO	2	
	56	30

....

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956 LUGAKI PARAMOUNTCY

Govt. Print.—3395/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK: Inside District		AT WORK: Outside District		STUDENTS: Govt.		STUDENTS: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
																																									=44
SIUL	25/9		1															3	4			1								3	7	1	7		7	2·4	9	14	10	10	20+24
																																									=136
KUKUMARU	26/9	3	3			1			1									2	3			8	1	9						7	27	5	29	2	29	2·1	28	26	32	32	77+59
																																									=137
LAITARO	25/9	8	3			1								1	1			3	3	3	4	4		10					1	7	27	2	29	1	29	2·3	37	25	30	30	81+36
																																									=105
IPARAI	26/9	2	3			.																1	2	1						5	20	1	18	1	18	2·[illegible]	25	25	26	25	53+52
																																									=58
IULA No2	26/9		1									1		1					1			5		1				1		2	12	2	15		15	1·7	11	9	13	18	31+27
																																									=36
MORIU	26/9		2												1				1											4	8	3	7		8	1·5	5	9	11	11	16+20
																																									=55
IULA No3	26/9		1						1									1				11	2	1						1	10	5	10		11	2·0	9	10	12	10	33+22
																																									=71
IULA No1	27/9	1	1							1												1		3				1		6	15	3	17		17	2·0	17	14	15	20	32+39
																																									=145
PARIRO	27/9	2	1					1			1			2	1			1	2		1	14	7	4	3			1		17	43	12	33		32	2·1	41	28	50	47	110+85
																																									=118
KONIGURU	28/9	3	3			1		1	1									1	1		1	9	1	1				1		8	20	2	28		28	2·0	28	18	27	33	66+52
																																									=50
KUGUGAI	28/9		2						1										1		1	3							1	4	15	4	11		11	1·3	8	9	17	12	28+22
																																									=62
PAMASUTA	29/9	2	1			1					1								2			4						2		4	10	4	14	1	16	2·2	14	12	13	17	53+29
																																									=28
TOLUEGU	1/10																	5	1	1	2	3						1		4	7	1	3		3	2·2	10	3	7	4	21+7
																																									=82
MATSIOGU	1/10		1											2				2	2	5	4	2						2		4	22	7	18		18	1·3	16	16	26	20	46+36
																																									=62
BURABURUMA	3/10		3												1				1			2						6	2	3	12	2	9		9	3·1	12	13	16	11	36+26
																																									=47
BORURI	3/10	3																	1	1	1	4	1					2		5	8	1	7		7	2·2	11	5	13	10	31+16
																																									=73
OKOMO	3/10	4	1												1			1				4						2		8	13	3	11		11	2·5	22	13	16	15	45+28
																																									=1356
TOTAL		29	27			4		2	4	1	2	1		6	5			19	23	10	14	76	14	32	3			19	4	92	276	58	266	5	270		303	249	33[illegible]	325	764+5[illegible]

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1956..... LUGAKI P. PARAMOUNTCY

Govt. Print.—3395/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK Inside District		AT WORK Outside District		STUDENTS Govt.		STUDENTS Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
																																									= 1359
b/f.		29	27			4		2	4	1	2	1		6	5			19	23	10	14	76	14	52	3			19	4	92	276	58	266	5	270		303	249	334	325	764+595
																																									= 48
OMITARO	4/10	1	1								1			1														6		1	7	3	10		10	2.5	10	13	9	10	25+23
																																									= 59
NUMAKEI	4/10	4	2			1	1							1										1				1	2	2	15	1	11		11	2.7	20	9	15	11	37+22
																																									= 63
KUMIROGU	5/10	3	1							1			1									3						4	7	2	13		14		14	1.7	10	7	15	17	32+31
																																									= 79
PAREONO	5/10	1	4											1	2			1		5	6	6	1			1		1	1	4	22	1	20		18	1.1	13	8	25	23	46+33
TOTAL		38	35			5	1	2	4	2	3	1	1	9	7			20	23	15	20	85	15	33	3	1		31	14	101	333	63	321	5	328		356	286	398	386	904+704
																																									= 1608

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 PAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

Govt. Print.—7028/7.5[illegible]

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	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			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
DIARINO	5/10	1	1															3											4	10	4	9		11	2·0	11	12	14	10	=47 25+22
KIKINGEU	6/10	2	3							1							1	2	2	1	5	2	2		1		4		7	24	9	14	1	21	2·0	16	30	26	24	=110 54+56
KANAURA	6/10	1	6											1						2	7	4			4				6	25	5	28		29	1·9	25	27	29	29	=125 65+60
MORO	8/10						1	1	1	1								1	8	8	20	18	7		3		3		2	13	5	22		23	1·5	12	11	16	25	=115 61+54
KOGIOGU	8/10	1	4														6	3		1	1		4				3	1	3	8		11	1	12	2·3	17	8	11	15	=60 36+24
KARARU	8/10	1						1													5	2	3				2			4	2	4		5	2·2	3	5	4	4	=28 17+11
UKUMBI	9/10	1	1															1		1	2		4		1			1	6	12	3	10		8	2·3	15	9	14	12	=58 36+22
OKOIRAGO	9/10	2	3											1				1		1			1				1		5	18	4	13		14	2·0	21	10	22	15	=70 45+25
MAMARAMINI No 2	9/10		4											1	1			1				1	2		1		6	3	6	16	2	16	1	15	2·2	20	15	18	20	=86 46+38
MAMARAMINI No 1	10/10	3	5				1								1			1		5	9	5	5				2	1	3	17	7	22		25	2·0	20	32	22	28	=124 53+46
LUHGOA	10/10	1	1															1		1	4		2				2		3	16	4	17		17	2·0	16	17	21	20	=82 45+37
MITUAI	10/10	1	2											1									1					2	6	7		7		7	2·2	11	4	11	8	=37 23+14
MAKARU	11/10	1													1		2	2			5	1	5	1	2		3	2	2	7		11		11	2·2	13	6	14	13	=65 42+23
MALABITA	11/10	5	3												1			1			3	4	5		3				4	21	4	21		23	2·6	26	21	25	24	=111 62+49
TOTAL		20	33				2	2	1	2				4	4		9	17	10	20	62	36	41	1	15		26	10	57	198	49	210	3	219		226	207	247	247	617+501 =1118

30/8/14

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No.....BUI..3..of..1956/57.....

Patrol Conducted by....K...Graham,...Patrol..Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....MAKIS..Paramountcy..Census..Sub-Division.....

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

Natives.....6.....

Duration—From.31../..10../19..56..to..8.../..11..19..56..

Number of Days.....9.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../10.../1955...

Medical ..../..8.../1956...

Map Reference.....Army..Strat..Series..4..miles..to..1".....

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

.....2.....General..Routine..Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/11/1956

.....
District Commissioner

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

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £..15..5..8

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

NA.30-14-35.

15th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SOHANO.

BUIN P/R. No. 3 of 56/57.

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

Something will have to be done regarding the deserted wives and children.

The prospect of obtaining heavy equipment for road maintenance is extremely remote.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/35

30/2/2-1104

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

23rd November, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/1956-57 - K. GRAHAM, P.O.

Acknowledgement of the above-mentioned report is made.

I agree that some natives in this area have been absent for far too long from their homes, which has resulted in hardship for their dependants, and your separate memorandum on this matter will be dealt with immediately.

I am afraid that the maintenance of roads will still have to be carried out by native labour for the immediate future as the prospect of obtaining heavy road building equipment is quite remote. However, the Acting Director of Works advises that a Regional Engineer will be appointed to the New Guinea Islands Region shortly, and when he inspects the Bougainville District some definite plan for road development in the Buin area should be formulated.

Mr. Graham's report indicates that the native situation in the Makis paramountcy is quite stable and his conduct of the patrol seems highly satisfactory.

(A.F. Gow.)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded together with claim for camping allowance.

(A.F. Gow.)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
23/11/56.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P/R.3/56-57

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

16 November 56

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT BUI.3/1956-57 : K.GRAHAM, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in duplicate, please, and is supported by a claim for camping allowance in quadruplicate, and extracts from the report in triplicate for distribution to the relevant departments and departmental representatives. A copy of the extracts has been sent to each departmental representative in this sub-district.

INTRODUCTION.

There was a misunderstanding about TAROPA village which accounts for its exclusion from this patrol. The natives sought permission to transfer the site of their village to their own land on the Siwai bank of the MIVO River and retain their affinity with the MAKIS Paramountcy. This was granted but Mr. Graham believed them to have been transferred to the Siwai census sub-division completely.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The matter of natives absent at work for long periods is being covered under separate memo. Although I know of no means of compelling absentee husbands to remit support to their wives except by litigation, I feel that, where the absences have been prolonged, the men should be returned to their villages to relieve the hardship imposed upon their relatives and elders and to maintain their families themselves.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The construction of trafficable roads is an essential before agricultural development can take place fully. Pick and shovel brigades are now unable to cope adequately with construction and maintenance and I can only reiterate once more my plea for heavy road-building equipment. Given one grader and one bulldozer, road construction will be completed throughout the sub-district competently and expeditiously. The details contained in Appendix B are primarily for record purposes at this office.

HEALTH.

The question of the transfer of the Aid Post from TUBAFU has been discussed with the Medical Assistant. Subsequent enquiry revealed the move to be the whim of the Aid Post Orderly.

CENSUS.

The misapprehension concerning TAROPA referred to above will be rectified on the next patrol.

Guidance of native projects will be better given with the patrol programme now drawn up for this station, whereby each village controlled from Buin will be visited at maximum intervals of two months.

Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
BUIN.
Bougainville District.

DIARY.

31st. October 1956. By vehicle to AKU where census revision of AKU and TOKUAKA villages carried out. Thence to LEROT (5 mins) and KOKOPO (10 mins). Census and inspection of gardens and villages.

1st. November 1956. Departed AKU for TOKUAKA (2 hours). Village inspected. Returned AKU rest house afternoon.

2nd. November 1956. Departed AKU for TSIMBO (1h. 15 mins). Census and inspection. Thence to MORULA (15 mins) and TURAGAU (5 mins). Census, etc., and return to TSIMBO resthouse.

3rd. November 1956. Departed TSIMBO for TUBARU No.2. (1h.15 min) Revised Census TUBARU No.1 & 2. Inspection, talk with officials and people afternoon and evening.

4th. November 1956. Departed TUBARU No.2 for TUROBISOU (1h). Inspected TUBARU No.1 and TUBARU No.2 Post enroute. Census of TUROBISOU completed, and inspected. Talk with officials afternoon.

5th. November 1956. Departed TUROBISOU resthouse for SIURU (1h). Census of hamlets SIURU and KUID-ABAI and PIRORUINO. Thence to TUBARU resthouse (50 mins) inspecting PIRORUINO and TUROBISOU hamlet of KAUKAU enroute.

6th. November 1956. Departed TUBARU & arrived LUKARURU (20 mins) Census and inspection of LUKARURU and KAIEIKA hamlet. Thence to KOGISAGANO and LOBIGOU (65 mins) inspecting TUGIU hamlet AKOMORO enroute. Thence to TUGIU resthouse (30 mins) inspecting the TUGIU hamlet of KANAI enroute. Census of TUGIU.

7th. November 1956. To TOARAGAI (50 mins) where census and inspection carried out, thence to IBORO and NOSAKE (30 mins) and TUGIOGU (20 min). Census and inspection each place.

PATROL REPORT BUI.3 of 1956/57

Officer Conducting Patrol: K. Graham, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: MAKIS Paramountcy Census Sub-Division.

Patrol accompanied by: Europeans Nil.

Natives:

Cpl. MOROBE	Reg. No.	4021
Const. BIFI	"	8078
Const. KAINGEN	"	8407
Const. SENDIAN	"	8904
Const. IALE	"	9056

Paramount Luluai MAKIS.

Duration of Patrol: 31.10.56 to 8.11.56

Last Patrol to Area: Native Affairs October 1955.
Medical August 1956.

Purpose of Patrol: (1) Revision of Census.
(2) General Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is the most western of the four Paramountcies of the Buin language group and its western boundary is formed by the natural feature of the MIVO River. The Paramountcy extends from the coast inland to the foothills of the Prince Crown Range, but the main population is located on a large alluvial plain between these foothills and the coastal marsh country.

The village of TAROPA, previously censused in this Sub-Division is now included in the SIWAI Sub-Division, patrolled from BOKU Patrol Post.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

DIARY.

31st. October 1956.	By vehicle to AKU where census revision of AKU and TOKUAKA villages carried out. Thence to LEROT (5 mins) and KOKOPO (10 mins). Census and inspection of gardens and villages.
1st. November 1956.	Departed AKU for TOKUAKA (2 hours). Village and gardens inspected. Returned AKU rest house afternoon.
2nd. November 1956.	Departed AKU for TSIMBO (1h. 15 mins). Census and inspection, thence to MORULA (15 mins) and TURAGAU (5 mins). Census, etc., and return to TSIMBO resthouse.
3rd. November 1956.	Departed TSIMBO for TUBARU No.2. (1h.15 min) Revised Census of Tubaru No.1 & 2. Inspection, talk with officials and people afternoon and evening.
4th. November 1956.	Departed TUBARU No.2 for TUBOBISOU (1h). Inspected TUBARU No.1 and TUBARU Aid Post enroute. Census of TUBOBISOU completed, gardens etc., inspected. Talks with officials afternoon.
5th. November 1956.	Departed TUBOBISOU resthouse for SIURU (1h). Census of hamlets SIURU and KUIDABAI and PIRORUINO. Thence to TUBARU resthouse (50 mins) inspecting PIRORUINO and TUBOBISOU hamlet of KAUKAU enroute.
6th. November 1956.	Departed TUBARU & arrived LUKARURU (30 mins) Census and inspection of LUKARURU and MAINIKA hamlet. Thence to KOGISAGANO and LOBIGOU (65 mins) inspecting TUGIU hamlet AKOMORO enroute. Thence to TUGIU resthouse (30 mins) inspecting the TUGIU hamlet of KANAI enroute. Census of TUGIU hamlets KANAI, AKOMORO and TUGIU.
7th. November 1956	To TOARAGAI (50 mins) where census and inspection carried out, thence to IBORO and MOUAKE (50 mins) and TUGIOGU (20 min). Census and inspection each place.
8th November 1956	To NABAKU (40 min), NAKOREI (60 min) and LAGUAI (50 min). Census and inspection each village. Departed LAGUAI by vehicle for Buin 1520.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Insofar as the people are law-abiding and carry out instructions, the native situation is good. However it is clear that some form of economic development is essential to the further progress in the area, which is at present at a standstill. The people are docile to the point of lethargy. Their apathetic attitude was commented on by Mr. Gow (P/R BUI.3 of 55/56) and this would appear to be unchanged.

The people do not seem to have yet recovered fully from the war when the population was drastically reduced, and which almost certainly took away many of the men who could now be playing a leading part in village affairs. At present there is no spark of initiative in the whole area.

The marked predominance of men over women in most of the villages is probably the main reason for the absence of the many men away at work, but it was also noticed that quite a few men with wives and children have been absent from their villages from three years to five years. Seven complaints were received where the wives of these men were for all intents and purposes deserted, and six of these have one or two children. This type of thing often leads in time to an indiscretion on the part of the wife, and it certainly throws a strain on the man's relations, usually the elderly members, who have to support her in his absence. In most cases they receive little or no remuneration from the woman's husband when he does finally return to his village. In all cases it tends to disrupt the harmony of village life.

Although the percentage of men away at work is only 7%, owing to the small populations of most villages, their absence is very noticeable, and causes the brunt of housebuilding, and other village activities to fall on the elder members of the community and the womenfolk.

It is understood that a scheme of economic development is planned for the Buin area in the future. The organised planting of cash crops or other such ventures, and the eventual establishment of Co-operative Societies would seem to be the only answer to the people's present-day apathy, and it would do much to encourage the younger men to remain in the village. But it is doubtful whether the people will give willingly their full co-operation to such a scheme until the practicability can be illustrated to them, and especially the material gain that can be obtained. Any scheme which is implemented must be assured of success as any set-back or failure in the initial stages would be disastrous to the people's interest in any future economic development.

At present, local income is derived mainly by the growing of native foodstuffs for the Government and Missions and the providing of building material, firewood, etc. The hill-people manufacture clay cooking-pots for sale to the plain and coastal dwellers, and handcrafts, such as basket-weaving and chair making also bring a little money to the villages. There are three native tradestores in this area, all apparently more or less a success.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges on the whole were reasonably good. The standard of the motor roads is not high, but the small population can do little more than maintain them even in their present condition. The road from AKU to TOKUAKA has been neglected since the war, but little work is necessary to clear it ready for use. Unfortunately, the extremely small population of TOKUAKA makes this a big project and it will be some months before vehicles will be able to proceed the whole way.

Vehicular roads extend from the main BUIN-BOKU road as far as TURIGAU and TUGIU. The former road is at present limited to vehicles as far as LEROT, and two short cuttings and bridges will be necessary before vehicles can proceed further.

The nature of the terrain north of TURIGAU and TUGIU makes it impossible to construct roads with the present small population. Nevertheless there are walking tracks capable of taking vehicles, and when and if heavy equipment is allocated to this area, these could be connected with little difficulty.

Upon the commencement of agricultural projects heavy road-making equipment will be necessary, as the roads, in the condition that they now can be obtained, will greatly shorten the life of any vehicle using them.

All walking tracks were satisfactory and showed signs of regular attention.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Gardens were inspected throughout the patrol and were producing adequate food. Along the motor roads are gardens established for growing native foodstuffs for sale to the Government and other buyers. The main crops are sweet potatoes, yams, mami, bananas and Kongkong Taro. Many European type vegetables are produced and pineapples, pawpaws, etc., grow profusely. Coconuts are another dietary aid.

Between the coastal swamp and the foothills is a large flat area of alluvial plain which would be very suitable for large scale agricultural undertakings. At present there seems little interest shown by the people themselves towards cash crops. It appears that some time previously a

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK (Cont.)

section of these people commenced growing peanuts as a cash crop, but owing to transport and marketing difficulties, the activities ceased. It will probably take a little time in the initial stages for any economic venture to overcome the effects of past failures and gain the confidence of the people before they are prepared to fully participate.

A small plot of rice (app. 200 sq.yds) was noted at AKU, and two smaller plots further inland, which would tend to suggest that at least a few people are still interested in cash crops.

Pigs are kept in large numbers throughout the area and are still considered as standards of wealth and prestige. They are the main cause of litigation and collectively do an enormous amount of damage to native gardens.

Fowls are numerous at each village, and to a lesser extent ducks.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages:

The standard of housing in this paramountcy is reasonably good. At SIURU and MORULA villages only had the houses been let fall into disrepair. At all other places houses showed signs of constant repair and attention and many were in the process of being constructed.

The people of KAUKAUAI have now amalgamated with the LAGUAI's and have built their houses at that village.

The N.M.A.'s stationed at the three Aidposts in the area regularly inspect the villages.

Resthouses are situated at AKU, TSIMBO, TUBARU, TUBOBISOU, TUGIU and TUGIOGU. All are in reasonably good condition.

Officials.

The officials on the whole appear to have fairly good control over the people. In some villages they do not receive much co-operation but this should be eliminated by frequent patrolling.

Three tultuls requested that their resignations be accepted but were persuaded to keep their positions, at least for the present. Various excuses were given for their resignations, but the real reasons could not be ascertained.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont)

The Paramount Luluai MAKIS accompanied the patrol. He visits each village in his area at least two or three times a year and he keeps in close touch with the various villages activities. He has the respect of his people and his knowledge of the area is invaluable.

MISSIONS.

The only European staffed Mission in the Paramountcy is the Marist Mission at Piano. The present staff is one Father and three Sisters, and they carry out both education and medical work.

The Catholic Mission is the main ecclesiastical body in this area though both the Seventh Day Adventists and the Methodist Mission have small followings. These latter are restricted to TUGIOGU, KOGISAGANO and NAKOREI villages.

EDUCATION.

In the main the education of the children is in the hands of the Catholic Mission atPiano. Approximately 200 pupils attend, most of them day pupils from neighbouring villages. Their ages are from 6 to 17 years.

Several boys of the area are receiving higher education at Kieta and in Buka, and also at the Methodist Mission Kahili and the S.D.A. school in the Kieta Sub-District. Two only are receiving education at Government schools.

HEALTH.

The last medical patrol took place only two months previously and the health of the people is good, although a few cases of tinea were sent to aidposts for treatment. There are aid posts at TUBARU, AKU and TUGIU and many natives also receive treatment at the Piano Mission.

Some concern was shown by the TUBOBISOU, SIURU and PIRORUINO people by reports that the TUBARU area aid post was being transferred to the TURIGAU area, as this would move it to quite a long distance from these villages, the people of which comprise the majority of the patients. The reports were brought about by the TURIGAU people constructing buildings for an aid post without the permission or direction of the European Medical Assistant, Buin. The present TUBARU aid post (actually situated 10 minutes from Tubobisou village) is sited approx. midway between TURIGAU and PIRORUINO villages and would seem to be ideally placed to serve the maximum number of people.

Appendix A.

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA (7)

CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING BUIN PATROL of 1956/57.

CENSUS.

Attendance for census was excellent, there being no unaccountable absentees. Births exceeded deaths by 36 and there is a healthy overall increase of 37, or 2%, since the last census.

As mentioned previously TAROPA (Pop. 38) is now censused in another census sub-division and the 1955-56 figures have not been included in the above calculations.

Males outnumbered females 1022 to 838, a difference of 184, but this is not very apparent in the villages as many men are away at work.

MAPPING.

Map reference is the Army Strat. Series 4 miles to 1". It would appear from the one patrol sketch map held at this office that the villages and hamlets are not positioned anywhere near correctly. However there is no compass or other surveying equipment at this station and it was thought better not to forward a map with this report which in all probability would also be inaccurate. On the receipt of survey equipment a map will be prepared.

CONCLUSION.

There is little that can be said regarding this area which has not been fully covered in previous reports, and the conditions prevailing at the time of those reports are applicable at the present time. Progress has been negligible for some years, and until such time as an organised effort is made to exploit fully its resources, any great advance cannot be expected.

K. Graham,
Patrol Officer.

Appendix A.

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING BUIN PATROL 3 of 1956/57.

Cpl. MOROBE. (Reg.No. 4021)

Helpful at times and managed Constables well. Conduct satisfactory.

Const. BIFI (Reg. No. 8078)

Conduct and work good.

Const. KAINGEN. (Reg. No. 8407)

Conduct and work good.

Const. SENDIAN. (Reg. No. 8904)

Conduct satisfactory, but does not appear over-interested in his work.

Const IALE. (Reg. No. 9056)

Promising. Conduct and work satisfactory.

K. Graham P.O.

K. Graham P.O.

Appendix B.

EQUIPMENT ISSUED FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

2 shovels, 1 pick head and 10 sriffs to each of the following villages:-

LAGUAI) - MAKIS Paramountcy
NAKOREI
AKU
TOKUAKA
LEROT
KOKOPO
TSIMBO
MORULA
TURIGAU
TUBARU
TUBOBISOU
SIURU
LUKARURU
KOGISAGANO
TUGIU
TUGIOGU
NABAKU
TUARAGAI
IBIRO
MOUAKE

TAROPA SIWAI Census Sub-Division.

NAKARO PAUBAKE Paramountcy.

K. Graham P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY - BUIN SUB-DISTRICT. PAGE I.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TOKWAKA	31.10	2																3						4				2		5	11	-	9	-	9	3.9	12	5	6	13	24+18 42
AKU	"	2	3					1	1													3	1	1				1	1	7	18	4	21	2	20	3.8	25	16	16	23	46+41 87
KEKORO	"	1							1			1		1					1		2	5		5	1			4	1	6	20	1	19	3	20	3.8	25	20	10	21	49+43 92
LEROT	"																					1				1				8	14	1	12	1	10	3.3	13	6	15	13	30+19 49
TURIGAU	2.11	1																				7		1		1		1	3	7	21	4	18	5	16	4.7	17	19	14	18	41+40 81
MORULA	"	2	1				1															2		3				5	5	5	17	3	15	1	12	4.0	11	10	10	16	31+31 62
TSIMBO	"		2											1	1			4	2		1	1		4				1		3	20	1	11	-	11	3.3	11	7	17	13	34+20 54
TUBARU	3.11	2	1			1		1						1	1					2	1	6		3				3	3	4	31	5	20	2	17	3.9	17	19	25	22	54+44 98
TUBOBISOU	4.11	2																			1	4		4				1	3	3	19	3	17	2	16	3.3	16	8	11	19	36+27 63
SIURU	5.11	5	1				1											3	2	3	2	4		2				2	2	8	31	8	21	1	20	3.6	25	21	31	28	64+51 115
LUKARURU	6.11	2	5									1		1	1				1		1	8		5				2	4	20	36	16	33	1	34	4.1	40	37	27	37	82+78 160
KOGISAGANO	"	3	1		1	1								3	1						1	2		1				9	2	15	22	6	17	1	18	4.0	21	22	25	24	58+48 106
TUGIU	"	6	2											1				4	2		2	1						2	1	15	32	4	31	4	33	3.8	43	26	36	42	82+69 151
TOARAGAI	7.11	1		1											1				1		1	2						2	2	7	17	5	15	1	17	3.5	11	10	18	22	33+34 67
IBIRU	"	2	2											1																6	9	-	9	1	9	4.5	14	6	10	13	24+19 43
C/f: to PAGE 2		31	18	1	1	2	2	2	2			2		9	5			14	9	5	12	46	1	33	1	2		35	24	119	318	61	268	25	262		301	232	271	324	688+582 1270

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY - BUIN SUB-DISTRICT PAGE 2.

Govt. Print.—7033/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work: Inside District		Outside District		Students: Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
MOUAKE	7.11		2																		2		5				1		3	15	1	12	3	12	3.6	12	6	9	14	29+20 =49
TUGIOGU	"	2	2											1					1	4	2		5				7	1	22	34	9	35	8	35	4.4	38	26	33	42	85+69 154
NABAKU	8.11	4	2															2		1	9		4						10	26	11	16	2	16	4.3	31	19	18	22	62+41 103
NAKOREI	"	1	1												1			2			4	1	3				3		12	12	3	10	-	10	3.5	15	9	7	11	32+21 53
LAGUAI	"	1	3								1			1	1		2		3	4	14		12				10		27	50	12	48	3	47	3.7	53	50	37	55	126+105 231
TOTAL.		8	10								1			2	2		2	4	4	9	31	1	29				21	1	74	137	36	121	16	120		149	110	104	144	334+256 590
b/f from Page I		31	18	1	1	2	2	2	2		2			9	5		14	9	5	12	46	1	33	1	2		35	24	119	318	61	268	25	262		301	232	271	324	688+582 1270
GRAND TOTAL		39	28	1	1	2	2	2	2		1	2		11	7		16	13	9	21	77	2	62	1	2		56	25	193	455	97	389	41	382		450	342	375	468	1022+838 1860

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
MEAT	48 tns	25						2
MARGARINE	6 lb	6						Ni
MATCHES	24 bx	12						2
MANTLES D/T	4						2	2
TOBACCO	515			410	105			Ni
SUGAR	10 lb	5						5
SALT	5 lb	½						4
TEA	2 lb	¼						2
RICE	40 lb	28						12
SOAP	4 lb	2						2
KEROSENE	4 gl						2	2
CARTRIDGES 12g	25						20	5
VAPORIZERS TILLEY	1							1
BATTERIES TORCH	2						2	Ni

Govt. Print.—6967/6.55.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BUI.4/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by G.R.G.WEARNE, Asst. District Officer.

Area Patrolled BAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWO Constables

Duration—From 3/12/19.56 to 7/12.19.56

Number of Days FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/10/1956

Medical -/7/19.56

Map Reference Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series

Objects of Patrol Routine Inspection and Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/1/1957

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 .... £

NA.30-14-38.

15th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
SCHANO.

BUIN P/R. No. 4 of 56/57.

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

Comments are unnecessary from this Headquarters.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR

P/A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/38

30/2/2-1260

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

11th January, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

Patrol Report Buin No. 4/1956/57.

The receipt of the above Patrol Report conducted by Mr. G.R.G. Wearne, Assistant District Officer, to the Paukaki Paramountcy, is acknowledged.

The Report calls for very little comment as this area has been patrolled fairly regularly in the last two years and appears to respond favourably to instructions issued by the patrolling officers. That this area could be patrolled in a period of five days by Landrover speaks highly for the condition of the roads in the area at present, and illustrates the great advantages of vehicular roads for routine patrolling.

I agree with the decision not to separate the Villages of Karara and Kugiogu. The population of both places is fairly small, and apparently they have lived together for some years without any major domestic troubles developing.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, for your information.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
11/1/57.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/2-1261

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

11th January, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

Patrol Report Boku 2/56/57.

The above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. D.J. Hook, Patrol Officer, of a patrol to the Banoni Census Division, is acknowledged.

It is gratifying to see that there has been a general improvement in village standards throughout the area since the last patrol. This is apparently mainly an improvement in housing and road-building, but at least it is a step in the right direction.

Native Affairs.

I agree that there is nothing to worry about in the fact that from some of the inland villages complaints are taken to the Mission Father rather than to the Patrol Post at Boku. As you say the remedy lies in our own hands, and I am sure, with regular patrolling, the natives of this area will learn to channel their complaints to the Government Officer.

Health.

The condition of the buildings at the Hansenside Colony at Torokina has previously been reported on by Mr. Atkinson, and the Director of Public Health is well aware of the existing conditions.

Once again Mr. Hook seems to have conducted a patrol capably and energetically.

Mr. Hook's relief, Mr. G.C. Hardy, is due to return from leave on 16th February, and will proceed to Buin as soon after his arrival as transport can be arranged.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs (2)

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, together with Claim for Camping Allowance.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
11/1/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI, No.4/1956-57

BAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

HEALTH

The health of the people seen appeared to be quite satisfactory. Adequate facilities are available at the hospitals at BUIN and the Roman Catholic Mission at TURIBOIRU, each of which is within easy access of the villages.

The only Aid Post in the Paramountcy is located in the vicinity of PIARINO village. Resort is made on occasions to the Aid Post at MAIKA in the KONO Paramountcy by those villages in the eastern sector of the BAUBAKE Paramountcy.

The standard of hygiene and sanitation throughout the BAUBAKE Paramountcy was also found to be generally satisfactory. Refuse pits have been dug in most villages and those without dispose of their refuse over adjacent cliff sides.

Fresh water for drinking and household use is drawn from either streams or wells placed strategically near the villages.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. No.4/1956-57

BAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

EDUCATION

The need for education was stressed throughout the patrol and parents were strongly urged to ensure the attendance of their children at school regularly. Unfortunately, there are only too few schools in the Paramountcy - one at PATUPATUAI and one at TURIBOIRU, each on a Roman Catholic Mission Station. The former has only a limited attendance. The claim that the majority of children 'board' at the TURIBOIRU school is, I think, debatable. It was reported that the Mission proposes to establish a school in the vicinity of OKOIRAGU village, but I have been unable to obtain confirmation of the proposal.

No facilities are provided by the Administration.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI.No.4/1956-57

BAUBAKE PARAMOUNTCY

AGRICULTURE

The diversity of crops does not seem very wide. Kaukau is essentially the staple food and is supplemented by yams, manu and Chinese taro with small quantities of corn, green vegetables, paupaws, bananas and sugar being additional to the regular diet.

The only villages where an appreciable surplus of food is grown for sale, primarily to the Administration, are MALARITA and NAKARU. Elsewhere, the acreage under cultivation, as well as the quantity of produce, is said to be adequate for the needs of the people with the exception of KIKIMOGU where the excuse was given that a food shortage was due to the fact that the people have not had time to work in their gardens because the demands made on them by the incumbent at PIARINO Aid Post have precluded other activities.

Only at MORO is any interest being shown in crop diversification. There, a small group are planting areas of peanuts and coconuts for cash cropping purposes. This is the only active sign of cash cropping, although near KANAURO an area has been planted with cocoa but has been sadly neglected. I understand that the District Agricultural Officer saw this plot during a recent visit to the sub-district but his comments on it have not been received.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PR.BUI.4/56-57

PATROL REPORT

BUIN No.4/1956-57.

Patrol Conducted by	G.R.G.Wearne, Asst. District Officer.
Area Patrolled	BAUBAKE Paramountcy.
Personnel Accompanying	European : Nil.
	Native : Two Constables.
Duration : Commenced	3 December 1956.
Concluded	7 December 1956.
Number of Days	Five.
Accompanying Medical Assistant	Nil.
Last Patrols : D.N.A.	October 1956.
P.H.D.	July 1956.
Map Reference	Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series.
Object of Patrol	Routine inspection and Administration.

PATROL REPORT - BUI. No.4/1956-57

The BAUBAKE Paramountcy is located in the Greater Buin Plain 'inland from the swamp belt' and south of 'the intermediate mountain ridges and slopes of the higher ranges' (D.L.Oliver : A Solomon Island Society - Harvard, 1955). It is bounded by the Paramountcies of MAKIS, LUGAKI and KONO on the west, north and east and by the sea on the south. The fourteen villages which make up the Paramountcy are each accessible by road and partly for this reason the area was patrolled per Land Rover - perhaps not a desirable method of patrolling, but at least a practical one.

The actual location of the villages differs greatly from that shown on the map referred to in the title page of this report but no corrections can be made until adequate suitable equipment is received.

DIARY

3 December : The patrol left BUIN at 0840 hours and reached NAKARU at 0920 hours. Routine inspections were made and discussions took place before we returned to MALABITA and subsequently proceeded to MITUAI to perform the same functions. The patrol returned to BUIN in the late afternoon.

4 December : Resuming, the patrol travelled past MITUAI to visit and inspect the two hamlets of LUAGUO before proceeding to OKOIRAGU and KUKUMAI. Routine inspections and discussions took place at each village and the patrol again returned to BUIN in the late afternoon.

5 December : The visits to hamlets comprising MAMARAMINO No.1 and MAMARAMINO No.2, there being two hamlets in each village, marked the middle of the patrol.

6 December : Routine inspections were made of the composite village of KARARU / KUGIOGU and of MORO.

7 December : On the final day of the patrol I was able to offer a visit through the area to Mr. D. Colley, member of the District Advisory Council, whilst I visited the remaining villages of PIARINO, KIKIMOGU and KANAURO.

——oOoo——

VILLAGES

Without exception, the standard of cleanliness and neatness in each village visited was very high, even though signs of clearing the environs were so fresh as to suggest that special attention had been given to that detail immediately prior to the patrol's visit.

Housing was of a fair standard. Instructions issued by Mr. Elder during his recent patrol were and are, in the main, being carried out adequately and satisfactorily. The instructions were repeated in each village and the relevant natives warned of the near expiration of the time limit imposed by Mr. Elder. It seems unlikely that disciplinary action will have to be taken in future for failure to comply with Mr. Elder's instructions.

In practically every instance, the village or hamlet cemetery has been badly neglected and allowed to become overgrown and

unkempt. It is, I think, problematical whether these areas are used very extensively. The disposal of the deceased in the Buin area was traditionally by cremation, which practice is now being reverted to, I understand, despite the protestations and opposition of the Roman Catholic Church of which the large majority of the people are adherents.

Of the individual villages, I submit that

(a) in neatness of area, MALABITA stands out from the other villages, primarily because of its grassed surface, whilst the standard of housing is as good as that found elsewhere.

(b) houses at OKOIRAGU are much to close to each other - a fact noted by both Mr. Gow and Mr. Elder during each of the last two patrols. An average distance of ten feet separates each house. Suggestions were offered for future planning and the people encouraged to extend their village area to overcome their present congestion.

(c) KIKIMOGU contains the worst conditions in any village seen. Mr. Elder's instructions are not being carried out nearly as thoroughly as they should be and are being carried out elsewhere. I attribute this to an indolent village official, there being virtually only one of them.

AGRICULTURE

The diversity of crops does not seem very wide. Kaukau is essentially the staple food and is supplemented by yams, mami and Chinese taro with small quantities of corn, green vegetables, pawpaws, bananas and sugar being additional to the regular diet.

The only villages where an appreciable surplus of food is grown for sale, primarily to the Administration, are MALABITA and NAKARU. Elsewhere, the acreage under cultivation, as well as the quantity of produce, is said to be adequate for the needs of the people with the exception of KIKIMOGU where the excuse was given that a food shortage was due to the fact that the people have not had time to work in their gardens because the demands made on them by the incumbent at PIARINO Aid Post have precluded other activities.

Only at MORO is any interest being shown in crop diversification. There, a small group are planting areas of peanuts and coconuts for cash cropping purposes. This is the only active sign of cash cropping, although near KANAURO an area has been planted with cocoa but has been sadly neglected. I understand that the District Agricultural Officer saw this plot during a recent visit to the sub-district but his comments on it have not been received.

ROADS

In general, the condition of the roads throughout the Paramountcy is good. The roads throughout the area were recently gazetted as secondary roads. They have been used by motor transport for some years now and are withstanding the wear very well indeed. The basic requirements of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance were explained at each village and instructions were given regarding routine maintenance as well as specific maintenance.

Maintenance has rested with the people themselves in the past and is still entrusted to them. To assist this end, each village was given an initial issue of road maintenance equipment suitable for the manual labour involved - two shovels, one pick and thirteen sariffs, each. The length of road now requiring maintenance is, however, becoming

too much for the available population and I re-iterate my recommendations made elsewhere that some heavy equipment be now introduced to assist the people. This recommendation is applicable to the sub-district as a whole and not merely to this or any other Paramountcy or census division. The allocation of only a grader would be of inestimable value whilst the addition of a small bull-dozer would enable work to be expedited and the total length of all roads, existing and proposed, could be made solid and lasting.

The main damage done to roads, apart from that made by vehicular traffic, is the result of foraging pigs. Although I have warned the people that in future pigs damaging roads will be dealt with in the same manner as those which trespass upon garden areas, I would be grateful of advice whether such action can be taken legally. If so, it would give added weight to the present policy in this sub-district which encourages owners to keep their swine in proper sties.

OFFICIALS

Appendix "C" itemizes the officials in each village in the area. As a result of the brief contact with them, my observations of the capabilities of each of them may be erroneous.

There is no official at KARARU, the Tultul having resigned on the occasion of Mr. Gow's patrol in 1955 on the grounds that 28 people living with another village controlled by a Lulnai and a Tultul did not require a Tultul.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

My main purpose on this patrol was to acquaint myself with the area as a whole - and not in the piecemeal manner hitherto made possible by week-end visits to individual villages. The patrol was, perhaps, a little more hurried than a patrol of its nature should be but, nonetheless, I have concluded that the native situation, generally, is quite satisfactory. I am hopeful that it will improve further now that regular patrolling has been made possible by the posting of a Patrol Officer to Buin. As a result, a closer watch can now be kept on developments and more adequate guidance given when necessary.

At KARARU, native NUKUITU sought permission for his people to separate from KUGIOGU and re-establish themselves as a separate entity on their own land. At present they occupy a composite village with KUGIOGU and, as explained in the penultimate paragraph, have amalgamated under the KUGIOGU officials.

Until July 1955, NUKUITU had been in RABAUL since the war in sundry forms of employment. He is, I believe, a traditional leader in the KARARU community. He is married with a LAGUAI woman but lives at NAKARU. His name is recorded in the KARARU census; his wife's name is in the LAGUAI census. He has made no attempt to build himself a house at either NAKARU, LAGUAI or KARARU - KUGIOGU.

He stated his plea and the whole of the KARARU population present was assembled. Each family was asked independently for their views. Only one married man with no family indicated his desire to join NUKUITU's move. All others stated openly their willingness and preparedness to remain at KUGIOGU. None of the sundry arguments raised by NUKUITU was substantial and permission was not granted for the dissolution of the amalgamated villages.

In view of this majority decision of the people and of their

acquiescence to place themselves under the control of the KUGIOGU officials, the next census patrol may consider completion of the amalgamation by recording the KARARU census in the KUGIOGU census as a hamlet of KUGIOGU, and withdrawing the KARARU village book.

EDUCATION

The need for education was stressed throughout the patrol and parents were strongly urged to ensure the attendance of their children at school regularly. Unfortunately, there are only too few schools in the Paramountcy - one at PATUPATUAI and one at TURIBOIRU, each on a Roman Catholic Mission station. The former has only a limited attendance. The claim that the majority of children 'board' at the TURIBOIRU school is, I think, debatable. It was reported that the Mission proposes to establish a school in the vicinity of OKOIRAGU village, but I have been unable to obtain confirmation of the proposal.

No facilities are provided by the Administration.

COMMERCE

One Trading Allotment Lease is occupied by Leslie Toong Lep, a Chinese merchant in Buin. It is located between UGUKAU and MARAMUKU hamlets. The same merchant has applied for an agricultural lease over approximately eight acres adjacent to the road between MALABITA and MITUAI but no decision has been advised regarding the application.

Cane furniture is manufactured by Paramount Luluai BAUBAKE at MAMARAMINO and by MIM at MALABITA. Each of these men is now fulfilling an Administration order for cane chairs.

Several other natives operate trade stores on a small scale and there is one bakery in the area.

LABOUR

Concern was expressed at the absence in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate of several men from the area. These men have been away for periods ranging up to approximately twelve months and are all allegedly employed either by Missions or private individuals. This matter is dealt with separately.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

Reg. No. 6050 PA Constable SIANGI :

An experienced member of the constabulary with a fair command. Conduct was highly satisfactory. He is sparing with the use of his initiative.

Reg. No. 7409 Constable SAPIKORO :

A reliable constable with a good command. Conduct was highly satisfactory. He uses his initiative and deals fairly with the people.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

HEALTH

The health of the people seen appeared to be quite satisfactory. Adequate facilities are available at the hospitals at BUIN and the Roman Catholic Mission at TURIBOIRU, each of which is within easy access of the villages.

The only Aid Post in the Paramountcy is located in the vicinity of PIARINO village. Resort is made on occasions to the Aid Post at MAIKA in the KONO Paramountcy by those villages in the eastern sector of the BAUBAKE Paramountcy.

The standard of hygiene and sanitation throughout the BAUBAKE Paramountcy was also found to be generally satisfactory. Refuse pits have been dug in most of the villages and those without dispose of their refuse over adjacent cliff sides.

Fresh water for drinking and household use is drawn from either streams or wells placed strategically near the villages.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "C"

ROADS AND DISTANCES.

The following is included for the benefit of future patrols which may require knowledge of distances between villages in the BAUBAKE Paramountcy -

From	To	Miles	Remarks
BUIN	MITUAI	7	Road good. Some small bridges need repairs.
MITUAI	LUAGUO	1¾	Road good. Some damage by pigs.
LUAGUO	KUKUMAI	1	Road good. Some re-grading on descents required.
KUKUMAI	OKOIRAGU	1	Road needs widening in parts.
LUAGUO	MAMARAMINO No.2 (Maulusi)	1	One steep bridge crossing. The hamlet is ½ mile from the main road.
MAMARAMINO No.2 (Maulusi)	MAMARAMINO No.1 (Aratua)	2	One steep bridge crossing, on main road. Pig damage prevalent.
MAMARAMINO No.1 (Aratua)	MAMARAMINO No.2 (Ugukau)	1	Pig damage prevalent. Hamlet UGUKAU is ¼ mile from main road.
MAMARAMINO No.2 (Ugukau)	MAMARAMINO No.1 (Maramuku)	1	Pig damage prevalent.
MAMARAMINO No.1 (Aratua)	KUGIOGU	1	Road good but narrow in parts.
KUGIOGU	MORO	1¾	Road good but narrow in parts.
MORO	KANAURO	5	Road good but narrow in parts. Crosses SILIBAI River ford. Some bridges need repairs.
KANAURO	KIKIMOGU	1	Road good but needs widening.
KIKIMOGU	PIARINO	1	One steep gully crossing needs considerable improvement.
KANAURO	MAIN WEST ROAD	3	Needs much improvement - draining, clearing, surfacing.
KANAURO	NAKARU	8	From junction with MAIN WEST ROAD is good. Minor bridge repairs and re-surfacing needed.
NAKARU	MALABITA	3	Minor bridge repairs and re-surfacing needed.
MALABITA	BUIN	4	Minor bridge repairs and re-surfacing needed.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "D"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village (Hamlet)	Name	Status	Remarks
KANAURO (Moruropi Pakuhuom)	TURIMBO	Luluai	Capable.
	MAUGUMU	Tultul	Appears competent.
KIKIMOGU	SIPIM	Luluai	Not seen. Senile and obviously lacks control.
	MOROKONA	Tultul	Severely reprimanded for indolence and weakness.
KUGIOGU	KITARI	Luluai	Unimpressive.
	LOBAI	Tultul	Unimpressive.
KUKUMAI	KISU	Tultul	Appears capable.
LUAGUO	TOKE	Luluai	Insignificant.
	LAGUMIRA	Tultul	Too talkative but seems capable.
MALABITA	WOP	Luluai	Dominated by his Tultul.
	KOPANA	Tultul	Shrewdly cunning.
MAMARAMINO No.1 (Aratua Maramuku)	BAUBAKE	Para, Luluai	Capable. Exercises an influential control.
	MUKOI-I	Luluai	Competent.
	KAROBO	Tultul	Capably effective.
MAMARAMINO No.2 (Maulusi Ugukau)	TURUMANU	Luluai	Efficient.
	TAURO	Tultul	Capable.
MITUAI	SIPILAU	Luluai	Unimpressive.
MORO	TAGUBA	Luluai	Fair; average ability.
	TAURO	Tultul	A capable trier.
NAKARU	POBI	Luluai	Fair - tries hard.
	NOAI	Tultul	Conscientious.
OKOIRAGU	KAIMA	Luluai	Seems insignificant.
	SIPELA	Tultul	Keen; average ability.
PIARINO	MEGI	Luluai	Reserved; influential.
	SIPIM	Tultul	Capable.

Asst. District Officer.

30/14/44

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BUI.5 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by: K. Graham, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: KONO Paramountcy Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil

Natives: 3 Members RP&NGC

Duration—From 2/1/1957 to 4/1/1957, 10/1/57 to 11/1/57, 14/1/57 to 19/1/57 and 25/1/57

Number of Days: 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?: No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services: /8/1956

Medical: /12/1956

Map Reference: Bougainville Island South 4 mile series

Objects of Patrol: Routine Inspection and Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

NA. 30/14/44

10th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Sohano.

Buin P/R. No. 5 of 56/57.

The above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

Undoubtedly, the poor state of affairs in the area is directly caused by the neglect of patrolling.

People who are neglected for long periods tend to think, "why should we do anything, no one comes to see us".

Extracts have been passed on to the Departments concerned.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

P/A
10/5

30.14.44.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/2-1474

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

28th March, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

Patrol Report BUI. 5 of 1956/57.

It seems from Mr. Graham's Report that it is a good thing that there was not a longer delay in following up Mr. Elder's patrol eight months ago.

It is a pity that a gap of three years without a patrol occurred in the area, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Graham's suggestion in his conclusion - that regular and frequent patrolling be carried out - can be adopted in futuro, and that the next patrol can devote more time to the area - at least one overnight stay in each village.

At present it is best to assume, as Mr. Graham does, that the attitude of the people, the shortcomings of the village officials, and the poor state of the villages and roads, is due to the lack of patrolling, and that the best way to tackle these problems is by frequent visits.

Mr. Graham has acted rightly in not preferring charges against the people concerned in breaches of the N.A. Regulations. It will be time enough to do this if such breaches continue after consistent Administration encouragement and supervision of the people.

There is no doubt that lack of regular visits by officers of the Administration engenders in the minds of many villagers a feeling that they are regarded as of no importance, and that this leads to such a state of affairs as is described by Mr. Graham.

It is realised that various factors, including staff shortage have led to this lack of patrolling, and that such factors may operate in future to make the sending out of patrols difficult; however, the importance of patrolling should never be lost sight of.

Mr. Tomlin A.A.O. should be advised of the rice disease mentioned on page 5. and asked to inspect it, and if possible suggest means of checking it.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
28/3/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI.5/1956-57

KONO PARAMOUNTCY - AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

At MOGOROI a motor driven rice huller is being operated in a small way to process locally grown rice, which is sold to a local merchant. Although showing signs of initiative, no records are kept and therefore no idea could be obtained whether the concern is being run at a profit or loss.

It is being conducted in a most unbusiness-like manner, and unless taken in hand in the near future it will in all probability fail. Contributions amounting to about £117 have been pooled by surrounding villages.

Of the rice seen, much was diseased and this will have to be controlled if rice is ever to be a permanent crop in this area.

KONO PARAMOUNTCY - HEALTH

A medical patrol and T.B. Survey visited this area only last month. Health therefore was very good throughout.

The Aidposts at PAGUI and MAIKA are reported to be well patronized.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P/R.5/56/57-148

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

22 February 57

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT BUI.5/56-57 - P/O.K.GRAHAM

The above report is forwarded in duplicate please, together with a claim for camping allowance in quadruplicate and copies of extracts from the report for departmental distribution.

Generally, it would appear that the people had accepted prolonged absences between patrols as a normal thing. This seems obvious from the state of affairs found by Mr. Graham. Providing staff remains as it is and the same opportunities for patrolling pertain, this will not be the last patrol to the KONO Paramountcy this year. I propose to visit it myself in April next and intend to take relevant action against all, irrespective of status, who continue to ignore instructions issued during patrols.

More recent allegations of misuse of authority by Paramount Luluai KONO are being investigated. If found true, it is possible that his dismissal may be recommended. I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Graham's contention that, due to senility, he lacks control in the area.

I propose to have a full investigation made into the operation of the rice mill at MOGOROI. I understand that no charges are made for milling, that the rice is sold at 7d. per lb. and retailed at 1s.od. per lb., and that the machine was originally purchased on credit from a former European resident without reference to this office, payment to have been made by instalments which are still continuing.

The matter of disease in the rice has previously been taken up with the District Agricultural Officer.

Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
BUIN. Bougainville.

22nd January, 1957.

PATROL REPORT BUI. 5 of 1956/57

Officer Conducting Patrol:		K. Graham, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:		KONO Paramountcy Census Sub-Division.
Patrol Accompanied by:	Europeans	Nil
	Natives	4129 L/Cpl. TAMBERO 8108 Const. GABIO 8424 Const. PIRIAN
Duration of Patrol:		2/1/57 - 4/1/57 10/1/57 - 11/1/57 14/1/57 - 19/1/57 &25/1/57 12 days.
Last Patrol to Area:	Native Affairs	August 1956.
	Medical	December 1956.
Purpose of Patrol:		Routine Inspection and Administration.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was purely routine and acted as a follow-up to Mr. Elder's Patrol (P/R BUI.1 of 1956/57), the first in the area for over three years.

The people of the area appear to be lethargically unco-operative, but this can almost certainly be attributed to the lack of patrolling in the past. The main work of this patrol was to ensure that the instructions given by the last patrol were carried out, and to encourage further improvement to houses, roads, villages and the area in general.

DIARY.

(Each of the villages and Hamlets listed below were inspected, and discussions were held with the people at each village)

Wednesday, January 2nd	From Buin per Land Rover to UGUIMO, LAMUAI and MOISERU.
Thursday, January 3rd	From Buin per Land Rover to MAIKA, TANDAREKI and KOGU.
Friday, January 4th	From Buin per Land Rover to MUGUAI, TUARAGAI and IAMARU.
Thursday, January 10th	From Buin per Land Rover to LAKOEI, KIKIBATSIOGU, TUBARO, KAAMORO and KOMAI.
Friday, January 11th	From Buin per Land Rover to TABAGO, LUILAU and KAITU.
Monday, January 14th	From Buin per Land Rover to PILILALO, inspecting No.2 Tabago enroute. Thence by foot to PARERO and KOGWIKIRU, inspecting KOGWIKIRU's hamlet TONUTAI enroute. Thence to ORUMOI and MOGOROI inspecting MOGOROI's hamlet KORAGOI-IU enroute.
Tuesday, January 15th	Departed MOGOROI for OROROI, PAUROKU, LUKAUKU and BOGISAGO, inspecting LUKAUKU's hamlet PALAGAMOI enroute.
Wednesday, January 16th	Departed BOGISAGO for PAGUI and BOTULAI, inspecting UMWINO and AKANAI, hamlets of PAGUI and BOTULAI respectively enroute. Thence to ORIMAI and SULUKUN. ORIMAI hamlet SUSUWEI and SULUKUN hamlets WHOGU and GWAKU inspected.
Thursday, January 17th	Departed SULUKUN for KEKEMONA and KAUKAU-SINA. Forced to return to ORIMAI owing illness. Const. PIRIAN, who accompanied previous patrol, proceeded to the two villages to ascertain whether previous instructions carried out.
Friday, January 18th	Departed ORIMAI for ORIA, inspecting ORIMAI hamlet WUHINO enroute. Thence to UBUBUKOGU.
Saturday, January 19th	To TURITAI, thence to TABAGO. Returned to Buin station by bicycle afternoon.
Friday, January 25th	To ORAVA village per m.v. ISIS

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It would appear that the lack of patrolling in this Paramountcy before Mr. Elder's patrol of five months ago has had a detrimental effect on the people of the area. Almost without exception Mr. Elder's instructions have been completely ignored. Should this patrol have strictly applied the Native Administration Regulations, charges would have probably been laid successfully against all but three or four village officials, including the Paramount Luluai. These instructions were reiterated and the people and the officials warned that non-compliance in the future would not be tolerated.

As Mr. Elder has stated, these people have reached a stage where some form of organised economic development is necessary for any future progress. It will be extremely difficult to overcome the people's apathy until such a scheme is introduced.

One of the most disturbing aspects in this area is the behaviour of many of the village officials. Their activities, though not perhaps breaking the law, do often transgress native custom and tend to disrupt normal native life. Although it would be difficult to prove actual misuse of authority, the very fact that they do hold an official position would seem to endow them, in the eyes of the people, with the privelege to interfere in matters which do not concern them, and which would not otherwise be tolerated by the people.

In general the officials do not set a good example to their people and the overall shoddiness of villages etc., can be directly attributed to the weakness, and sometimes sheer misconduct of officials toopre-occupied with things that do not concern them to the detriment of their official duties.

Another disturbing factor to many of the people is the high cost of marriage. A previous officer, I believe, in conjunction with the people, nominally set the bride price at £20, a reasonable figure considering the economic standard in the area. Subsequently however, it has been a common practice for the bride's people to gather together a number of pigs (apparently for celebration) and those too must be purchased by the husband-to-be before he may marry the girl. The pay for these pigs has ~~xxxxx~~ recently reached £150.

This practice has enabled marriages to be blocked not only by the girl's parents, but by pressure put on them by anyone threatening'poison' or an official who has other ~~xx~~ plans for the girl's marriage. With the amount of money that is now involved in the transaction, it is natural that a few of the less scrupulous persons would want a share in it, and it is an ideal system for any mis-guided official or self-professed sorcerer to wield power. It is conceivable that if this is allowed to continue unchecked, marriages could eventually be taken out of the hands of the people concerned and their families.

Sorcery is still a very real fear throughout the area and as a result complaints are rarely received. It is doubtful whether prosecution will elleviate the matter to any degree, giving as it does 'official' recognition of the sorcerer's powers, whose reputation would probably soar in the eyes of the people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont).

The native situation is hardly satisfactory, but there should be a vast improvement with frequent and regular patrolling.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages. In the main, the state of the villages were highly unsatisfactory. Little or no work has been carried out on houses or immediate areas since the last patrol. Most of the houses are old and shoddy, and many are considered to be absolutely unfit for human habitation. Some village areas and cemetries showed signs of very recent cleaning.

There were a few exceptions however, the most outstanding being ORIA village, which is a good example of an ideal village lay-out.

Officials. As mentioned under "Native Affairs", many of the officials at present are weak and some are undoubtedly guilty of misconduct, mainly caused by insufficient supervision.

All officials were warned against the future misuse of authority, and advised to restrict their activities soley to the carrying out of their duties. They were informed that future breaches would be punished under the Native Administration Regulations. The majority of the officials will be satisfactory under closer supervision.

The Paramount Luluai KONO, although shrewd, is now reaching senility, and appears to have little control over people outside his own village.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Vehicular roads in the southern portion of this paramountcy are in poor condition and maintenance of any worthwhile value has not been carried out for some time. The requirements of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance were explained to each village and instructions given in detail for specific maintenance.

Walking tracks were good, although they had been cleaned a day or two before the patrol and showed no signs of constant attention. With the exception of the native track running from ORIMAI to ORIA, these walking tracks could be navigated by a jeep except where they are traversed by gullies. With a heavier population, or with a little heavy equipment it would not be too difficult to link up these road sections almost as far KEKEMONA and KAUKAUSINA.

A detailed description of roads, walking times etc., are attached as an appendix to this report.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

At MOGOROI a motor driven rice huller is being operated in a small way to process locally grown rice, which is sold to a local merchant. Although showing signs of initiative, no records are kept and therefore no idea could be obtained whether the concern is being run at a profit or loss.

It is being conducted in a most unbusiness-like manner, and unless taken in hand in the near future it will in all probability fail. Contributions amounting to about £117 have been pooled by surrounding villages.

Of the rice seen, much was diseased and this will have to be controlled if rice is to ever be a permanent crop in this area.

HEALTH.

A medical patrol and T.B. Survey visited this area only last month. Health therefore was very good throughout.

The Aidposts at PAGUI and MAIKA are reported to be well patronised.

MISSIONS.

Good relations appear to exist between the adherents of the three Missions in this area (Seventh Day Adventists, Methodist and Catholic). At one village it was noticed ~~that at one village~~ that separate lines of houses were built for each sect. This practice was discouraged.

CONCLUSION.

Although the area is at present in an unsatisfactory state, it is merely typical of an area which has not received sufficient attention and patrolling over a lengthy period. Most of the undesireable features are already being lessened and they should be eliminated by regular and frequent patrolling. However, as in other sections of the Buin Sub-District, future development and progress cannot be achieved on any great scale unless a sound economic development scheme is established. Until such a scheme does eventuate progress will remain almost at a standstill.

K. Graham,
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

VEHICULAR ROADS

From	To	Miles	Remarks
BUIN	UGUIMU	4	Average, requires grading
UGUIMU	LAMUAI	1	Good, some pot-holes
LAMUAI	MOISERU	3	Very fair, last ½ mile deplorable
MOISERU	MAIKA	3½	Some very bad stretches, requires. widening and grading.
MAIKA	TANDAREKI	1½	Requires widening, and repairs to culverts. Pig damage.
TANDAREKI	KOGU	1	" "
KOGU	MUGUAI	1	Clean, requires grading.
MUGUAI	TUARAGAI	¼	" " "
TUARAGAI	IAMARU	¾	" " "
IAMARU	LAKOEI	¼	" " "
LAKOEI	KIKIBATSIOGU	1	" " "
KIKIBATSIOGU	KAAMORO	½	Requires widening in parts.
KAAMORO	KOMAI	¾	Requires grading and widening.
KOMAI	TABAGO	1	" " ⅓ "
TABAGO	LUILAU	¼	Narrow, two rough river crossings.
Luilau	KAITU	½	Narrow, requires widening and grading.

WALKING TIMES

From	To	H. M.	Remarks
PILILALO	PARERO	20	Level, 2 small gullies.
PARERO	KOGWIKIRU	35	Level, 1 small gully
KOGWIKIRU	ORIMOI	10	Level
ORIMOI	MOGOROI	1 .30	Level, 4 small gullies
MOGOROI	OROROI	1 .0	Gentle upward slope
OROROI	PAUROKO	50	Level, 1 gully
PAUROKO	LUKAUKU	45	Reasonably level, 1 small gully
LUKAUKU	BOGISAGO	45	Level walking
BOGISAGO	PAGUI	55	Level walking, 1 gully
PAGUI	BOTULAI	55	Good level walking, 2 small gullies
BOTULAI	ORIMAI	35	Level, 1 gully.
ORIMAI	SULUKUN	35	Switch-back but easy walking
ORIMAI	ORIA	2 .15	Gentle descending slope - a bush track for most of length.
ORIA	UBUBUKOGU	45	Two small gullies.
UBUBUKOGU	TURITAI	1 .30	One medium gully, cross small range
TURITAI	TABAGO	1 .20	One small gully, vehicular road for much of length.

All tracks are good and easy walking, although some of the gullies are difficult for carriers.

30/14/45

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....BOUGAINVILLE..... Report No....BUI. No.6/1956-57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.R.G.WEARNE, Asst. District Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....SIWAI.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....K.I.TOMLIN, ...A.A.O.....

Natives.....ONE.....

Duration—From.27../Jan./19..57..to....3./Feb.19.57...

Number of Days.....EIGHT.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../June/19.56...

Medical ..../Nov./19.56...

Map Reference.....Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series.....

Objects of Patrol.....Routine inspection of BOKU Patrol Post; Orientation of SIWAI;

Road investigation in SIWAI.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/45

30/2/2-1476

Bougainville District.

NA. 30-14-45

10th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Sohano.

Buin P/R. No. 6 of 56/57.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

The road network is most encouraging but it must be realised that patrols conducted by motor vehicle the officer tends to lose contact with the people.

It is essential to have roads for the economic advancement of the people, but more time should be spent in the villages.

Agriculture extracts have been forwarded to Dept. of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and Co-operative Section.

P/A
10/4

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/45

30/2/2-1476

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

28th March, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

Patrol Report BU1 No. 6/1956-57.

The fact that such a large proportion of the SIWAI villages can be visited by vehicle now encourages the belief that the making of a complete road network in the area should not be difficult.

Such a road system will be increasingly necessary as the present economic development of the area expands, and a knowledge of these roads and a long range plan for their improvement is of practical value.

It is very encouraging that the initial production target of the Rural Progress Society is likely to be exceeded. Success at the very beginning in a project of this type is a potent factor in encouring the interest of the people to whom it is a strange and new facet of economic life.

Your report shows that careful attention will have to be given to seeing that the people do not neglect certain aspects of their everyday life so as to concentrate on others. It will be necessary to see that a correct proportion of attention is given to cash-cropping and the Progress Society, to subsistence agriculture, to road work and to village life.

You have a good appreciation of this problem, and factors involved.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
28/3/57

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. No.6 - 1956/57 : SIWAI Area.

AGRICULTURE.

Nowhere was there evidence of any shortage of food. Large areas were seen planted with staple food crops such as kaukau, whilst numerous pockets of rice and peanuts were also noticed. These latter are cultivated both as subsistence and cash crops. The villages grouped around KONGA are, perhaps naturally, displaying an increasing interest in cash cropping. Areas of rice and peanuts are more frequent sights there and areas have been set aside or marked out for cacao cultivation.

Even amongst the villages which are slightly more remote from the Agricultural Station, a keen interest is displayed in cash crops and this was quite evident amongst those villages seen on 1 February.

The cultivation of cash crops does not seem to have caused, as yet, a discernible diminution in subsistence crop production. Rather, in some respects, the range of subsistence crops has been increased because the consumption of rice and peanuts is becoming a part of the SIWAI diet now. But to guage the extent of the interest in cash crops, one need only refer to Mr. Tomlin's revised estimates of production by the Rural Progress Society for the current financial year. In an early report he stated, inter alia, that production by the society would probably be :-

Rice	12 tons
Copra	60 tons
Peanuts	5 tons

During my visit, he expressed the opinion that production for the year, based on actual production to date plus anticipated production from the areas at present under cultivation, would be :-

Rice	50 tons
Peanuts	10 tons

He doubted whether copra production would approach the 60 tons estimated but expects an output of approximately 5 tons of corn.

Surely, such a revision of estimates by a man whose devotion to the task in hand is exemplary speaks sufficiently for the future, especially when that devotion is not confined solely to the activities of the Rural Progress Society.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PR.BUI.6/56-56

PATROL REPORT

BUIN No.6/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by		G.R.G.Wearne, Asst. District Officer.
Area Patrolled		SIWAI Census Sub-division.
Personnel Accompanying		European : K.I.Tomlin, Agric. Officer.
		Native : One R.P.& N.G.C.
Duration :	Commenced	27 January 1957.
	Concluded	3 February 1957.
Number of Days		Eight.
Accompanying Med. Assistant		Nil.
Last Patrols :	D.N.A.	June 1956.
	P.H.D.	November 1956.
Map Reference		Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series.
Objectives of Patrol		Routine inspection of BOKU Patrol Post.
		Orientation of SIWAI.
		Road investigation in SIWAI.

PATROL REPORT - BUI. No.6/1956-57

BOKU Patrol Post lies outside of the boundaries of the SIWAI census sub-division, but the opportunity was taken, when being so near it, to inspect the Post which has been unmanned by a European since 3 January when Patrol Officer Hook proceeded on leave.

The time spent in the SIWAI area was brief. Not all villages were visited, but one of the objectives of the patrol was fully achieved - a complete investigation of all roads open to use by motor vehicle. The patrol was carried out by Land Rover. All villages seen, with the exception of nine, were reached by vehicle. Not only did this enable me to see quickly a total of 46 of the 64 villages in the area but I hope it demonstrated to the people themselves the value of road communication in respect of their economic developmental undertakings.

The SIWAI area is located in the centre of the Greater Buin Plain and, according to D.L.Oliver, is "roughly demarcated by the Mivo River on the east, the Torovera River on the west, the mountains on the north and the swamps and sea at the south". This forms only the eastern section of the SIWAI and seems to have been that portion of the whole in which Professor Oliver carried out his ethnographical investigations. Administratively, the SIWAI census subdivision extends westward from the Torovera River as far as the Puriata River and its tributary the Sirikara River.

DIARY

27 January The patrol departed BUIN at 0900 hours, lunched and refuelled at HAISI and continued to BOKU Patrol Post which was reached at 1525 hours.

28 January At BOKU Patrol Post. Police and labour were paid. Stores were checked and the documents compiled. Inspections were also made of buildings under construction and relevant instructions were given. An attempt to drive to MAWAREKA was unsuccessful.

29 January After hearing two cases in the Court for Native Affairs I left BOKU at 0900 hours and returned along the Boku Road to the MONOITU turn-off from where I proceeded to the Agricultural Station at KONGA. An inspection of HORINO village was made after leaving BOKU.

30 January A survey of the area sought by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at KONGA for its agricultural station was made in the morning. During the afternoon, I visited the villages of KINIRUI, MUNNU, SIKIRAI, KAPANA, PANAKET and SILAHUO.

31 January Travelling per foot, I visited IEGU, HANONG, MAISUA, NARONAI, MOROKAIMORO, MOKOLINO No.1, MOKOLINO No.2, LOKUSEI and TURUNGUM, and also the Administration School at KONGA during the morning. In the afternoon, I drove to KUTIN, KOKUI, KUNU, MUSIMINOI, RUSEI, HARI, UNANAI, HIREI and KAPARO.

1 February A large number of villages were seen to-day when I drove from KONGA to inspect KOTU, RUINAI, HIRUHIRU, TOKONOITU, HAISI, KIMAKU, SININAI, MISIMINOI, TOHU, USOKOLI, OSOKORI, HUKOHA, PURIKOLI / MAINAOTA, TONU / NUKUI, SIROI and AMIO. A visit was also made to the Methodist Mission at TONU.

2 February During the morning I drove to MAMAGOTA, on the coast, and then to the Mivo River which I followed inland to TAROPA and LAKU villages, the former being in the MAKIS Paramountcy. In the afternoon, Mr. Tomlin and I spoke to an assembly of several hundred officials and visiting natives at KONGA.

3 February The patrol left KONGA and returned to BUIN, calling at AKU to complete plans for a patrol of the MAKIS Paramountcy.

-----ooOoo-----

VILLAGES

The duration of the patrol did not, admittedly, permit a really thorough inspection of each village seen but this aspect was relegated to a minor point of the patrol's objectives.

In general, I found the village areas and environs clean and well kept whilst the condition of the housing was quite satisfactory. Where necessary, relevant instructions for maintenance and repair were issued. However, the standard of housing was lower than I had been led to believe from conversations with others who had preceded me to the area.

Villages which require special mention because of their poor condition include RUSEI, NARONAI and TONU / NUKUI. At RUSEI, uncut grass and scrub encroached the village area which was itself littered with refuse. I have no hesitation in saying that the standard of housing at RUSEI is the worst seen by me in the SIWAI. An interesting feature at that village was the quality of material and the standard of workmanship being used in the erection of a new Church. The energy being devoted to the construction of this building amply illustrates the ability of the people to erect solid and substantial buildings. These they could erect for themselves instead of the flimsy structures which they consider suitable.

Against these, and almost at the other extreme, are AMIO, MAMAGOTA and TOKONOITU. These three villages were the best of those visited and all villages could profitably emulate the first so far as building construction and alignment of houses are concerned. The two latter mentioned villages present a pleasing sight with their lawns - an aspect which could be extended advantageously in village planning everywhere.

AGRICULTURE

Nowhere was there evidence of any shortage of food. Large areas were seen planted with staple food crops such as kaukau, whilst numerous pockets of rice and peanuts were also noticed. These latter are cultivated both as subsistence and cash crops. The villages grouped around KONGA are, perhaps naturally, displaying an increasing interest in cash cropping. Areas of rice and peanuts are more frequent sights there and areas have been set aside or marked out for cacao cultivation.

Even amongst the villages which are slightly more remote from the Agricultural Station, a keen interest is displayed in cash crops and this was quite evident amongst those villages seen on 1 February.

The cultivation of cash crops does not seem to have caused, as yet, a discernible diminution in subsistence crop production. Rather, in some respects, the range of subsistence crops has been increased because the consumption of rice and peanuts is becoming a part of the SIWAI diet now. But to guage the extent of the

interest in cash crops, one need only refer to Mr. Tomlin's revised estimates of production by the Rural Progress Society for the current financial year. In an early report he stated, inter alia, that production by the society would probably be :-

Rice	12 tons
Copra	60 tons
Peanuts	5 tons.

During my visit, he expressed the opinion that production for the year, based on actual production to date plus anticipated production from the areas at present under cultivation, would be :-

Rice	50 tons
Peanuts	10 tons.

He doubted whether copra production would approach the 60 tons estimated but expects an output of approximately 5 tons of corn.

Surely, such a revision of estimates by a man whose devotion to the task in hand is exemplary speaks sufficiently for the future, especially when that devotion is not confined solely to the activities of the Rural Progress Society.

ROADS

For the purpose of this report, I shall treat the roads traversed in two groups : (a) the main Boku Road, and (b) the Siwai By-roads.

I travelled the length of the Boku Road in the first vehicle to cover the distance from BUIN to MAWAREKA via BOKU during December 1956. This whole road falls into two distinct sections - (i) the Boku Road, linking BUIN to BOKU Patrol Post, which covers a measured distance of 46 miles, and (ii) the Mawareka Road, linking BOKU Patrol Post with the Empress Augusta Bay coastline at MAWAREKA Village (there being no mission station at that point), which covers a measured distance of 14 miles. It is interesting to note that the total distance from BUIN to MAWAREKA is only 60 miles - not ' a distance of approximately 75 miles' as stated in the declaration published in Gazette No.49 of 1956.

(a) BOKU ROAD

The condition of this road has deteriorated since my last visit. This is particularly so between KIMAKU and BOKU. I attribute this primarily to the fact that the BOKU Patrol Post has been unmanned by a European since the movement on leave of Mr. Hook and the resultant absence of supervision. Rain has caused a minimum of damage, especially in the vicinity of the HUIO and SIRIKARA Rivers, but the major contribution has been neglect. Even though a road now links BUIN with BOKU, the extent of the work still to be done on the road to make it constantly passable for light vehicles is very considerable. Much time must elapse before heavy traffic can use this section of the road, even irregularly.

As stated in the diary above, an attempt to travel to MAWAREKA was unsuccessful. This was due solely to neglect since the closure of BOKU Patrol Post.

During this patrol an average speed of 9.5 mph was reached between BUIN and HAISI and an average speed of 6.4 mph between HAISI and BOKU. Average speeds for the same sections on the previous occasion were 10.3 mph and 7.7 mph respectively. Comparative speeds for the total distance are 8.5 mph during this patrol and 9.8 mph on the previous occasion when I travelled to MAWAREKA from BOKU at an average speed of 7.8 mph. This time the road was impassable.

(b) SIWAI BY-ROADS

These roads branch off the BOKU ROAD. In all there is a distance of 42 miles of these roads. The condition of them is decidedly sub-standard, although the following sections are classified as secondary roads, vide Gazette No. 49 of 1956 -

i 'That road commencing at the turn-off on the west bank of the Mivo and proceeding in a general northerly direction firstly, thence west-north-westerly crossing the MOBIAI and passing through Hunia, Taku, Masaras, Yegu, Konga, Panakei, Nokui, Sirahua, Tonu Mission Station and Village and thence south through Monoitu Mission Station to the main Buin - Mawareka Road at Hari, a distance of approximately 2o miles.'

ii 'That road commencing at Konga and proceeding in a general southerly direction and passing through Kutin, Kunu, and Rusei villages terminating at the main Buin - Mawareka Road, a distance of approximately 4 miles.'

The description of the first mentioned roads is not accurate. There is no road link between TAKU (which I interpret to be Laku) and KONGA. A road does follow the Mivo River as far as LAKU, beyond which point one cannot go. To reach KONGA, one must return to the BOKU ROAD and follow it the the road described in (ii) above which leads into the balance of the road first described from KONGA onwards.

The subject of roads is being taken up separately.

In anticipation of the receipt of his heavy / medium equipment, Mr. Tomlin has had the natives from the vicinity of KONGA concentrate their efforts to have the road from RUSEI to KONGA improved. Consequently the other roads in this vicinity have been neglected and are somewhat overgrown. However, his attitude has been correct and these other roads will require little more than grass cutting to bring them back to their former condition. Once that stage has been reached, though, considerably more work will have to be done on them for them to withstand the use of heavy traffic.

Despite Mr. Tomlin's efforts, the condition of the road from RUSEI to KONGA says little for the amount of work allegedly put into it. In parts, a serious attempt has undoubtedly been made to improve the surface. Elsewhere, sand has been loosely scattered over an already loamy 'top soil' and there is really no surface on it. The 'top soil' extends to a depth of approximately eighteen inches. This is soft black soil which becomes a veritable mud pie in wet weather. Beneath this top soil is a base of sand and stone which presents a solid surface capable of withstanding much wear and tear. Given adequate road building equipment, this sub-surface could be easily and quickly exposed to provide a surface immediately suitable for heavily laden trucks.

The road section between UNANAI and KONGA is slightly better than that to RUSEI but almost solely because it has not been subjected to use by trucks. Its composition is of the same material and could be improved in the same way.

Between KIMAKU and MUSIMUNOI, the road has been very rarely used by transport but much work is still needed to make it really trafficable.

The by-road joining TONU Mission Station to the BOKU

ROAD via MONOITU Mission Station has been cut to ribbons by the constant use of it by the Methodist Mission transport carrying materials for permanent buildings at the Mission. Here again, I am of the opinion that, given the necessary proper road making equipment, a solid surfaced road could be built at a minimum of cost and energy and which could carry fully laden heavy transport irrespective of weather conditions.

Speaking generally of the roads in the SIWAI - and these remarks are equally applicable to all roads within the BUIN Sub-district - their maintenance has been solely by the use of picks, shovels and sariffs. In view of this, one must congratulate the people for their steadfastness and resolute application to the undertaking. Additional like equipment is being, and will be, distributed but I am convinced that the work is fast getting beyond the capabilities of the people with these limited implements. I can only re-iterate my remarks made in previous correspondence relating to roads that the introduction of proper road making equipment is now an essential for road development in the sub-district. As with any inland community, road communications are the life line of a community. In the SIWAI, now that economic development has commenced, adequate road communications are an immediate necessity. They are the only channel by which products can reach the seaboard for export. Existing facilities are now being fully exploited, but picks, shovels, and sariffs are antiquated and inadequate and, so far as road work is concerned, must be considered financial wastage.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

From a patrol as brief as this, one can only generalize on the overall situation. I found it to be quite satisfactory. The establishment of the Rural Progress Society has been a decidedly progressive step and appears to have the support in full of the majority of the people. This is made more obvious by the constancy with which natives visit the centre at KONGA. Some come only to see what is taking place. The majority bring produce, or advice of its location, for milling.

The proposed establishment of the Agricultural Station will be another beneficial move of which the people seem keenly aware. The willingness of the owners to make their land available for alienation is, to my mind, a further indication of a satisfactory native situation. I feel that a far larger area of land could have been alienated had it been required and no opposition would have been forthcoming. One certainly cannot say that the SIWAI people are not alive to what the present activities mean.

The purpose of assembling officials and people at KONGA - a centrally situated point - was twofold. It enabled me to inform them of the duties and responsibilities of the officials and the villagers alike and of the need for complete co-operation. It enabled Mr. Tomlin to speak on the progress of the Rural Progress Society and of the need for their continued support.

My main theme was that, even though the Rural Progress Society had been formed successfully and had gained the support of the majority of the people in the SIWAI, it was not to be accepted that those supporting the Society were exempt from their normal chores associated with routine village life. It was still necessary for all people to maintain their houses in a liveable condition and to keep their villages in a sanitary state. I pointed out that the introduction of cash cropping in the form that the Society was pursuing did not mean that they were to neglect their indigenous subsistence crops and that the cash income derived from their

activities with the Society was to be used wisely for their own uplift and not to provide themselves with a substitute diet or unnecessary trivialities obtainable from the many trade stores in the sub-district. The Administration expected to see the acreage under cultivation of both cash and subsistence crops increased and not diminished, particularly not the latter. In this respect, the Agricultural Officer at KONGA was there to assist them with their agricultural activities and they were to avail themselves of his presence, not only in respect of their cash crops or Society activities but also in respect of their own agricultural problems. This was one of the reasons why an agriculturalist was stationed in the area.

On the subject of roads, I stressed particularly that these were the chief means, in fact the sole means, whereby their produce would be exported to the coast for disposal. As a result it was of the utmost importance that they maintain their roads adequately and constantly. I expressed my dissatisfaction with the condition of the roads as I had found them and told the people that unless they improved the roads it was hopeless for them to think that, in the first place, the hired transport would come to the centre of their activities to collect their produce because the contractor would not risk his vehicles over such roads and that, in the second place, although the Department of Agriculture had now received a tractor, they were not to think that such a vehicle could travel any and everywhere and that a tractor's capabilities were unlimited. Thirdly, good roads were essential for the proper functioning of their own vehicle when the Society purchased one.

I propose obtaining additional hand tools for road maintenance from funds available in the sub-district but I cannot emphasise too strongly the need now for proper road making equipment. The nucleus of an efficient road system throughout the sub-district exists. Now is the time to improve it.

I told the people that the village officials were the representatives of both the Administration and of themselves. Officials were appointed to ensure law and order and to direct work in the village, amongst other duties, but these officials were unable to do everything alone. They required the full co-operation of the people and if that co-operation were forthcoming quickly then the people themselves would find that they had more time to attend to their own personal works. At the same time, when instructions were carried out quickly and efficiently, the people were helping themselves to improve their lot and this was another reason for the introduction of the Rural Progress Society - to give them the means to further improve their standards. To ensure fulfilment of instructions, I instructed the officials to report promptly any instances of disobedience of lawful instructions as this was one, even though a possibly distasteful, way of helping the people to progress.

In the matter of education, I emphasised the need for the regular attendance of all children at school. I pointed out that the Administration and the Missions were at one in rendering educational assistance, that the number of schools operated by the Administration was large even though there was only the one Administration school in the SIWAI, but that the future welfare of the people would rest in the hands of those who had received and absorbed education in their youth. It was with this end in view that schools were functioning in the villages and it was thus the responsibility of parents to ensure their children's daily attendance.

Mr. Tomlin's appeal was mainly for the necessity to

continue their support for the Rural Progress Society. He outlined expenditure to date as well as the anticipated expenditure and the need for finance for such commitments. Quite a considerable amount of equipment has been received already, an application for a loan has been submitted so that more equipment can be purchased, and, as the Society expands, even more equipment will be required. He pointed out that, with such expansion, money must be available and that such money can be made available only by the people themselves. They can do this by converting their cash receipts now into share capital to provide a solid basis on which the Society can work to ensure a sound future. He stressed the need for the proper treatment of produce before sale and told the people that improperly treated produce would, in future, be rejected or purchased by the Society at a reduced rate, as the state of the produce warranted.

Not every village was visited in the SIWAI but I think I saw sufficient to estimate with a reasonable degree of accuracy the overall state of affairs in the whole area. I was able to visit 48 of the total of 68 villages listed as comprising the SIWAI. In fact, eight of this total are composite villages, so that in effect I saw 46 of the 64 places of habitation. It is also possible that some of those not seen are also composite villages, in which case the proportion of villages seen to villages not seen would be increased. That each of these villages, with the exception of those few visited in the morning of the 31st January, is accessible by roads capable of taking motor transport speaks encouragingly of the potential of this area in so far as communications are concerned. That Mr. Tomlin has had cause to revise his original estimate of output of produce from the area indicates the agricultural potential, to say little or nothing of the interest displayed by the people. The reduction of this fictitious potential, as it is at present, into a reality can be achieved only by the diligence of the people themselves. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all Administration patrols to stress the necessity of this diligent application of the people towards their future on every available occasion.

Asst. District Officer.

Appendix A.

PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

Reg. No. 4021 Corporal MOROBE

A very active and competent non-commissioned officer. However, he needs fairly close supervision to curb an exuberance which, at times, becomes impatient. His conduct and bearing was very good. His knowledge of the area was valuable. His command and dealings with the people are generally most satisfactory.

Asst. District Officer.

Appendix B.

ROAD DISTANCES.

All distances shown were measured by the speedometer of the Land Rover. The altitude shown is that of the village of destination. All readings are in feet.

From.	To.	Miles.	Altitude.	
BUIN	MIVO RIVER	2o		
MIVO ROVER	MOBIAI RIVER	3		
MOBIAI RIVER	KONGA ROAD	2		
KONGA ROAD	HARI	3	70	
HARI	MONOITU ROAD	.5		
MONOITU ROAD	KOTU	2.5	55	
KOTU	RUINAI	.5	45	
RUINAI	PORORO RIVER	1		
PORORO RIVER	HONGORAI RIVER	1		
HONGORAI RIVER	HIRU HIRU	2	25	
HIRU HIRU	TOKONOITU	2	10	a
HIRU HIRU	HAISI	2	10	a
HAISI	KIMAKU	1	25	
KIMAKU	HUIO RIVER	2.5		
HUIO RIVER	HORINO	1.5	100	
HORINO	SIRIKARA RIVER	2.5		
SIRIKARA RIVER	BOKU PATROL POST	1	140	
BUIN	BOKU PATROL POST	46		
KONGA ROAD	RUSEI	1	100	
RUSEI	MUSIMINOI	.5	100	
MUSIMINOI	KUNU	.5	130	a
MUSIMINOI	KOKUI	.5	140	a
KOKUI	KUTIN	1	2oo	
KUTIN	KONGA	3	275	
KONGA ROAD	KONGA	6		
KONGA	KINIRUI	1.25	310	
KINIRUI	MUNNU	.75	360	
MUNNU	SIKIRAI	1	520	
KONGA	SIKIRAI	3		
KONGA	KAPANA	1	300	
KAPANA	PANAKEI	1	300	
PANAKEI	SILAHUO	1	300	
SILAHUO	KONGA CORNER	.5		
KONGA CORNER	KAPARO	.5	200	
KAPARO	HIREI (MONOITU Mission)	1.25	140	
HIREI (MONOITU Mission)	UNUNAI	1	100	
UNANAI	BOKU ROAD	.75		
KONGA	BOKU ROAD	7		
KIMAKU	HUIO RIVER Turn-off	3		
HUIO RIVER Turn-off	KUMUKI	1	140	
KUMUKI	SININAI	1	190	
SININAI	MISIMINOI	2	310	
HUIO RIVER Turn-off	MISIMINOI	4		

a. TOKONOITU and HAISI are on opposite sides of the road as are MUSIMINOI and KUNU.

Appendix B (Continued)

From.	To.	Miles.	Altitude.
PORORO RIVER	TONU ROAD	.5	
TONU ROAD	TOHU	.75	90
TOHU	USOKOLI	1.5	130
USOKOLI	OSOKORI	1.	210
OSOKORI	HUKOHA Turn-off	.5	
HUKOHA Turn-off	HUKOHA	.75	190
HUKOHA Turn-off	PURIKOLI / MAINOITA	1.5	300
HUKOHA Turn-off	TONU / NUKUI	1	220
TONU / NUKUI	TONU Mission	.5	
TONU Mission	SIROI	1	200
SIROI	AMIO	1	175
AMIO	KONGA CORNER	.5	
TONU ROAD	KONGA CORNER	7.75	

Asst. District Officer.

20/14/46

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BUI. No. 7/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by G.R.G. WEARNE, Asst. District Officer.

Area Patrolled MAKIS and LUGAKEI Paramountcies

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

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

Duration—From 7/Feb/1957 to 16/Feb1957

Number of Days Ten

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /Nov/1956 : MAKIS Paramountcy
Sep / 1956 : LUGAKEI Paramountcy

Medical / July/1956 : MAKIS Paramountcy
Jan / 1957 : LUGAKEI Paramountcy

Map Reference Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

31/5/1957

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 .... £

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

NA. 30/14/46

11th April, 1957

The District Commissioner,
Sohano.

Buin P/R. No. 7 of 56/57.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is extremely unlikely that mechanical aids to road making and maintenance will be available for a long time.

Your remarks under Agriculture are sound.

Thank you for the various extracts which have been passed on to the Dpeartments concerned.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

P/A
10/4

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

30/14/96

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

32/2 -1487

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

3rd April, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

Patrol Report Buin No. 7/1956-57.

The above Report has been read with interest.

MAP: Sketch maps must accompany each Report. A letter from the Director of Native Affairs, received here recently, stresses this point. (N.A.30-14-32 of 14th March, 1957.)

AGRICULTURE: I agree that persistent encouragement of cash cropping and marketing is necessary so as to establish as soon as possible an economic structure which will finance expansion into Local Government in the future. Your remarks on this economic aspect of the area, under "Native Affairs", are pertinent.

ROADS: Maintenance is a problem throughout the District, but unfortunately the provision of mechanical aids does not seem probably in the near future.

It is pleasing to see that you have been able to make this patrol so soon after your last one, and your Report shows that you have made a close observation of the area patrolled.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information please.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

30/2/2
32/2
3/4/57

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

MAKIS AND LUGAKEI PARAMOUNTCIES

EDUCATION

There are no Administration schools in the area patrolled. I ordered the cessation of work on the proposed school at PARIRO pending rectification of the state of village affairs. The people in this area had given an assurance to the District Educational Officer and myself in October of last year that a school would be erected in readiness for the 1957 educational year. A visit to examine progress in January revealed that the siting of the school had become a contentious matter but final settlement was reached on that occasion. A month later, still nothing had been done towards the erection of the necessary buildings. The people now appear to be half-hearted in their attitude towards the establishment of the school and I am beginning to suspect that the originator of the proposal (who is himself an absentee from the village) has not the backing of the people as was at first thought. Alternatively, it is quite possible that the opposition of the Roman Catholic Mission to the proposed establishment of the school is now exerting itself fully and the original interest is flagging.

Mission schools exist in the following villages but I doubt the value of the knowledge (if any) imparted -

OKOIRAGU	(Baubaki Paramountcy)	serving SIUL, IPIRAI, MORIU.
PARIRO	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving PARIRO, KUGUGAI.
IULA	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving IULA No.1, IULA No.2.
PARERONO	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving PARERONO.
KUMIROGU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving KUMIROGU, PAMAIUTA.
KONIGURU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving KONIGURU.
MATSIOGU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving MATSIOGU.
OKOMO	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving BURABURUNNA, OKOMO, BORUBI, OMITARO, NUMAKEI, KOGISAGANO, LOBIGOU.

As far as is known, none of these schools is registered.

The Roman Catholic Mission stations at PIANO (MAKIS) and TURIBOIRU (LUGAKEI) cater for the educational needs of the other villages.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

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KONIGURU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving KONIGURU.
MATSIOGU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving MATSIOGU.
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EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

MAKIS AND LUGAKEI PARAMOUNTCIES

AGRICULTURE

Each village has an adequate garden acreage and the supply of foodstuffs is sufficient for the needs of the people. New garden areas have not been commenced yet, this seasonal activity being due to commence within the next few months. Everywhere the people were encouraged to plant up as large an area as they can properly cope with and to increase the range of their crops.

The staple food is kaukau, large areas of which are under cultivation. Supplementary crops include yams, mami, taro kongkong and bananas whilst pineapples and pawpaws are also frequently grown.

Cash cropping is virtually unknown in either Paramountcy. There seems to be a general reticence amongst the people to engage in cash cropping and I feel that this may be partly attributable to a feeling of insecurity. Encouragement was given them to commence such undertakings on a general scale, marketing facilities being available through the SIWAI Rural Progress Society pending the establishment of a similar organization in the BUIN linguistic area. The offer of marketing facilities was given after consultation with Mr. Tomlin, Agricultural Officer. I feel, however, that future patrols will have to follow up this matter persistently.

Small plots of cash crops were seen at the following villages -

a. MAKIS Paramountcy :	AKU	Rice and peanuts,
	LEROT	Peanuts,
	KOKOPO	Rice,
	IBIRO	Rice,
	TSIMBO	Rice.
b. LUGAKEI Paramountcy :	KUGUMARU	Peanuts,
	LAITARO	Rice and cacao,
	PARIRO	Cacao,
	KONIGURU	Rice and peanuts,
	OKOMO	Rice and peanuts,
	BORUBI	Peanuts.

The two men growing cacao at LAITARO - LUGARU and MAUT - were formerly employed at AROPA Plantation from where they brought the seed. The plot is a joint undertaking and seems to be progressing most satisfactorily. The plot at PARIRO, owned by TEGUMOT, is said to have been planted in 1951. It seems poorly tended although an attempt has been made to keep the area clean. As far as is known, neither plot has been registered with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries but I understand that a provisional registration may have been made in respect of the PARIRO plot.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

MAKIS AND LUGAKEI PARAMOUNTCIES

AGRICULTURE

Each village has an adequate garden acreage and the supply of foodstuffs is sufficient for the needs of the people. New garden areas have not been commenced yet, this seasonal activity being due to commence within the next few months. Everywhere the people were encouraged to plant up as large an area as they can properly cope with and to increase the range of their crops.

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	LEROT	Peanuts,
	KOKOPO	Rice,
	IBIRO	Rice,
	TSINEO	Rice.
b. LUGAKEI Paramountcy :	KUGUMARU	Peanuts,
	LAITARO	Rice and cacao,
	PARIRO	Cacao,
	KONIGURU	Rice and peanuts,
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The two men growing cacao at LAITARO - LUGARU and MAUT - were formerly employed at AROPA Plantation from where they brought the seed. The plot is a joint undertaking and seems to be progressing most satisfactorily. The plot at PARIRO, owned by KECUMOT, is said to have been planted in 1951. It seems poorly tended although an attempt has been made to keep the area clean. As far as is known, neither plot has been registered with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries but I understand that a provisional registration may have been made in respect of the PARIRO plot.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

MAKIS AND LUGAKEI PARAMOUNTCIES

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Throughout both Paramountcies, the method of refuse disposal is either by incineration or burial. Pits on the outskirts of the villages are used for the disposal of all refuse which cannot be burned.

Working on a basis of one latrine per twenty people, I found the provision of these facilities were generally inadequate throughout and remedial action is to be taken where applicable.

Ample water is available throughout the area and is drawn either from streams or springs adjacent to the villages. A strict code of decency precludes pollution of drinking water by natives, the bathing and laundry water being well apart from the source of drinking supplies.

HEALTH

Medical patrols throughout the two areas have not been as regular or as frequent as might be thought. The anti- T.B. campaign has been commenced and almost all of the LUGAKEI Paramountcy has been covered.

The Roman Catholic Mission has European staffed hospitals at PIANO and TURIBOIRU, and facilities superior to those available at Aid Posts are available to all villages in the two Paramountcies.

Aid Posts are sited at regular intervals throughout each area and serve all villages excepting those immediately adjacent to the two mission hospitals. These Posts, established at the following centres, serve the villages and hamlets shown :-

AKU	(MAKIS)	LEROT, KOKOPO, AKU, TSIMBO;
TUGIU	(MAKIS)	TUGIU, KANAIA, AKOMORO, BURABURUNNA, OKOMO, BORUBI, OMITARO, KOGISAGANO, LOBIGOU, and TUBARU;
LAGUAI	(MAKIS)	NAKOREI, LAGUAI;
PARIRO	(LUGAKEI)	PARIRO, LAITARO (for injections only), IULA No.1, KONIGURU, KUGUGAI, PAMAIUTA;
PERERONO	(LUGAKEI)	PERERONO, KUMIROGU, PAMAIUTA, MATSIOGU, TOGULEGU, NUMAKEI.

A former Aid Post at TUBARU is now unstaffed. The controversy reported regarding the siting of this Post (whether it should be at TUBARU or TURIGAU) was denied by the people of the two villages who claimed that the proposal to transfer the Post from TUBARU to TURIGAU was made solely by the orderly in charge at the time. He is now undergoing a refresher course at BUIN. The people expressed their contentment with the siting of the Post at TUBARU but pleaded that it not be left unstaffed.

Application was made by the people of TUBOBISOU, SIURU and PIRURUINO for the establishment of an Aid Post to serve their villages. This is being referred to the Medical Assistant at BUIN.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 7/1956-57.

MAKIS AND LUGAKEI PARAMOUNTCIES

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

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AKU	(MAKIS)	LEROT, KOKOPO, AKU, TSIMBO;
TUGIU	(MAKIS)	TUGIU, KANAIA, AEOMORO, BURAMURUNNA, OKOMO, BORUBI, OMITARO, KOGISAGANO, LOBIGOU, and TUBARU;
LAGUAI	(MAKIS)	NAKOREI, LAGUAI;
PARIRO	(LUGAKEI)	PARIRO, LAITARO (for injections only), IULA No.1, KONIGURU, KUGUGAI, PAMAIUTA;
PAREHONO	(LUGAKEI)	PEREHONO, KUMIROGU, PAMAIUTA, MATSIOGU, TOGULEGU, NUMAKEI.

A former Aid Post at TUBARU is now unstaffed. The controversy reported regarding the siting of this Post (whether it should be at TUBARU or TURIGAU) was denied by the people of the two villages who claimed that the proposal to transfer the Post from TUBARU to TURIGAU was made solely by the orderly in charge at the time. He is now undergoing a refresher course at BUIN. The people expressed their contentment with the siting of the Post at TUBARU but pleaded that it not be left unstaffed.

Application was made by the people of TUBOBISOU, SIURU and PIRURUINO for the establishment of an Aid Post to serve their villages. This is being referred to the Medical Assistant at BUIN.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P/R.BUI.7/1956-57

PATROL REPORT

BUIN No. 7/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by	G.R.G.Wearne, Asst. District Officer.	
Area Patrolled	MAKIS and LUGAKEI Paramountcies.	
Personnel Accompanying	European : Nil.	
	Native : Four R.P.& N.G.C.	
Duration : Commenced	7 February 1957.	
Concluded	16 February 1957.	
Number of Days	Ten.	
Accompanying Med. Assistant	Nil.	
Last Patrols : D.N.A.	MAKIS Paramountcy	November 1956
	LUGAKEI Paramountcy	September 1956
P.H.D.	MAKIS Paramountcy	July 1956
	LUGAKEI Paramountcy	January 1957
Map Reference	Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series	
Objectives of Patrol	Routine Administration.	

PATROL REPORT - BUI. No.7 - 1956/57

Both the MAKIS and LUGAKEI Paramountcies are in close proximity to BUIN and, as can beseen below, a reasonable portion of each is accessible by motor vehicle. Neither area is particularly large nor heavily populated. The 1893 people in the MAKIS Paramountcy live in 23 villages and the 1608 people of the LUGAKEI Paramountcy occupy 22 villages.

Each area has been visited once within the past six months and no material changes were either expected or observed during this patrol.

DIARY

7 February Leaving BUIN per Land Rover, I was able to visit all villages accessible by motor road in the MAKIS Paramountcy. Reaching AKU, I proceeded to LEROT, walked to KOKOPO, and drove back to NABAKU, TUGIOGU, TUARAGAI, TUGIU, NAKOREI and LAGUAI.

8 February Again working by Land Rover, I visited the villages of KUGUMARU, LAITARO, walked to SIUL, then drove on to IULA No.3, IULA No.1 and the two hamlets of PARIRO, in the LUGAKEI Paramountcy.

9 February The balance of the villages in the LUGAKEI Paramountcy which are accessible by motor road were visited to-day. They were IPIRAI, MORIU, IULA No.2, PARERONO and KUMIROGU.

10 February Observed.

11 February Travelling by truck from BUIN, the patrol's equipment was taken to PARIRO where carriers were engaged to transport it to KUGUGAI from where I visited KONIGURU, before proceeding to PAMAIUTA.

12 February Despatching equipment direct to OKOMO, I visited MATSIOGU, TOGULEGU, BURABURUNNA and OKOMO from where I inspected BORUBI.

13 February Patrol equipment was moved to TUGIU whilst I proceeded to inspect the last two villages of the LUGAKEI Paramountcy - UMITARO and NUMAKEI - before re-entering the MAKIS Paramountcy to inspect IBIRO and MOUAKE en route TUGIOGU and TUGIU from where I visited the hamlet of KANAIA.

14 February From TUGIU, I visited KOGISAGANO and LOBIGOU, returned to TUGIU from where I sent the equipment to TUBARU via LUKARURU. I proceeded to AKAMORO hamlet and then to LUKARURU and the two hamlets of TUBARU.

15 February Information necessitating my return to BUIN was received so I despatched Sgt. NEREK and Constable BIFI to inspect TUBOBISOU, SIURU and PIRURUINO whilst I proceeded to TURIGAU, MORULA and TSIMBO before continuing through KOKOPO and LEROT to await transport at AKU. Officials from TUBOBISOU, SIURU and PIRURUINO accompanied the two police on their return to AKU in the afternoon.

16 February Returned to BUIN.

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VILLAGES

The condition of the villages generally was quite satisfactory. The majority of the village areas are bare earth swept clean but a few villages have lawns of couch or clover which present a pleasing sight and a cleaner atmosphere. This was particularly so in LEROT where the area is completely grassed. Other villages were encouraged to follow suit.

Areas surrounding the villages were also generally clean and tidy, with scrub and grass cleared well back from the rows of houses. Exceptions in this respect were TUGIU, LAGUAI and PARIRO where instructions aimed to correct the position were issued.

Housing was of a lower standard of design and construction than anticipated. However, it was gratifying to note that, with only a few exceptions, the instructions to make houses more sanitarily habitable that were issued by the last patrols had been carried out fully. Nevertheless, in practically every village, additional instructions regarding housing were necessary.

Cemeteries were clean and gave the appearance of regular maintenance. At TUGIU, however, it was noticed that deceased natives are being interred in isolated graves along the roadside. There, instructions were issued for an area to be set aside and maintained as a cemetery.

The worst villages were NAKOREI in the MAKIS Paramountcy and PARIRO in the LUGAKEI Paramountcy. In each instance, the conditions were attributable to a particularly lax set of officials. At NAKOREI instructions issued were to be implemented immediately and at the end of a week some slight progress had been made. Police supervised the initial work at PARIRO and officials were instructed to pursue these activities until the village was brought up to a reasonable standard.

Due to interference by the Tultul, none of the instructions issued by Mr. Graham in SIKORAI hamlet of MORULA had been carried out at all. Only two families in the hamlet wish to remain there, all the others intending to move into MORULA itself. This move is a commendable one and the two dissentient families were instructed to move also.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

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Ample water is available throughout the area and is drawn either from streams or springs adjacent to the villages. A strict code of decency precludes pollution of drinking water by natives, the bathing and laundry water being well apart from the source of the drinking supplies.

AGRICULTURE

Each village has an adequate garden acreage and the supply of foodstuffs is sufficient for the needs of the people. New garden areas have not been commenced yet, this seasonal activity being due to commence within the next few months. Everywhere the

people were encouraged to plant up as large an area as they can properly cope with and to increase the range of their crops.

The staple food is kaukau, large areas of which are under cultivation. Supplementary crops include yams, mami, taro kongkong and bananas whilst pineapples and pawpaws are also frequently grown.

Cash cropping is virtually unknown in either Paramountcy. There seems to be a general reticience amongst the people to engage in cash cropping and I think that this may be partly attributable to a feeling of insecurity. Encouragement was given them to commence such undertakings on a general scale, marketing facilities being available through the SIWAI Rural Progress Society pending the establishment of a similar organization in the BUIN linguistic area. The offer of marketing facilities was given after consultation with Mr. Tomlin, Agricultural Officer. I feel, however, that future patrols will have to follow up this matter persistently.

Small plots of cash crops were seen at the following villages :-

a.	MAKIS Paramountcy :	AKU	Rice and peanuts,
		LEROT	Peanuts,
		KOKOPO	Rice,
		IBIRO	Rice,
		TSIMBO	Rice.
b.	LUGAKEI Paramountcy :	KUGUMARU	Peanuts,
		LAITARO	Rice and cacao,
		PARIRO	Cacao,
		KONIGURU	Rice and peanuts,
		OKOMO	Rice and peanuts,
		BORUBI	Peanuts.

The two men growing cacao at LAITARO - LUGARU and MAUT - were formerly employed at AROPA Plantation from where they brought the seed. The plot is a joint undertaking and seems to be progressing most satisfactorily. The plot at PARIRO, owned by TEGUMOT, is said to have been planted in 1951. It seems poorly tended although an attempt has been made to keep the area clean. As far as is known, neither plot has been registered with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries but I understand that a provisional registration may have been made in respect of the PARIRO plot.

ROADS

Appendix 'C' shows road distances available to motor traffic and between villages in each of the Paramountcies.

The fact that eighteen of the 45 villages in the two Paramountcies can be reached by Land Rover is indeed commendable but it does not automatically follow that the roads are in good condition. They vary considerably and the worst parts were not always those subjected to constant use by traffic. In all cases, instructions were issued for repairs to be carried out immediately, but such repairs are a never ending task as the maintenance has to be repeated after each spell of rain which washes out both newly repaired and other parts of the road.

If the proposal that the next Rural Progress Society to be established in this sub-district is to be sited in the BUIN linguistic area comes to fruition, the standard of the roads will have to be considerably better than it is now, and, to achieve this,

some form of heavy equipment will be needed beforehand to provide an adequate and suitable surface for the heavy transport that will use it. Present transport does sufficient damage as it is. Additional heavy transport will render the roads almost impassable if the present system of maintenance is not replaced by mechanical means.

Extension of the road system is to be put into effect immediately and, when completed, motor traffic will be able to travel past PARIRO to KONIGURU, past LAITARO to SIUL and possibly to IPIRAI, past KUMIROGU to PAMAIUTA, MATSIOGU and TOGULEGU, from TUGIOGU to MOUAKE and IBIRO, from TUGIOGU to TUGIU, KOGISAGANO and LOBIGOU and past LEROT to TURIGAU. There are three possible ways of reaching NUMAKEI, OMITARO, OKOMO and BORUBI but the best seems to be a link between PARERONO and NUMAKEI and work will probably be commenced on this in preference to a link from IBIRO to NUMAKEI. Such road extensions will enable almost the entire LUGAKEI Paramountcy and approximately 70% of the MAKIS Paramountcy to be reached by vehicle.

Foot tracks, where used, were in reasonable good condition but some could never be converted into adequate motor roads because of the terrain they traverse.

REST HOUSES

In the MAKIS Paramountcy, rest houses of an adequate nature are located at AKU, TUGIOGU, TUGIU, TUBARU, TUBOBISOU and TSIMBO.

Similar buildings in the LUGAKEI Paramountcy are sited at KUGUMARU, PARIRO, PARERONO, KUGUGAI, PAMAIUTA and OKOMO.

OFFICIALS

The outstanding official of the two areas is Paramount Luluai MAKIS. He exerts a very powerful influence throughout his area and is au fait with all that goes on in it.

His counterpart, Paramount Luluai LUGAKEI, may not appear to exert much influence in his area but, in fact, he does. I found this particularly so in the villages nearer the coast. In the other more inland villages I found that he relied quite a lot on Tultul KAKATA of PARERONO.

Several new appointments, where the position was made vacant by the death of the appointee, were made pending confirmation.

With only a few exceptions, all officials appear to try to fulfil their functions efficiently. Some, however, do not seem to try too hard.

Luluai MAIRA was gaoled for failure to carry out orders issued by Mr. Elder during his last patrol to PARIRO. At MORULA, Tultul BAKARA was severely censured for interfering with the liberties of his people as a result of which they had not been able to carry out the instructions of Mr. Graham.

At LAGUAI and at PARIRO, I consider the number of officials to be far in excess of the number required to control the villages. At LAGUAI, the large number has been brought about by the amalgamation of KAUKAUAI with it. Consequently the people there have two Luluais and four Tultuls. A reduction of 50% could quite adequately cope with this village but I make no recommendations at present other than to suggest that Luluai BORETA and Tultuls PAMPAM and LOPINAU seem the best available. Removal of one Tultul at PARIRO would produce a more proportionate 'representation' but as all

officials now live in the PARIRO hamlet, leaving MASIKURU without 'representation', the distribution needs revision also. Again, I make no recommendations at this juncture.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The stable situation found in both areas by previous patrols pertains still. The response to and fulfilment of the instructions issued by each of the last patrols typifies a spirit of co-operation that pervades each of the Paramountcies.

Much has been said in past reports of the need for economic development in the areas. I can add nothing to what has already been said except that I feel a large proportion of the people are aware of the need for development and are watching very closely developments in the SIWAI. I noticed this particularly in the MAKIS Paramountcy, and the people are beginning to assert themselves slowly. Mr. Tomlin has advised that in the week-end after 7 February, a number of people from the MAKIS Paramountcy visited the headquarters of the SIWAI Rural Progress Society - some to obtain seed supplies from the Agricultural Station, others to see what was taking place. Mr. Tomlin is encouraging such visits so that the people from outside the SIWAI will have some idea of the significance and work of the Rural Progress Society. Such visits will be educational and should help the promotion of similar organizations elsewhere in the sub-district when the time comes for their establishment.

I have suggested to the people in each Paramountcy that they should continue their production of rice and peanuts and have promised assistance to get their produce to the SIWAI where the Rural Progress Society is willing to purchase it. I feel that this may act as a further stimulus towards economic development, and that once it is commenced interest will quicken and become much more widespread.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS

The number of complaints brought before the patrol were few and the majority of them were settled by mediation. However, the Court for Native Affairs was convened on the following occasions :-

8 February at PARIRO - Defendant MAIRA was convicted of failure to carry out lawful instructions.
Defendant TAKARU was convicted of failure to carry out lawful instructions.

14 February at AKOMORO - Defendant PAURU was convicted of failure to carry out lawful instructions.

LABOUR

Absenteeism is not, in my opinion, a major problem amongst the villages inspected. However, I was impressed with the position at KOKOPO where absenteeism accounts for 50% of the male population. It is futile recommending that the village be closed to recruiting because legislation does not require the return of present absentees nor does it prevent natives obtaining employment away from the village. The only solution I could suggest was that village officials endeavour strenuously to keep potential labour in the village until the return of absentees and thereafter recommend to the people that only a smaller proportion of men, suitable to the population of the village, leave the village to seek employment.

CARRIERS

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers

during the patrol. In all a total of 151 men were so employed for a total of 13 hours, representing an aggregate of 165 manhours.

MISSIONS

Two missionary societies operate in the area - the Roman Catholic Mission and the Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand. The former, which is of the Marist Order, exerts the greater influence and, naturally, has the larger number of adherents. However, the latter is a force which cannot be lightly reckoned with and the standards pertaining amongst its adherents are, in my opinion, the superior.

Both sects provide educational facilities but only the Roman Catholic Mission afford medical benefits.

EDUCATION

There are no Administration schools in the area patrolled. I ordered the cessation of work on the proposed school at PARIRO pending rectification of the state of village affairs. The people in this area had given an assurance to the District Education Officer and myself in October of last year that a school would be erected in readiness for the 1957 educational year. A visit to examine progress in January revealed that the siting of the school had become a contentious matter but final settlement was reached on that occasion. A month later, still nothing had been done towards the erection of the necessary buildings. The people now appear to be half-hearted in their attitude towards the establishment of the school and I am beginning to suspect that the originator of the proposal (who is himself an absentee from the village) has not the backing of the people as was at first thought. Alternatively, it is quite possible that the opposition of the Roman Catholic Mission to the proposed establishment of the school is now exerting itself fully and the original interest is now flagging.

Mission schools exist in the following villages but I doubt the value of the knowledge (if any) imparted -

OKOIRAGU	(Baubaki Paramountcy)	serving	SIUL, IPIRAI, MORIU.
PARIRO	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	PARIRO, KUGUGAI.
IULA	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	IULA No.1, IULA No.2.
PARERONO	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	PARERONO.
KUMIROGU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	KUMIROGU, PAMAIUTA.
KONIGURU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	KONIGURU.
MATSIOGU	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	MATSIOGU.
OKOMO	(Lugakei Paramountcy)	serving	BURABURUNNA, OKOMO, BORUBI, OMITARO, NUMAKEI, KOGISAGANO, LOBIGOU.

As far as is known, none of these schools is registered.

The Roman Catholic Mission stations at PIANO (MAKIS) and TURIBOIRU (LUGAKEI) cater for the educational needs of the other villages.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'

PERSONNEL OF THE ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

Registered No. 2322 Sergeant NEREK

A very capable non-commissioned officer who enjoys the confidence of the detachment and of the village people alike without loss of standing. His command and bearing were very satisfactory.

Registered No. 8078 Constable BIFI

At times this member is inclined to laziness and slovenliness but he is also capable of some useful attributes. He is not overburdened with initiative or intelligence but tries hard.

Registered No. 8407 Constable KAINGEN

A reliable and trustworthy constable with a very good command. He uses his initiative advantageously anddeals very fairly with the people.

Registered No. 8426 Constable SENDIAN

Reliable and trustworthy but he seems uncertain of himself. His conduct was good and his bearing very satisfactory.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'

HEALTH.

Medical patrols throughout the two areas have not been as regular or as frequent as might be thought. The anti-T.B. campaign has been commenced and almost all of the LUGAKEI Paramountcy has been covered.

The Roman Catholic Mission has European staffed hospitals at PIANO and TURIBOIRU, and facilities superior to those available at Aid Posts are available to all villages in the two Paramountcies.

Aid Posts are sited at regular intervals throughout each area and serve all villages excepting those immediately adjacent to the two mission hospitals. These Posts, established at the following centres, serve the villages and hamlets shown :-

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TUGIU	(MAKIS)	TUGIU, KANAIA, AKOMORO, BURABURUNNA, OKOMO, BORUBI, OMITARO, KOGISAGANO, LOBIGOU, and TUBARU;
LAGUAI	(MAKIS)	NAKOREI, LAGUAI;
PARIRO	(LUGAKEI)	PARIRO, LAITARO (for injections only), IULA No.1, KONIGURU, KUGUGAI, PAMAIUTA;
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Application was made by the people of TUBOBISOU, SIURU and PIRURUINO for the establishment of an Aid Post to serve their villages. This is being referred to the Medical Assistant at BUIN.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX 'C'

ROAD DISTANCES

All measured distances shown were measured by the speedometer of the Land Rover. The altitude shown is that of the village of destination. All readings are in feet.

From.	To.	Miles.	Altitude.
(a) Measured Distances			
BUIN	LAGUAI	10.0	70
LAGUAI	SILIBAI RIVER	1.0	
SILIBAI RIVER	NAKOREI	1.75	90
NAKOREI	POROU RIVER	1.75	
POROU RIVER	AKU AID POST	.25	
AKU AID POST	AKU	.5	50
AKU	LEROT	1.0	50
AKU AID POST	NABAKU	1.75	140
NABAKU	PIANO Mission	1.0	
PIANO Mission	TUGIOGU	1.0	300
TUGIOGU	TUARAGAI Turn-off	1.0	
TURAGAI Turn-off	TUARAGAI	1.25	
TUARAGAI Turn-off	TUGIU Road-end	2.0	
BUIN	TURIBOIRU Mission	11.5	
TURIBOIRU Mission	KUGUMARU	1.0	200
KUGUMARU	LAITARO	.5	250
KUGUMARU	IULA No.3	1.0	300
IULA No.3	IULA No.1	1.0	380
IULA No.1	PARIRO Hamlet	3.0	675
PARIRO Hamlet	MASIKURU Hamlet	1.0	
BUIN	LUAGUO	8.75	
LUAGUO	IPIRAI	2.5	200
IPIRAI	MORIU	1.0	260
MORIU	IULA No.2	1.0	340
BOKU ROAD	PARERONO	15.25	490
PARERONO	KUMIROGU	2.25	710
KUMIROGU	PAMAIUTA Road-end	.25	
		Hr.Min.	
(b) Walking Times			
MASIKURU Hamlet	KUGUGAI	.20	1000
KUGUGAI	KONIGURU	.20	1200
KUGUGAI	PAMAIUTA	1.00	1060
PAMAIUTA	MATSIOGU (Seruhino)	1.00	1650
MATSIOGU (Seruhino)	TOGULEGU	.20	1720
TOGULEGU	MATSIOGU (Kiauno)	.15	
MATSIOGU (Kiauno)	BURABURUNNA 1	1.15	1590
BURABURUNNA 1	BURABURUNNA (Magana)	.5	
BURABURUNNA (Magana)	OKOMO	.35	1060
OKOMO	BORUBI	.10	1050
OKOMO	OMITARO	.40	710
OMITARO	NUMAKEI	.25	540
NUMAKEI	IBIRO	.55	200
IBIRO	MOUAKE	110	230
MOUAKE	TUGIOGU	.20	~~1050~~
TUGIOGU	TUGIU	1.25	800
TUGIU	KOGISAGANO	.30	1000
KOGISAGANO	LOBIGOU	.35	1260

Appendix 'C' (Continued)

From.	To.	Hr.Min.	Altitude.
TUGIU	AKOMORO	.30	800
AKOMORO	LUKARURU	.35	590
LUKARURU	TUBARU (Bororu)	.45	550
TUBARU (Bororu)	TUBARU 1	.10	
TUBARU (Bororu)	TURIGAU	1.10	250
TURIGAU	MORULA	.10	160
TURIGAU	TSIMBO	.15	160
TSIMBO	KOKOPO	1.05	50
KOKOPO	LEROT	. 5	
LEROT	AKU	.10	

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX 'C'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A. MAKIS PARAMOUNTCY

Village.	Appointee.	Status.	Remarks.
AKU	MAKIS	P. Luluai	Shrewd, influential.
	OKUAU	Luluai	Keen, reliable.
	SIOTAI	Tultul	Appears keen and reliable.
LEROT	KAUBA	Luluai	Capable.
	LETUM	Tultul	Competent.
KOKOPO	TOMO	Luluai	Keen, ambitious.
	KWIPURU	Tultul	Capable.
NABAKU	TOKURA	Luluai	Resigned ill-health.
	PAUNA		Recommend appointment.
	POKOTOM	Tultul	Absent in BSIP since July 1956 - dismissal recommended.
TUGIOGU	ANIS	Luluai	Weak.
(Tugiogu 1)	KABEIAKO	Tultul	Ineffective.
(Tugiogu 2)	PEMU	Tultul	Disinterested.
TUARAGAI	PANA	Luluai	Appears disinterested.
(Mono)	KIKITO	Tultul	Lax.
(Undirogo)			
TUGIU	DIDOBUI	Luluai	Unimpressive.
(Akomoro)	LUGUM	Tultul	Unimpressive.
(Kanaia)			
NAKOREI	MANUA	Luluai	Lazy.
	TUKA	Tultul	Lax.
LAGUAI	BORETA	Luluai	Fair.
	POBUI	Luluai	Most unimpressive, from KAUKAUAI.
	PAMPAM	Tultul	Fair.
	PISSIAI	Tultul	Non-essential.
	LOPINAU	Tultul	Capable.
	PORATA	Tultul	Unimpressive, from KAUKAUAI.
IBIRO	LAUKAKA	Luluai	Co-operative.
	NUNGOI	Tultul	Capable.
MOUAKE	ITANU	Luluai	Absent in hospital.
	MINSIPI	Tultul	Absent in Kavieng for four years. Dismissal recommended. Replacement not necessary.
KOGISAGANO	KOMORO	Luluai	Fair.
	MIRIKI	Tultul	Fair.
	MARAGANI	Tultul	Average.
LOBIGOU	TOGIOU	Tultul	Very capable.
LUKARURU	PARM	Luluai	Fair.
(Mainika)	MONARI	Tutul	Not seen.
	PORORU	Tultul	Not seen.
TUBARU	NOKA	Luluai	Deceased.
	KOSIARA		Appointment recommended.
	KUNKA	Tultul	Very capable.

Appendix 'D' (Continued)

Village.	Appointee.	Status.	Remarks.
TURIGAU	MINSIPI	Luluai	Unimpressive.
	KUMAI	Tultul	Unimpressive.
	MONKEI	Tultul	Fair.
	APEI	Med. Tultul	Retention unwarranted.
MORULA (Siporai)	MALATU	Luluai	Probationary appointee; confirmation recommeded.
	BAKARA	Tultul	See page 5.
TSIMBO	ERIA	Luluai	Aged but willing.

B. LUGAKEI PARAMOUNTCY

KUGUMARU	MOATS	Luluai	Capable.
	PUGITAI	Tultul	Reserved.
	PUTUBU	Tultul	Influential.
LAMTARO	LUGAKEI	P.Luluai	Keenly influential.
	MAGAT	Luluai	Overshadowed by LUGAKEI.
	NANAKO	Tultul	Keenly capable.
SIUL	VERAI	Luluai	A back room boy!
	KANAK	Tultul	Seems influential.
IULA No.3	PINOK	Tultul	Weak.
IULA No.1	KARERE	Luluai	) Co-operative with
	DISIM	Tultul	) reasonable control.
PARIRO (Masikuru)	MAIRA	Luluai	Ineffective. Gaoled.
	LEA	Tultul	Absent in Rabaul.
	MUNAU	Tultul	Lazy.
IPIRAI	MUGO	Luluai	Ageing.
	TOKE	Tultul	Too talkative.
	MINJIBI	Tultul	Capable.
MORIU	Oiromei	Tultul	Competent.
IULA No.2	PILATSI	Luluai	Uselessly ineffective.
	KUTSIA	Tultul	Incompetent.
PARERONO	PAUA	Luluai	Appointment recommended.
	KAKATA	Tultul	Exercises wide influence.
KUMIROGU	BOOBUI	Luluai	Fair.
	LIONI	Tultul	Impressive.
KONIGURU (Tururuna) (Korimonu)	LETUM	Luluai	Keen, impressive.
	TUBUNAU	Tultul	Capable.
KUGUGAI	KOGAI	Luluai	Quiet, capable.
	OREMO	Tultul	Efficient.
PAMAIUTA	MARAMIM	Luluai	Has fair control.
MATSIOGU (Seruhino) (Kiauno)	PATUKU	Luluai	Fair.
	TSIRAUNA	Tultul	Fair.

Appendix 'D' (Continued)

Village.	Appointee.	Status.	Remarks.
TOGULEGU	KOREKAI	Luluai	Fair.
BURABURUNNA (Magana)	KIAU	Luluai	Fair.
OKOMO	MONTEI	Luluai	Exercises good control.
BORUBI	UKAU	Luluai	Tries hard.
	KOPANA	Tultul	Keen.
OMITARO	NANAKO	Luluai	Capable.
	MANAI	Tultul	Capable.
NUMAKEI	NUPOU	Luluai	Fair.
	UAPE	Tultul	Fair.

Hamlets are shown in parenthesis after the name of the village.

Asst. District Officer.

Hire of Canoes

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BUI.8 of 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by K. Graham, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled NAGAVISI & BAITSI CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

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

Duration—From 16/3/57 to 29/3/1957 and 9/3/57

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...9/19...56

Medical ..../...2../19..57..

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH 4 MILES SERIES & PREVIOUS P/R MAPS

Objects of Patrol 1. General Administration & village inspection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6/7/1957

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NA.30-14-49

12th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
Bougainville District,
[redacted].

Patrol Report Bui.8 - 56/57

The notes under "Native Affairs" are of interest. Follow-up patrols should ensure that instructions given earlier are followed: unless this is done the people will completely ignore any directions given by Administration officers.

What action did the officer take to ensure there was an improvement in housing? It must be appreciated by officers that demonstration achieves results—words are inadequate.

Can Missions be used in some public capacity under the guidance of the Administration?

The matter of additional agricultural staff will be taken up with the Department of Agriculture. Why can our own officers not plan a scheme for coconut planting in selected areas?

Has Mr. Graham any firm ideas on the manner in which to implement economic development other than by use of D.A.S.F staff or Public Works assistants?

The remarks on Health and Agriculture appended on separate sheets are most useful and I shall be grateful if you will encourage your officers to make remarks available on separate sheets when these remarks contain information which should be disseminated to other Departments.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/14/49

30/2/2-1658

Bougainville District,
Headquarters, SOHANO.

6th June, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT - BUIN NO. 8 of 1956-1957.

The abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer K. Graham is acknowledged.

Native Affairs.

As evidenced by the report these people need constant attention and conditions should have improved considerably now that BOKU is manned again. The activities of MISIAMO should be observed vigilantly and constantly, as he has great influence throughout the area, and his activities in the past have been most harmful to the settling effect and administrative control in this region.

Village Officials.

If village officials are unsatisfactory and not fulfilling their functions they should be replaced. An effort should be made to counter MISIAMO'S influence in the selection of new officials.

The need for greater supervision of the Agricultural activities of this area is realised. Unfortunately, additional staff from the Department of Agriculture is not likely to become available in the immediate future.

This report is well presented.

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

Claim for Camping Allowance

(A.F. GOW)
District Commissioner.

For your information please.
is attached.

30/2/2
6/6/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P/R.BUI.8.- 472

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

20 May 57

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT BUI.8/1956-57 : K.Graham, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in duplicate, together with a claim for camping allowance in quadruplicate and copies in triplicate of extracts for distribution to other departments.

The patrol was of a purely routine nature and was carried out primarily to assure the people of the NAGOVISI that they have not been forgotten despite the closure of BOKU Patrol Post. This position will be rectified when Mr.Giddings, C.P.O., takes up residence at BOKU later this month.

I have no comment to make other than to endorse Mr.Graham's observations and recommendations.

Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 8 of 1956 - 1957

HEALTH.

Health was good throughout the area, except for the prevalence of grilli. Each patrol through the area has ordered grilli cases to aidposts for treatment, but just over 200 cases were noticed on this patrol.

Sanitation, with a few exceptions, was adequate, but personal cleanliness is less common, especially in villages to the east.

Aidposts are situated at BIROI, MOINO, NUKUI, WARUWARU, PURANAVIA and MENDAI, and also at the Boku Patrol Post. All were found to be in reasonable order and state of repair except that at PURANAVIA, which was damaged by heavy winds some two months ago. Little assistance is given by the local people to the upkeep of the aidpost, and at the time of the patrol there were no patients. Observations made by the last patrol (P/R Bok 1 1956-57) still apply, except that the APO appears now to be more conscientious.

A. Graham, P.O.

MINUTE TO:-

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information, please.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director of Native Affairs.

NA.30-14-49
12/6/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT BUI. 8 OF 1956 - 1957

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Throughout the NAGAVISI small rice gardens have been planted, and also peanuts and cacao. The latter is in most cases insufficiently shaded and tended, an exception being that grown by WIDOKAMA at MOSIGETA who has 2000 healthy trees, the first planting of which is just beginning to bear.

In an area such as this, where there is usually no surplus of food, if not an actual shortage, crops that can be consumed locally such as rice are preferable to pure cash crops, at least at the present. The Agricultural Officer periodically patrols the area, but his work in the neighbouring SIWAI, he cannot devote sufficient time to adequately supervise the activities of these people, who require constant supervision and instruction.

Coconut palms are non-existent in the BAITSI Sub-Division, and inadequate even for minimum food requirements in the NAGAVISI. As the majority of the people are undernourished any additional food crop would be beneficial. Some villages are replanting in a very small way, but a planned scheme of coconut planting in selected sites is necessary to ensure adequate nuts for local needs, and if extended would provide an additional cash crop. It is hoped that some assistance can be given shortly for the establishment of reasonably large groves near each village

Pigas are still troublesome, but steps have been taken to control them and most villages have a more or less effective 'banis' or water locked area of land where they are kept out of the water. The increasing interest in introduced crops has probably done much to influence the people to control the ravages of pigs.

NOTE TO :-

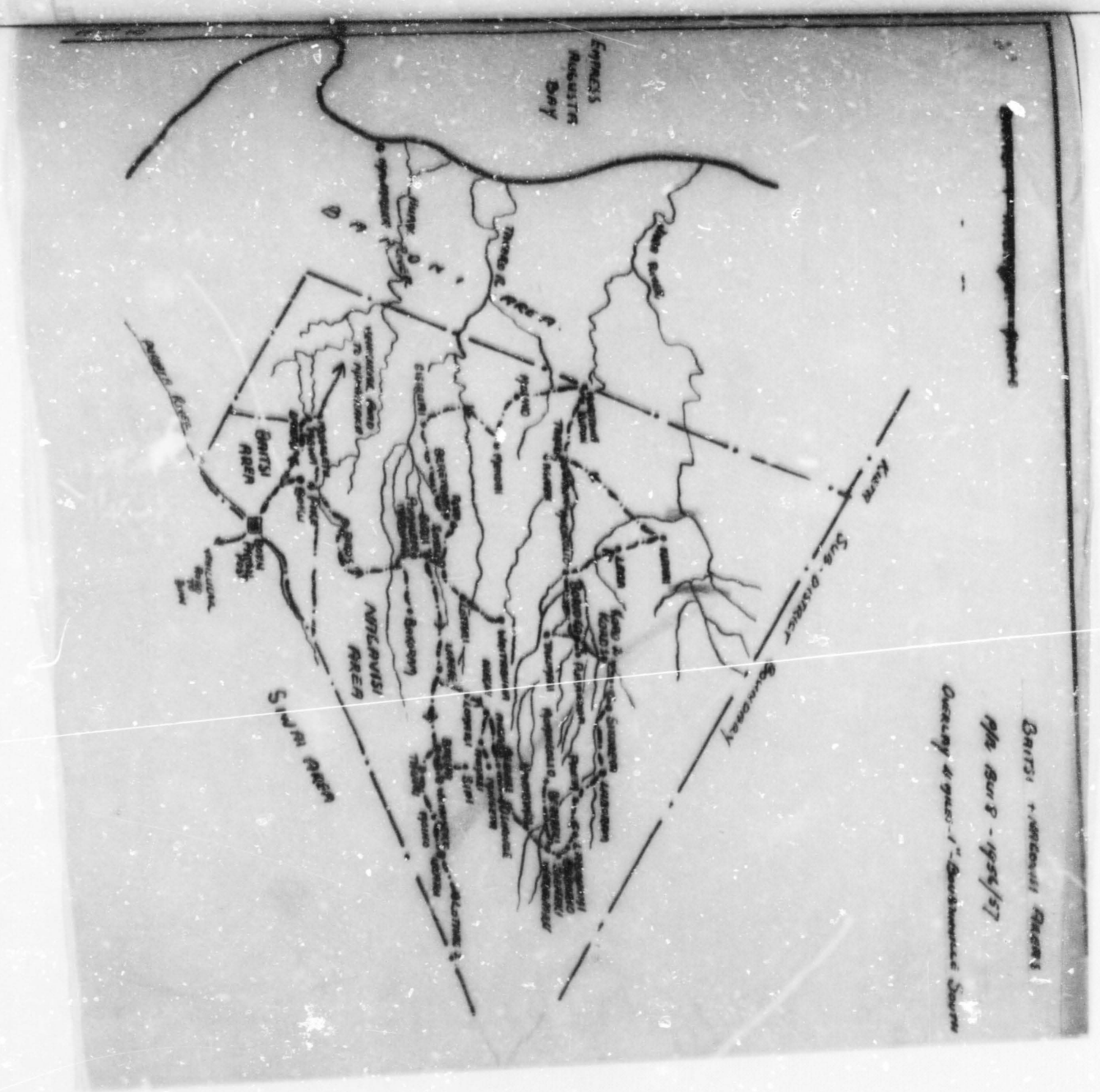
The Director of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information, please.

K. Graham, P.O.

NA.30-14-49
12/6/57

(A.A. Roberts)
Director of Native Affairs.


BAITSI + NAGOVISI AREAS
P/R BUI 8 - 1956/57
OVERLAY 4 MILES - 1" - BOUGAINVILLE SOUTH
KIETA SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY
EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY
TAGARO R. AREA
LEKA
KORO 2
KORO 1
BORODAGO
TOKUARAKI
BOIGA
SIRI
SIWAI AREA
NAGAVISI AREA
BAITSI AREA
BOIN PATROL POST
VEHICULAR ROAD TO BUIN
BAKORAM
EIGIRURI
MENORI
HURI RIVER
PURIATA RIVER
ALOTINE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
BUIN. BOUGAINVILLE.

PATROL REPORT - BUIN NO.8 of 1956-1957

AREA PATROLLED: NAGAVISI AND BAITSI CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: K. Graham, Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: EUROPEANS - NIL
NATIVES - 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

DURATION : ~~Exc~~ 9/3/57 & from 16/3/57 to 29/3/57
15 days

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.N.A. September, 1956
Medical February, 1957.

DIARY.

9th March, 1957 Departed 0830 from Boku Patrol Post by motor cycle. Visited and inspected BOKU, PIKE, LAVERO, MEWA and MOSIGETTA villages. Returned to station 1500.

16th March, 1957 Departed Boku Patrol Post for PIKE and inspected BIROS, BAKORAM and POMALETF and the latters hamlet of MARINGA. Overnight BIROI Rest House.

17th March, 1957 Sunday. Rest day observed. Some minor disputes settled.

DIARY (Cont).

18th March, 1957	Inspected TADORIMA, LOTARI No.1 and WAITABUNA villages. Returned BIROI Rest House.
19th March, 1957	Departed BIROI for BAKUPA inspecting LOPERE enroute. SIP village inspected afternoon.
20th March, 1957	Inspected TAGURI, MOINI, UKARU, LOTARI No.2 and new settlement WATAMEKO. Overnight BAKUPA resthouse. Heavy rain all day.
21st March, 1957	Departed BAKUPA for NUKUI, visting LOMARI enroute. Inspected AUMARI and MINGETA villages during afternoon. Overnight at NUKUI.
22nd March, 1957	Departed NUKUI for WARUWARU inspecting ANGABA, OSIANGE (and hamlet TURIAMBE) and BAKORAM enroute. BERERERKI and MOMONGOLIO visited during afternoon. C.N.A. . Overnight WARUWARU.
23rd March, 1957	To LABORAM, inspecting SIENEKI, BARARIO, LABONAMI and PANAM enroute.
24th March, 1957	Sunday - rest day observed. Cocoa and rice plots visited afternoon.
25th March, 1957	To BORIOKO rest house, inspecting SIKOREVA KORO No.1, KORO No.2 and PURANAVIA enroute. TAKIMARI visited pm. C.N.A. held.
26th March, 1957	Departed for TARUBA rest house via MOKOKOLIO LEIRA, and KUINAI. AGABAI and PAUNA visited afternoon. Minor disputes settled.
27th March, 1957	To MENDAI resthouse via KUPON and MOSINO.
28th March, 1957	To MASAWAKORI, SISIRUAI, BERETEMBA and RORO. Overnight BIROI rest house.
29th March, 1957.	To Boku Patrol Post via POMALETE, MARINGA, BIROS and PIKE.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was a routine Administration patrol. As Boku Patrol Post is still without an officer, the patrol was undertaken from Buin.

These Census Sub-Divisions (BAITSI area comprises only 4 villages) are situated between the coastal BANONI Sub-Division on the west and the SIWAI on the east, but the people are considered to be much more backward than either of these areas, especially the SIWAI people who have been increasingly interested in new and cash crops since an establishment of a permanent Agricultural Officer in the area and the formation of a Rural Progress Society.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Generally the situation is satisfactory, although little has been done in the area since there has been no officer stationed at BOKU. These people are extremely lethargic and most instructions given by the last patrol have been blatantly ignored. In all but a few of these cases, the instructions were again re-issued and the people advised that any future breach would be dealt with under the Native Administration Regulations.

The people have by now a good idea of what is expected of them, but it is probable that the Regulations will have to be enforced rigidly to overcome their apathy.

Housing and village sites are improving, although the standard is generally very low, and the village officials appear to be taking little more interest in their villages.

As in other areas in this ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Sub-District, the NAGAVISI, although backward, is ready for economic development. The Agricultural Officer stationed in the SIWAI periodically patrols this area, but his work in his own area allows little more than this. Any development will of necessity be in the agricultural field and until further staff is available to this Sub-District, development will be retarded. The urgent need for planned agricultural development has been stressed many times in reports from this station, and will not here be repeated.

MISIAMO was rumoured to have committed adultery with a married woman of POMALETE. Although no charge was laid against him there is little doubt that the rumour is correct as MISIAMO paid some money (said to be 30/-) to the aggrieved husband, who had been advised by his Mission not to press charges ~~in~~ so as to preserve his marriage. It is perhaps unfortunate that charges were not laid, as it gives the people the impression that he can still do what he likes without fear of punishment. MISIAMO has retained his influence in the area and is generally feared. A close watch must still be kept on him to kerb any future mischief

Complaints and disputes brought before the patrol were not numerous, and were all trivial matters.

VILLAGES.

Generally, the villages and housing were generally poor, especially to the west of the Sub-Division. At TURIAMBE the houses were crammed together, pigs were kept in the houses and the smell was nauseating. Similar conditions existed at BERARIO with the addition of a new grave situated between the houses.

This latter village is shifting to a new site about 100 yards away, but of the seven houses already constructed there, little improvement was noticeable. The inhabitants consist of individuals belonging to several surrounding villages, who, up to the last patrol were living in the bush in 'house pigs'.

A number of villages have recently shifted their sites, in most cases, not more than a mile from the old site. Among them are AUMARI, MOINO, SIPI, KUINAI and LEIRA. In all cases the shift has been motivated by a desire to return to the hereditary ground, which they had vacated during or immediately after the war.

The villages to the west of the Sub-Division were surprisingly good - in particular MENDAI which has well spaced and well constructed houses, each having its latrine and rubbish hole, and the whole area attractively planted with palms. It is the only village in the area showing signs of civic pride of the people.

Resthouses are adequate and in good condition. They are situated at BIROS, BIROI, BAKUPA, LOTARI (2), NUKUI, WARUWARU, LABONAM, LABORAM, BORIOKO, TARUBA, MENDAI, MOSIGETTA, and SISIROAI. The latter is nearing completion and is a credit to the people who constructed it.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Apart from those at LABORAM, MENDAI and RORO, the officials do little in the villages, and they were not impressive. The duties of the luluais and tultuls were again reiterated at each village, although both they and the people must surely by now be aware of their responsibilities. Most of the sub-standard villages are directly attributable to the laxness of the officials. Those at BIROI, MISIAMO's home town, appear above average, but it is doubtful whether they would carry out any of their duties which were counter to his wishes.

In many places the officials seem to have the role of passive scapegoats for the sins and omissions of their people, and attempt no rectification of the situation

Continued patrolling and constant supervision of their work must be carried out to improve the position.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The necessity to construct good vehicular roads for the development of the area was stressed at all villages. Little or no work has been carried out on road construction or maintenance in the NAGAVISI and BAITSI areas since the BOKU Patrol Post has been unmanned.

The terrain is such that little difficulty would be met in eventually linking all but three or four of the villages by road, although there are a few large rivers beyond local bridge building facilities which could only be forded in dry conditions.

Little further work is necessary to complete the remaining rough sections of the IABA-LABORAM road, and also to make useable the BOKU-MOROTONA road. Owing to the general apathetic attitude of the people, it is unlikely that any useful roadwork will be carried out in this area unless an officer is on the spot, or frequently inspects progress. As this cannot be done adequately from Buin, roadwork can be considered at a standstill until an officer is posted to Boku.

Long sections of foot tracks are wide and graded and many of them could be utilised when vehicular roads are constructed.

As in all other parts of the Sub-District, heavy equipment would speed up enormously the construction of roads and vastly improve the standard of maintenance. It is discouraging to see large numbers of the people toiling for days to construct a short length of inferior road, when even a single piece of road equipment could be used with far greater effect and more economically.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Throughout the NAGAVISI small rice gardens have been planted, and also peanuts and cacao. The latter is in most cases insufficiently shaded and tended, an exception being that grown by WIDOKAMA at MOSIGETA who has 2000 healthy trees, the first planting of which is just beginning to bear.

In an area such as this, where there is usually no surplus of food, if not an actual shortage, crops that can be consumed locally such as rice are preferable to pure cash crops, at least at the present. The Agricultural Officer periodically patrols the area, but with his work in the neighbouring SIWAI, he cannot devote sufficient time to adequately supervise the activities of these people, who require constant supervision and instruction.

Coconut palms are non-existant in the BAITSI Sub-Division, and inadequate even for minimum food requirements in the NAGAVISI. As the majority of the people are undernourished any additional food crop would be beneficial to these people. Some villages are replanting in a very small way, but a planned scheme of coconut planting in selected sites is necessary to ensure adequate nuts for local needs, and if extended, would provide an additional cash crop. It is hoped that some assistance can be given shortly for the establishment of reasonably large groves near each village.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK. (Cont).

Pigs are still troublesome, but steps have been taken to control them and most villages have a more or less effective 'banis' or water locked area of land where they are kept out of the way. The increasing interest in introduced crops has probably done much to influence the people to control the ravages of pigs..

HEALTH.

Health was good throughout the area, except for the prevalence of grilli. Each patrol through the area has ordered grilli cases to aidposts for treatment, but just over 200 cases were noticed on this patrol.

Sanitation, with a few exceptions, was adequate, but personal cleanliness is less common, especially in villages to the East.

Aidposts are situated at BIROI, MOINO, NUKUI, WARUWARU, PURANAVIA and MENDAI, and also at Boku Patrol Post. All were in reasonable order and state of repair except that at PURANAVIA, which was damaged by heavy winds some two months ago. Little assistance is given by the local people to the upkeep of this aidpost, and at the time of the patrol there were no patients. Observations made by the last patrol (P/R Bok 1 1956-57) still apply, except the APO appears now to be more conscientious.

MISSIONS.

Two European staffed Catholic Mission stations are situated at SOVELE, near RORO, and MORATONA, near KUPON, and both handle education and medical work. There are also a number of village schools in charge of native teachers of the various missions - Catholic, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist their numerical strength in that order. Most of these 'schools' are mainly concerned with religious instruction.

The relationship of the adherents of these Missions are hardly amicable, and varies from petty bickering to outright animosity. Many of the villages at one time or other have attempted to segregate the sects, but this was overcome by strong opposition by patrolling officers. At MOKOKOLIO in the past there have been numerous complaints and counter-complaints between the Catholic and S.D.A. adherents, apparently sufficiently grave to split the people - the population is now 100% S.D.A., and the Catholic section ~~xxxxx~~ has moved to various surrounding villages.

Religious prejudice in this area is very noticeable and tinges most of the peoples activities. It does much to counter the good influence and work of the Mission bodies themselves, and if conditions remain the same, when these people develop politically, this too will have a strong religious flavour.

MISSIONS. (Cont)

It was emphatically stressed that the people must cooperate if there is to be steady development in their area. It is not sufficient to overcome the social prejudices between the villages if the villages themselves are to be split into quarrelling factions.

CONCLUSION

This area is now at a stage where planned economic development could well be introduced. Apathy is attendant on lack of incentive, and having observed their SIWAI neighbours commercial activities with great interest, the promise of material gain will certainly activate these people, that is if they can be shown the way to achieve it. An increase in D.A.S.F. staff, and some aid with road construction would advance this area enormously. The same can be said for other areas in the Sub-District.

K. Graham,
Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON R.P. & N.G.C. MEMBERS - PATROL REPORT BUIN 8-56/57

2829.	L/Cpl MORISA.	Appearance good. Carried out duties quietly, unobstrusively and well. Managed constables efficiently.
7551	Const. BAKANAU	Appearance good. Happy disposition. Worked well.
8946	Const. KOBOI.	First term. Not over-intelligent but works well. Will improve with experience.

K. Graham, P.O.

Appendix 'B' P/R BUI 8 195 6-57

WALKING TIMES - NAGAVISI & BAITSI AREAS

		Mins
BOKU	PIKE	45
PIKE	LAVERO	20
PIKE	BIROS	25
BIROS	BAKORAM	55
BAKORAM	MARINGA	30
MARINGA	POMALETE	10
POMALETE	BIROI	5
BIROI	LOTARE	55
LOTARE	WAITABUNA	20
BIROI	LOPERE	35
LOPERE	BAKUPA	20
BAKUPA	SIPI	70
BAKUPA	TAGURI	25
TAGURI	MOINO	25
MOINO	UKARU	25
UKARU	LOTARE (2)	20
LOTARE (2)	WATAMEKO	40
WATAMEKO	BAKUPA	20
BAKUPA	LOMARI	40
LOMARI	NUKUI	15
NUKUI	AUMARI	35
AUMARI	MINGETA	20
NUKUI	ANGABA	35
ANGABA	OSIANGE	8
OSIANGE	TURIAMBE	5
OSIANGE	BAKORAM (2)	15
BAKORAM (2)	WARUWARU	25
WARUWARU	BEREREKI	5
BEREREKI	MOMONGOLIO	15
WARUWARU	SIENEKI	20
SIENEKI	BARARIO	15
BARARIO	LABONAM	10
LABONAM	PANAM	3
PANAM	LABORAM	50
LABORAM	SIKOREVA	50
SIKOREVA	KORO No,2	20
KORO No,2	KORO No.1	10
KORO No.1	PURANAVIA	20
PURANAVIA	BORIOKO	10
BORIOKO	TAKIMARI	30
BORIOKO	MOKOKOLIO	30
MOKOKOLIO	LEIRA	30
LEIRA	KUINAI	20
KUINAI	TARUBA	80
TARUBA	AGABAI	15
TARUBA	PAUNAI	15
TARUBA	KUPON	40
KUPON	MOSINO	65
MOSINO	MENDAI	20
MENDAI	MASIWAKORI	35
MASIWAKORI	SISIRUAI	25
SISIRUAI	BERETEMBA	40
BERETEMBA	RORO	20
RORO	BIROI	20
SISIRUAI	MOSIGETA	90
MOSIGETA	BOKU	100

Road conditions as listed P/R Bok 1 of 1956-57

Hire of Canoes		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. BUI. No.9/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by G.R.G.Wearne, Asst. District Officer.

Area Patrolled EASTERN PARAMOUNTCY (KONO)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.Giddings, C.P.O.

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

Duration—From 8./May./19.57 to 17./May 19.57

Number of Days Eight (8)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../Jan./19.57

Medical ..../Dec./19.56

Map Reference BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND SOUTH 4 mile strat series

Objects of Patrol Routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/7/1957

B.H.Lumsdey
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £ 25.24.9

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

lage Po

9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Bir
M	F	M	F	

30/14/50

FR.BUI.9-1956/57

Sub-district Office,
BUIN.

12 August 57.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
SOHANO.

PATROL REPORT BUIN No. 9 of 1956/57

Your minute to memo 30-14-50 dated 8th July from the Director of Native Affairs refers.

I consider that regular patrolling, such as has been carried out in this sub-district in the past twelve months sufficient to ensure satisfactory maintenance of villages.

Kitchens already built above ground level were cited as the type to be adopted by those people who had not already erected them.

The existing latrines were quite suitable and instructions issued were that this pattern was to be followed when new latrines are dug.

An agricultural patrol followed closely after this Native Affairs patrol and practical demonstration was given the people in the maintenance of coconut groves.

Paramount Luluai KONO has been retired.

I am unable to supply further details at this juncture of the attitude reported on page 6, para. 3 of the report. I submit, however, that the operative word is not 'exists' as suggested in the quotation in the memorandum but but extends over the phrase 'could not help but feel' in the first line of the paragraph referred to.

Every encouragement is being given the development of permanent cash crops and in economic development. However, the present immediate need is rehabilitation of gardens following torrential rains and flooding.

Asst. District Officer.

DNA Port Moresby
Forwarded please
Ref. 30/14/50 of 8/7/57
refers.

14/9/57

30/2/2

NA.30-14-50

Department of Native Affairs,

Port Moresby

8th July, 1957.

The District Officer,
SOHANO

PARAMOUNT LULDAI KOMO

The retirement of the Paramount Luldai KOMO on the grounds of senility is approved.

It should be remembered that this man has given years of valuable service to the Administration and we should inform him of appreciation of his past services.

A.A.R.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

P/A
9/7

30-14-50

8th July, 1957.

The District Officer,
BOUGAINVILLE

Patrol Report No. 9 - 1956/57
BUIN

So long as quick patrols do not take the place of leisurely routine patrols they will have a beneficial effect: particularly if the purpose of the patrol is to check up on the people to ensure the performance of duties laid down during the earlier patrols.

What action was taken to ensure villages would be kept in satisfactory condition? Was there a demonstration given in the erecting of a suitable kitchen above-ground level? In the matter of sanitation, was any demonstration in the type of latrine to be erected given?

Were coconut groves cleaned under supervision?

Officers will obtain much better results if they give demonstrations in tasks they require carried out by the village people.

The road work appears to be progressing satisfactorily.

The provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance of 1953/55 could be enforced to ensure that the roads passing through the alienated lands are properly maintained.

I suggest that the Paramount Lululai KONO might be retired on the grounds of senility.

On page 6 para 3, reference is made "that an attitude of hostility towards the Administration exists amongst the people". Will you please give me reasons for this statement? Patrols should, in all cases, fully advise on any such attitude.

Is any attempt being made by the people to develop permanent cash crops? Are they being given advice and assistance in the matter of economic development?

I feel that the rice growing and milling project should receive increased attention from our officers.

I take it that matters concerning other Departments have been dealt with at District level.

A. A. R

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

30/14/50
14/3/13(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14/3/2 - 1678

Bougainville District,
HEADQUARTERS SOHANO.

27th June, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PARAMOUNT LULUAI KONO.

The dismissal of the above official is recommended On the ground of his incapacity. (Patrol Report BUI 9/56-57, page 5 refers.)

C. W. Kimmorley
C. W. Kimmorley
A/District Commissioner

30/14/80

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/2/2 - 1677

Bougainville District,
HEADQUARTERS SOAHNO.

28th June, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
BUIN.

PATROL REPORT BUI 9/56-57 EASTERN PARAMOUNTCY.

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged.

The system of short inspections appears to be achieving results in areas where patrolling has not been as frequent as desirable in the past.

Perhaps, because of the "hostility" you mention on page 6, it would be as well to arrange for a slow patrol of this area as soon as possible, with a view to talking to as many of the villagers as possible, in order to try to discover the reason for the "hostility". Possibility there is some lack of understanding by the natives of the aims of the Administration

I have asked Mr. Leake about the Paramount Luluai KONO (page 5). That there is a lack of record of his dismissal appears to be because he was not dismissed - at least not in the correct manner (Reg.123 (1) N.A.R.).

Mr. Leake, on arrival at Buin found KONO in prison. On searching the files he found no record of a recommendation for dismissal, and therefore, on KONO's release, returned him his hat, which had been held in the office for safe keeping.

I will recommend his dismissal on the grounds of incapacity. If the Director of Native Affairs agrees with this recommendation, I suggest that he be relieved of his duties tactfully, with possibly some small gift being presented to him for past services.

It is not Administration policy to replace paramount Luliais.

Your action regarding the rice milling (7) should be continued along the lines you suggest.

It is pleasing to read that there is a general improvement of standards in the area patrolled.

C. W. Kimmorley
A/District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PR. BUI.9/1956-57

PATROL REPORT

BUIN No. 9/1956-1957

Patrol Conducted by		G.R.G.Wearne, Asst. District Officer.
Area Patrolled		EASTERN PARAMOUNTCY (KONO).
Personnel Accompanying		European : R.Giddings, C.P.O.
		Native : Four R.P.& N.G.C.
Duration :	Commenced	8 May 1957.
	Concluded	17 May 1957.
Number of Days		Eight (8).
Accompanying Medical Assistant		Nil.
Last Patrols :	D.N.A.	January 1957.
	P.H.D.	December 1956.
Map Reference		Bougainville Island South 4 Mile Series.
Objectives of Patrol		Routine Administration.

PATROL REPORT - BUI. No.9 - 1956/57

The Eastern Paramountcy (known as KONO's) is, as its name implies, in the east of the Buin Sub-district. Of the four Paramountcies which make up the area controlled immediately from BUIN, this has, until recently, been the least patrolled. Between April 1953 and August 1956, no Native Affairs patrols of the area have been recorded. This was the third Native Affairs patrol since August 1956 and the effect of persistent patrolling was quite evident during this quick inspection.

DIARY

8 May Leaving BUIN by Land Rover, the patrol was able to visit and inspect the villages of UGUIMO, LAMUAI, MOISURU, MAIKA, KOGU and TANDAREKI.

9 May Inspection was to-day carried out at MUGUAI (hamlet UGANO), TAGURUAI, IAMARU (hamlets No.1 and No.2), LAKOEI, KIKIBATSIOGU, KAAMORO (hamlet TUNDADAI) and TUBARO.

10 May Again moving by vehicle, the patrol inspected KOMAI, TABAGO, KAITU, LUILAU, PILILALO, PARERO, KOGWIKIRU (hamlets No.1 and No.2), OROMOI and MOGOROI, (hamlet KURAGOIRU). The Roman Catholic Mission station at TABAGO was visited briefly on the return to BUIN.

11 May At BUIN.

12 May Observed.

13 May Transport carried the patrol and equipment from BUIN to MOGOROI from where carriers were engaged from village to village to enable inspections to be made of OROROI, PAULUAUKU, LUKAUKU (hamlet PALANKAMAI) and BOGISAGO.

14 May Leaving BOGISAGO, the patrol visited and inspected PAGUI (hamlet UMWINO), BOTULAI (hamlet AKANAI), and ORIMAI (hamlet SUSUWEI).

15 May Using ORIMAI as a base, the patrol proceeded to SURUKUN (hamlets GWAKU and WHOGU), KEKEMONA and KAUKAUSINA.

16 May From ORIMAI, the patrol travelled to IPISARO (hamlet of ORIMAI), MIUNAS (hamlet of PAGUI) and ORIA before reaching camp at UBUBAKOGU.

17 May The patrol returned to BUIN after inspecting TURITAI and LUILAU No.2.

------ooOoo------

Criticism may be made that the patrol was too quick to achieve any measure of success. I do not think so. Its purpose was purely inspectorial and all aspects of native administration were covered during the inspection so far as they concerned the Paramountcy. I have found that these quick patrols to the various areas in the sub-district have succeeded in keeping officials and people alert in the performance and maintenance of routine tasks.

VILLAGES

In the light of the comments of the last two Native Affairs patrols, I was agreeably surprised at the condition in which I found the villages. In general the standard of the villages was much higher than I had anticipated. Admittedly there were obvious signs of recent attempts at 'spit and polish', but, taking these into consideration, it was evident that awareness of village maintenance is very much alive.

The standard of housing fluctuated considerably from village to village. The tendency to erect buildings on ground level still exists but seems to be declining. Every encouragement was given the people to build dwellings raised off the ground and the hygienic and medical advantages of this type of building were emphasised. Likewise, emphasis was laid on the disadvantages of kitchens erected on ground level. Instructions relating to housing issued by the previous patrols have been carried out and the only instructions issued during this inspection was in respect of necessary repairs or the replacement of ground level structures. Mr. Graham's advices to effect housing repairs as and when necessary instead of waiting for patrol instructions have been adopted almost throughout the whole area.

Cemeteries seem to be maintained in a neat condition only when a patrol approaches and instructions for regular maintenance of the village burial ground were given frequently. Cremation is practised at KOGWIKIRU and OROMOI which accounted for the absence of a cemetery at each village.

Naturally, some villages outshine others and in this regard one cannot pass lightly over the condition of cleanliness and housing in MAIKA, KEKEMONA, KAUKAUSINA and ORIA. The latter, especially, revealed a highly commendable state of affairs which could be advantageously emulated by every other village in the Paramountcy. At the other extreme, one cannot overlook SURUKUN which Mr. Graham described as 'one of the best in the Paramountcy'. It has taken a considerable fall from grace and was one of the two worst seen by this patrol - the other being MOISURU.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Little fault could be found with arrangements for the disposal of village refuse. Each village has a series of pits in which refuse is either buried or burned. In odd cases, cliffsides are being used to receive refuse, but these instances are few.

The provision of latrines in each village was generally inadequate. Working on the basis of one unit to approximately twenty people, remedial action was instructed accordingly.

Ample water is available throughout the area and is drawn either from streams, springs or wells near the villages.

AGRICULTURE

The area under cultivation of subsistence crops in each village is adequate and the produce therefrom is sufficient for the needs of the people. Initial activity in planting new gardens was observed in isolated instances and this activity will become full-scale as the season draws nigh.

The staple food is kaukau of which large areas are to be found. Subsidiary subsistence crops include yams, taro kongkong and bananas. Sugat is widely cultivated in the higher inland villages. Various fruits are also available in limited quantities everywhere.

Cash cropping is not practised except in a few villages relatively close to MOGOROI. Remoteness is the reason used by the inland villages of KEKEMONA and KAUKAUSINE for the absence of cash crops and it is a reasonable excuse. The only crop being cultivated for cash purposes is rice which is milled at MOGOROI and sold to the Roman Catholic Mission and to Chinese and native traders. Natives engaging in rice cultivation are :

TABAGO	- POKATU, MINTO, PAMBARU.
KAITU	- TAUNIA.
LUILAU	- APE.
PILILALO	- PAUPAU, ANIAPE.
MOGOROI	- PIAMOI, TOKAMO, WAKIRAI, PAUWAU, MUWAGI, POPUI, BOTENA, NAISI, NOI-E, LOUBAI.
OROROI	- KANGKI, NANO, KUBAKU, LUAKE'U, OINA, LOPAI, UTUVUWE,
PAULUAUKU	- KAAMO, SOO, KEBORI, MAUREI, SIVU, MAKUT, PAMBU, KUMIONA, KORAK.
LUKAUKU	- KARAVETA, MOSINA, MONKO.
BOGISAGO	- SONEI.
UBUBAKOGU	- SIUGU.

Copra production is particularly small-scale and is apparently confined to OROROI village where NANO, LUAKENU and UTUVUWE engage in the activity. However, palms are much more frequent and I feel that others may also be engaged in this undertaking. Coconut groves were inspected and found to be badly in need of cleaning. Instructions to this effect were issued.

ROADS

The condition of the roads available to motor traffic is much improved and is undoubtedly the result of a lot of effort by the people. However, a number of short sections near the coast are still in need of attention and the responsible villages were informed of the need. The division of the road into maintenance sections is difficult to follow, although I assume that it was so arranged to lessen the burden on the near coastal villages. For example, between MAIKA village and the junction of the roads leading to MOISURU and KAHILI, responsibility for maintenance is shared by five or six villages ranging as far inland as KAAMORO and TUBARO, and consequently gives those villages two widely separated sections of maintenance.

The vehicular road extends to the villages of MOGOROI, KAITU, and almost to TURITAI. Beyond these points well maintained foot tracks link the villages most of which are separated by gullies which cause minor difficulties of access. However, from each of the three villages mentioned, an extension of the existing road network is possible and instructions were issued for this to be carried out as expeditiously as possible without disrupting routine village maintenance. When completed these extensions will carry traffic from MOGOROI to OROROI, from KAITU through LUKAUKU to BOGISAGO with a possible link between LUKAUKU and PAULUAUKU, and from near TURITAI through UBUBAKOGU and ORIA to ORIMAI from where a further extension through SURUKUN to the southern side of the KONAHAI Gorge is feasible. A link could probably be made from near ORIA to PAGUI through the hamlets of MIUNAS and UMWINO. The extension from TURITAI would initially follow the war-time road cut by the Japanese which went almost to ORIA and which does not require a really great amount of work to be re-opened.

As stated, the existing foot tracks are well maintained except for that joining ORIMAI to ORIA. This is overgrown completely and is to be cleared, such cleaning to be done with the view to opening it for vehicular traffic in time.

Lessees of alienated land, all of whom are sited south of MAIKA, have failed in their responsibilities to maintain adequately the

roads which pass through their leases. This is unfortunate as I feel that native reaction is quite simply "why should we carry out maintenance when lessees of alienated land, whose vehicles use the roads, neglect their sections". To me this is a reasonable reaction and work will have to be undertaken more strenuously by the Methodist Mission on the road through KAHILI and KOAU and by Mr. Tack Long at TOBUROI Plantation.

Some misunderstanding existed concerning land adjacent to KAHILI and known as OROKUPARI. This was alienated for lease by Mr. M. Voyce. Although Mr. Voyce relinquished claim to the area when he left BUIN, the natives were under the impression that the Methodist Mission had leased the area and was thus responsible for road maintenance. The people were informed otherwise and maintenance of the road passing through the area has been commenced by the people.

REST HOUSES

Buildings adequate for the accommodation of itinerant parties are available at KOGU, KAAMORO, MOGOROI, BOGISAGO, PAGUI, ORIMAI, SURUKUN, KEKEMONA and UBUBAKOGU.

OFFICIALS

The Paramount Luluai is one KONO. His senility is certainly not to his or anybody else's advantage and his usefulness is absolutely nil. His influence appears to be non-existent, even in his own village (MOISURU). I understand that he was dismissed from office following his conviction for a breach of Native Administration Regulations (allegedly a sexual offence) and enquiries suggest that he was re-instated by Mr. Leake at the time of the visit by the United Nations Trusteeship Mission. If this is correct, I do not know why or upon whose authority KONO was re-instated (there being no records relating to his re-instatement or even his dismissal). I cannot recommend too strongly his removal from office. Under his 'leadership', I have found this Paramountcy the least co-operative of the four controlled directly from BUIN in the matter of sub-district development.

Of the other officials, all appear to be trying hard to fulfil their duties adequately and are achieving some success. This may, perhaps, be due to the attention and guidance now being given them by patrols. Several new appointees were selected during this patrol, as listed, and their recommendations are the subject of separate correspondence -

MAIKA	-	Tultul TOKIMA nominated as Luluai. Native PAISI nominated as Tultul.
KOGU	-	Native UTURUM nominated as Tultul to replace MAU, now deceased.
KAAMORO	-	Native LUGAM nominated as Tultul to replace the deceased appointee.
PAGUI	-	Native ~~[illegible]~~ TANKWI nominated as Tultul to replace the deceased appointee.
KAUKAUSINA	-	Native NARIPAU nominated as Luluai.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The people of this Paramountcy do not appear to possess very much initiative collectively and those individuals who do are rare. However, the apathy or lethargy, concomitant with a lack of attention, experienced by Mr. Elder in his patrol during August 1956, certainly seems to be waning and a general improvement in affairs appears to have taken place. Undoubtedly this will continue whilst patrols are conducted frequently and these are possible only with a sufficiency of staff. My expectations on this patrol were dismal. I have been agreeably surprised and found the overall picture quite a lot brighter.

The response of the people is gratifying and will become moreso with attention and guidance. Commercial enterprise is virtually non existent but, again, guidance can rectify this and I feel confident that the people will respond satisfactorily. Areas for economic development exist throughout the Paramountcy and encouragement for expansion in this direction is being given the people.

Recent patrols have stressed the necessity to correct the state of the villages without concentration on any one particular aspect. All phases have been treated alike - housing, sanitation, gardens, roads, etc. This policy will be pursued and the stage will soon be reached when a greater concentration can be made on the development economically of latent resources. This will then provide the actual incentive to which Mr. Elder and Mr. Graham have each made previous reference.

However, despite my optimism, I could not help but feel that an attitude of hostility towards the Administration exists amongst the people. In what direction this hostility lies, I am unable to clearly understand myself. But I am quite certain that it stems from the past lack of patrols to the area. The effect that an absence of patrols has on an area is fully realized and the despatch of patrols at three-monthly intervals has been aimed at overcoming that effect. I would like to report that the plan has been fully successful. In view of the attitude which I feel exists, I am unable to do so. I think it most likely, however, that the attitude has been reduced during the past nine months and that, given staff and a minimum of extraneous duties, a further reduction will be achieved quickly.

Perhaps the term 'hostility' is an incorrect one, but I can think of no other suitable terminology, excepting perhaps 'frustration'. That the whole area needs careful watching seems most obvious and for this reason (amongst others) I hope that plans for constant patrolling can be carried out, preferably at intervals of greater frequency than the three months that is permitted by existing staff.

I am not satisfied with conditions in this area. I do not think the immediate answer to the problem lies wholly in the implementation of a plan of economic development. The attitude of hostility, frustration, or whatever the more apt term may be, must be overcome and the full confidence of the people won. Without this confidence, plans for any form of development will be a total waste.

COMPLAINTS

It was not necessary to convene sittings of a Court during the patrol. Complaints were few and each was settled by mediation.

CARRIERS

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers during the patrol. A total of 239 men were employed for a gross period of 16 hours, representing an aggregate of 272 manhours.

MISSIONS

Three mission bodies operate in the area - the Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand, Roman Catholic Mission (Marist Order) and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Relationships between them appear to be amicable.

The Roman Catholic Mission is the dominant organization and has adherents in almost all villages. The Seventh Day Adventists enjoy no opposition in ORIA and in MIUNAS, a hamlet of PAGUI. They also have adherents in UBUBAKOGU and LUILAU. The Methodist Mission has members in

MOISURU, LAMUAI, KEKEMONA, ORIMAI and SURUKUN villages.

Each mission provides religious training and some educational training. The Roman Catholic Mission also renders medical facilities.

EDUCATION

There are no Administration schools in the Paramountcy.

The Methodist Mission operates a girls' school at KAHILI and has village schools at MOISURU, ORIMAI, SURUKUN, and KEKMONA.

The Roman Catholic Mission has its main school at the TABAGO mission station and has village schools in MUGUAI, KAAMORO, BOGI-SAGO and KEKEMONA.

COMMERCE

The only commercial undertaking operated by a native, apart from trading, is a rice mill at MOGOROI. Following Mr. Graham's report (BUI. No.5 of 1956/57, page 5), I carried out an investigation and found that the machine is operated by native BOTENA who purchased it from Mr. H.Shaw, formerly a resident at LAMUAI, at a price of £180. Some £40 remain to be paid. The transaction was not made before the A.D.O. at Buin, according to BOTENA, and so appears to contravene the provisions of the Native Contracts Protection Ordinance. Initially fuel was purchased from Mr. Shaw but, since his departure, resort has been made to Chinese traders, whose prices are not particularly favourable to such enterprise as BOTENA is trying to display. Operating costs are met by BOTENA himself with negligible assistance from those other natives who originally contributed finance for the purchase of the milling plant. Milling is done for all who bring their rice to the plant and no charge is made for the treatment of the produce. A small proportion of the milled rice is used for domestic consumption but the bulk is sold to Chinese and native storekeepers at 56 lbs for £2 (8.57d. per lb.) and retailed at 12d. per lb. The price paid by the storekeepers is received by the grower. Mr. Graham's contention that it is being operated in a most unbusiness-like manner is certainly no under-statement. The machine does not operate daily - only irregularly, when stocks of rice have accumulated. According to BOTENA, this is usually at weekly intervals.

In the absence of records, I was unable to observe what quantity of rice is milled at any one time. I advised BOTENA to weigh the rice as it was brought to him for processing (scales are available), to record details of such quantities with the grower's name also entered and, in the initial stage, to levy a charge of 1d. per lb. for milling. Rice growers were similarly advised. At a later date, a more accurate milling charge can be calculated and amendments made, if necessary.

LAND ALIENATIONS

Within this Paramountcy, areas of land have been alienated as follows -

a. LAMUAI special lease by H.Shaw now resident at NAURURU ISLAND (Kieta Sub-district) and not occupied by him.

b. KAHILI mission and agricultural leases occupied by the Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand Trust Association on which improvements are still being effected.

c. KOAU leased by the Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand Trust Association. Formerly used as an instruction centre under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, the area appears to have been abandoned. No buildings exist and

the area has reverted to bush.

d. TOBUROI agricultural lease by J.Tack Long of Kieta which is being developed and improved.

e. MAIKA T.A.L. occupied by L.Toong Lep.

f. TABAGO mission and special leases occupied by the Roman Catholic Mission which is developed.

g. MOGOROI T.A.L. occupied by L. Toong Lep.

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

PERSONNEL REPORT @ ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

Reg. No. 2322 Sergeant NEREK :

A very capable non-commissioned officer who enjoys the confidence of the detachment and of the village people alike without the loss of standing. His command and bearing were most satisfactory. Although he does not speak English, his understanding of the language when spoken to indirectly in English was commendable.

Reg. No. 8108 Constable GABIO :

In the words of Sir William Gilbert "I've got him on the list; he never would be missed". Lazy. Lacks ability and competence.

Reg. No. 8424 Constable PERLAN :

A reliable and hard-working constable who displays his initiative intelligently. Can be ostentatious.

Reg. No. 9244 Constable TOYAN :

Detailed to supervise work in MOISURU village, this member was with the actual patrol for only two days. An examination of his supervisory work revealed a splendid attention to duty.

G.O. Keane

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGES, HAMLETS AND OFFICIALS

Village.	Hamlets.	Altitude.	Official.	Remarks.
BOGISAGO		1600 ft.	Ll. KUMURI Tt. LOINAU	Efficiently capable. Competent.
BOTULAI	AKANAI	1840 ft.	No officials; Catechist has been used in pseudo-official capacity. This undesirable practice is to cease.	
IAMARU		210 ft.	Ll. LAUMANI	Capable.
KAAMORO	TUNDADAI	340 ft.	Ll. PIINI Tt. LUGAM	Very aged. Newly appointed.
KAITU		340 ft.	Ll. MINO	Very competent.
KAUKAUSINA		2140 ft.	Ll. NARIPAU Tt. PEROKANA	Newly appointed. Good control.
KEKEMONA		2520 ft.	Ll. KUNKEI Tt. KAKAI	Ageing; satisfactory. Keen and helpful.
KIKIBATSIOGU		290 ft.	Tt. TUTO	Appears competent.
KOGWIKIRU	TONUTAI	630 ft.	Ll. KONYANA	Most unimpressive.
KOGU		160 ft.	Ll. KEIENEI Tt. UTURUM	Capably efficient. Newly appointed.
KOMAI		340 ft.	Tt. AAMIO	Appears capable.
LAKOBI		25o ft.	Ll. BOSINA Tt. NOONA	Hospitalized; unseen. Fair.
LAMUAI		10 ft.	Ll. TURA Tt. DISIN	Fair. Glib.
LUILAU		400 ft.	Ll. KEPORU	Average.
LUKAUKU	PALANKAMAI	1020 ft.	Ll. BAUTAI Tt. KAKATA	Old; of little use. Not impressive.
MAIKA		100 ft.	Ll. TOKIMA Tt. PAISI	Formerly Tultul; Newly appointed. Newly appointed.
MOISURU ~~MOGOROI~~		10 ft.	P/Ll. KONO	See page 5.
MOGOROI	KURAGOIRU	700 ft.	Ll. KAKAYI Tt. FIAMOI	Unimpressive. Helpfully keen.
MUGUAI	UGANO	190 ft.	Ll. KARA Tt. KATIBI	Ageing; fair. Competent.

APPENDIX "B" - Cont'd.

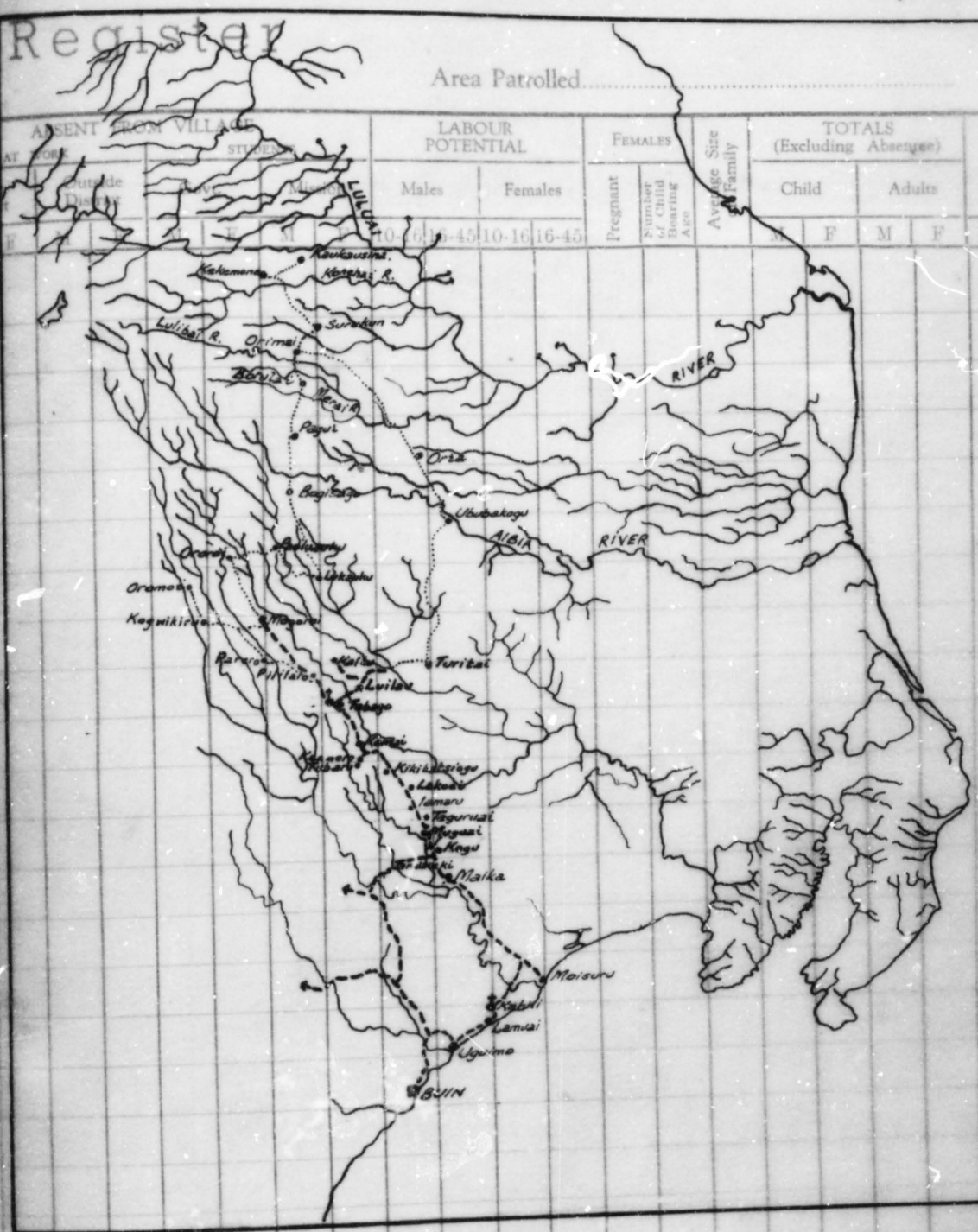
Village.	Hamlets.	Altitude.	Official.	Remarks.
ORIA		620 ft.	Ll. TUNU	Seems satisfactory.
ORIMAI	SUSUWEI IPISARO	1750 ft.	Ll. MISA	Lax; little drive.
OROMOI		680 ft.	Ll. MONA Tt. KEROS	Ageing. Average.
OROROI		1240 ft.	Ll. LOPAI	Not impressive.
PAGUI	UMWINO MIUNAS	1540 ft.	Ll. INESI Tt. TANKWI	Ageing; satisfactory. Newly appointed.
PARERO		500 ft.	MTt. ITANU	Superfluous.
PAULUAUKU		1540 ft.	Tt. KAAMO	Keen; capable.
PILILALO		500 ft.	Ll. KARAI Tt. PAUPAU	Fair. Average.
SURUKUN	ORIA GWAKU WHOGU	1480 ft.	Ll. KOMAI	Average.
TABAGO		390 ft.	Ll. UUMAT Tt. SIKUA	Competent. Fair.
TAGURUAI		190 ft.	Ll. PINOKO Tt. LOBINAU	Average. Capable.
TANDAREKI		160 ft.	Ll. MABAGI Tt. TURI	Ageing; fair. Fair ability.
TUBARO		340 ft.	Ll. BINOKO Tt. MONTAI	Unimpressive. Competent.
TURITAI		400 ft.	Ll. PAIS	Average ability.
UBUBAKOGU		450 ft.	Ll. SIUGU	Fair.
UGUIMO		10 ft.	Tt. ILALA	Capable.

Asst. District Officer.

Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
Inside District		Outside District																	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F



KONO

PARAMOUNTCY

4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

ROADS - - - - -
TRACKS .....
VILLAGE
MISSIONS

P/R. BUI. 9/1956-57. G.R.G. Wearne, A.D.