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STATION: Kieta

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1967 - 1968

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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✓ 67-11-38

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1970 12/16/69

PATROL REPORT No 19-^{67/68}~~68/69~~

BY

MR. T. M. KELLIHER

KONGARA. KIETA

BOUGAINVILLE DISTRICT.

NO 518
M 2/7



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOUGAINVILLE Report No. KIETA 19 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by T.M. Kelliher, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KONGARA Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

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

Duration—From 24/4/1968 to 1/7/1968

Number of Days 40

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/2/1968

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference FOURMIL SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE; MILINCH KIETA.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census; Ward Development Survey; Political Education; Routine Administration; Other Matters as instructed.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/6/1969

.....
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

.....

.....

.....

Po

Females
in Child
Birth

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Department of District Administration
District Administration
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

67-11-38

30th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
The District Commissioner,
Bougainville District,
KIETA.

PATROL NO. KIETA 19/67-68

Your reference 67-1-6 of 30th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. T.M. Kelliher, Patrol Officer to KONGARA Census Division.

An informative report but of no current value to this Headquarters owing to the extra-ordinarily long delay in its submission.

(T. W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

cc:
Mr. T.M. Kelliher,
Patrol Officer,
BOKU Patrol Post,
Bougainville District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

86
18/6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-6
If calling ask for RAD/gp
Mr.



Department of District Administration.

District Headquarters,
Bougainville District,
KIETA. BOUGAINVILLE.

30th May, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU. PAPUA.

KIETA PATROL REPORT No. 19 of 1967/68: KONGARA CENSUS DIVISION.
MR. T.M. KELLHER: PATROL OFFICER.

Herewith the above report, submitted in duplicate, together with a copy of the A.D.C., Kieta's comments.

The by-election and anti-malaria spraying mentioned in the A.D.C.'s comments were completed successfully and the political situation in the area is now quiet. The only non-Council villages are KARURU, and KURITAVE, and the main disruptive elements in these villages appear to be the GUAVA migrants and descendents. The people of the neighbouring GUAVA Census Division are old antagonists of the Administration and the Kieta Council.

Unfortunately, like many inland areas, the KONGARA will remain backward. The population of only 2,000 people have shown no enthusiasm towards road building, and indeed the rugged terrain makes road construction difficult and expensive.

Mr. Kellher has submitted an interesting and detailed report, unfortunately its value is detracted by its lateness.

D. M. Ashton
D. M. ASHTON
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C., Kieta.

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CW

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 69,
KIETA,
Bougainville District.

22nd April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
KIETA.

KIETA PATROL No. 19/1967-68 - REPORT.

Further to my recent answer to a query from Headquarters on the above, I now enclose the original and two copies of the report, together with Patrol Instructions and Census Statistics.

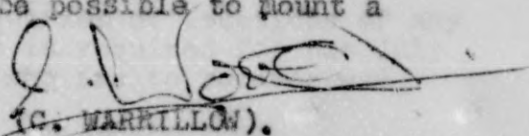
Mr Kelliher's report makes interesting reading and contains information of value, however the delay in its submittal is deplorable. The officer was instructed to complete the report before he proceeded on leave and was given time at home to do so. However, it was not until his return from leave last month that he completed the task.

The prediction in the penultimate paragraph on page 18 has eventuated resulting in the situation reported in January when it was found impossible to hold a by-election and in recent weeks, strong opposition to anti-malaria spraying in the Division.

DAMEN left the area in February after a sojourn there lasting several weeks and it appears that he has now ceased holding meetings.

The current situation has been reported upon by Mr. Schweinfurth following two recent visits to the area and a third report is expected within two days. Whilst the Seventh Day Adventists remain pro-Administration, the general attitudes of the Catholic element could be summed up in the words of a KONGARA man I was speaking to yesterday - "C.R.A. is stealing our land and the Government does nothing to help us, so we oppose the Government and the things it does".

I still find it impossible to conduct a full patrol of the Division with only two patrol officers at my disposal, pressing C.R.A. problems and no typist, and the new clerk still feeling his way. Perhaps, with the arrival of the new Assistant District Commissioner next week it may be possible to mount a patrol to the area next month.



(J. A. WARRILLOW),
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

att.

c.c. Mr. T. M. Kelliher,
Patrol Post,
BOKU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(54)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for.....
Mr. JAW:PB

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
K I E T A.
Bougainville District.

22nd April, 1968.

Mr. T. Kelliher,
Patrol Officer,
KIETA.

INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL NO.19-66/67.

As discussed you are to proceed to the KONGARA Census Division on the 24th April to conduct a Census and routine Administration patrol of that area.

2. The prime objects of your patrol will be:
 - (a) Revise the Census.
 - (b) Complete a Council Ward study in accordance with Local Government Circular No.13. of 1966.
 - (c) Routine Administration.
3. In addition would you please compile the following information:-
 - (i) No. of shotguns and names of owners per village.
 - (ii) Trade Store operators and Licences and annual turnover.
 - (iii) Schools - location, grades and students.
 - (i) Radio receivers in each village.
4. In discussions at each village you should continue to lecture on the House of Assembly - its role and the role of the Members. This is to be an extension of the 1967 Political Education programme.
5. In each area make enquiries of locations of any Japanese war dead graves. This is required for the July visit of the party of Japanese who are to recover war remains in the Kieta area.
6. Take with you the Director of Lands Surveys and Mines roneed letters 67/1594 and 67/1595 which refer to the granting of P.A.51 to C.R.A.E. and fully explain the content of each to the people. I wish to know their reactions.

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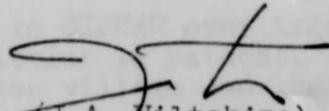
7. Included in your report I would like a list of village leaders with a short description of their influence.

8. The marketing of cash crops in this Division has been a problem for many years. During this patrol I would like you to examine this and obtain specific figures and problems which would be the basis of a constructive argument to improve communications in that Census Division.

9. The area contains three religious denominations - I would like a description and comparison of each, particularly of differences in attitudes.

10. Before leaving, check at the Cash Office for any outstanding N.M.T.A.'s for people in the KONGARA.

11. The patrol should take at least four weeks and during this time I want you to keep in contact with this Office about once each week.



(J.A. Wiltshire)
Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY

(52)

24.4.68	1000	Departed KIETA by truck.
	1100	Arrived DARATUI, no carriers.
	1300 - 1500	Inspected village
	1500 - 1700	Discussions with Councillor KOROMA.
	1800 - 2300	Discussions with people re House Assembly, Council, C.R.A. etc.
25.4.68	0800 - 1030	DARATUI to KARURU looking at proposed site en route - good track.
	1100	Census KARURU.
	1300 - 1700	Inspected village and gained some idea of land boundaries.
	1830 - 2300	Discussions with people.
26.4.68	0800 - 1200	Gathering information for Ward Development Survey.
	1400 - 1700	Looking at proposed road.
	1900 - 2200	Discussions
27.4.68	0900 - 0930	KARURU to SIPURU over track which is vehicular in patches.
	0930 - 1200	Inspected village and looked at coffee.
	1400 - 1700	Establishment land boundaries.
	1900 - 2200	Discussions
28.4.68		Sunday observed.
	1900 - 2130	Discussions.
29.4.68	0900 - 1030	Census SIPURU.
	1030 - 1200	Further discussions
	1400 - 1700	Ward Development Survey and further establishment of land boundaries.
	1830 - 2200	Discussions
30.4.68	0800 - 0830	SIPURU to KURITAVE good track
	0930 - 1100	Census KURITAVE.
	1300 - 1600	Inspected village and hamlet.
	1800 - 2200	Discussions.
1.5.68	0800 - 1130	Discussions men of KURITAVE. Rain
	1300 - 1500	Establishment land boundaries.
	1500 - 1700	Discussions some men of DAMU.
	1900 - 2030	Discussions Agric Field Worker KORVE.
2.5.68	0800 - 0930	Census DAMU.
	1030 - 1600	Discussions with DAMU people. Rain.
	1900 - 2300	Discussions men of DAMU and KURITAVE.
3.5.68	0900 - 1400	Inspection of DAMU - now three widely spaced hamlets.
	1500 - 1730	Establishment land boundaries.
4.5.68	0900 - 0950	KURITAVE to MUAU good track.
	1030 - 1130	Discussions Councillors KUMPARONJI and AVE.
	1300 - 1500	Census MUAU.
	1500 - 1830	Discussions with leaders of MUAU and MORU.
	2000 - 2200	Further discussions.

(5)

5.5.68	1500 - 1630	Sunday observed. Discussions Councillors.
6.5.68	0900 - 1100 1100 - 1230 1400 - 1700	Census MORU, Discussions with younger men re economic problems. Inspected MUAU and attempted establish land boundaries.
7.5.68	1900 - 0030	Heavy mist prevented inspections other villages. Further discussions Councillors and others. Discussions with men from MUAU, MORU and LEMAUS after mist cleared 1730.
8.5.68	1000 - 1500 1900 - 0030	Inspected MORU and LEMAUS also Aid Post. Had discussions with Teacher of DU'UNARA School. Discussions.
9.5.68	0800 - 0820 0820 - 0930 0930 - 1000 1000 - 1200 1300 - 1530 1700 - 1900 1900 - 0100	MUAU to LEMAUS good track. Census LEMAUS. LEMAUS to MARILAU good track. Discussions Councillor DUAWANSI and others. Census MARILAU. Observed welcoming sing sing. Discussions with men from MARILAU and LEMAUS.
10.5.68	a.m. 1400 - 1700 1900 - 0030	Rain - got paper work up to date. Inspected village and proposed water supply project for Council. Discussions men from MARILAU and LEMAUS.
11.5.68	0900 - 1000 1000 - 1230 1500 - 1700	Completed biographies village leaders. MARILAU to SIPURU inspecting Aid Post KURITAVE en route. Discussions Councillors AVE, DUAWANSI and ex-Councillor NAKINA.
12.5.68		Sunday observed
13.5.68	0900 - 1050 1100 - 1200 1300 - 1600 1600 - 1700 1900 - 2230	SIPURU to BANEI good track. Discussions Councillors AVE, and NUIA. Census BANEI and DAMBIWEI. Discussions Crs. AVE, NUIA and IVOMARI. Discussions people BANEI and DAMBIWEI.
14.5.68	a.m. 1430 - 1730 1900 - 2100	Heavy Rain. Discussions men of BANEI and DAMBIWEI. Discussions Councillors.

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15.5.68 0800 - 1100 Inspected BANEI & DAMBIWEI
 1300 - 1700 Attempted establish land boundaries.
 1900 - 2400 Discussions people of BANEI and
 DAMBIWEI.

16.5.68 0900 - 1215 BANEI to ROREINANG Mission track
 not the best.
 Thence proceeded KIETA by truck
 for Council meeting and other
 work as instructed.

* * * *

12.6.68 1330 - 1500 Kieta to Roreinang by truck. No
 carriers so proceeded AURUI.
 1530 - 1700 Discussions Luluai & Tul Tul of
 AURUI.

13.6.68 0800 - 1130 AURUI to BANEI over better although
 longer track than that travelled
 on 16/5.
 1300 - 1700 Discussions with people of BANEI
 and DAMBIWEI to enable completion
 of Ward Development Survey.

14.6.68 0800 - 0840 BANEI to DAMUNA good track.
 0930 - 1100 Census DAMUNA.
 1300 - 1700 Discussions with people.

15.6.68 0800 - 1200 Inspected village and two hamlets,
 attempted establish land boundaries.
 1400 - 1700 Discussions with Councillors
 IVOMARI & UINA and others.
 1900 - 2300 Discussions with people.

16.6.68 1900 - 0130 Sunday observed.
 Discussions with people.

17.6.68 0800 - 0830 DAMUNA to LONGETA good track.
 0900 - 1100 Census LONGETA.
 1300 - 1800 Discussions with people.

18.6.68 0900 - 1100 Inspected village and established
 land boundaries.
 1100 - 1200 Negotiations for land.
 1400 - 1800 Discussions with people.

19.6.68 0900 - 0915 LONGETA to BAKAKANI good track.
 1000 - 1130 Census BAKAKANI.
 1400 - 1700 Discussions with people.
 1900 - 2100 Discussions Councillors IVOMARI,
 ONO and others.

20.6.68 0900 - 1200 Inspected village and established
 land boundaries.

- 1400 - 1800 Discussions with people.
- 21.6.68 0900 - 0920 BAKAKANI to KAPAKAVI good track.
 0945 - 1100 Inspected village.
 1100 - 1400 Discussions Councillor IVOMARI
 and others.
 1500 - 1700 Establishment land boundaries.
- 22.6.68 Saturday observed as day of rest as this
 village S.D.A.
 1900 - 2300 Discussions with people.
- 23.6.68 0900 - 1100 Census KAPIKAVI.
 1100 - 1300 Further discussions with people.
 1500 - 1730 Looking at new site for walking
 track.
 1900 - 2200 Discussions with people
- 24.6.68 0900 - 1030 KAPIKAVI to KEREMONA track
 difficult in parts - sustained a
 sprained ankle whilst admiring
 scenery.
 1100 - 1230 Inspected village.
 1900 - 2300 Discussions with people.
- 25.6.68 0900 - 1030 Census KEREMONA.
 1200 - 1500 Establishing land boundaries.
 1900 - 2300 Discussions with people .
- 26.6.68 0900 - 1130 KEREMONA to BAKAKANI/MARURA
 Rest House visiting KEREMONA No.2.
 en route. Track muddy after heavy
 rain.
 1300 - 1500 Discussions men of MARURU and
 BAKAKANI.
 1830 - 2200 Discussions people of MARURA.
- 27.6.68 0900 - 1030 Census MARURA.
 1030 - 1400 Discussions people of MARURA.
 1530 - 1700 Inspected village and established
 land boundaries.
 1900 - 2100 Discussions.
- 28.6.68 0900 - 1030 BAKAKANI/MARURA Rest House to
 ISINA good track.
 1130 - 1230 Census ISINA.
 1400 - 1700 Establishment land boundaries.
 1900 - 2300 Discussions people of ISINA.
- 29.6.68 0900 - 1030 Inspected village.
 1030 - 1200 Discussions with Councillors UINA,
 IVOMARI, ONO, and others.
 1400 - 1700 Checking land boundaries KONGARA No.2.
 area from nearby prominent feature.
 1900 - 2300 Discussions people of ISINA.

(A)

30.6.68 1900 - 2400 Sunday observed. Discussions with men from ISINA, MARURA, KAPIKAVI, LONGETA & DAMUNA.

1.7.68 0900 - 1300 ISINA to ABARU ESTATE via WIDA Rest House track satisfactory.

1300 - 1420 ABARU to KIETA by truck.

Western side of the Crown Prince Range road to Kiriit divided into two smaller areas by a water course. The two fertile neighboring villages thus formed are known locally as the Upper and Lower areas and the Upper two villages *** Patrol Completed ***

The Division has a friendly population who regard themselves as mountain people as the lowest village is at 1000 feet. The climate is extremely pleasant although a little wet at times. The land is extremely fertile of volcanic origin. However, it is perhaps significant that the word "MURURA" in the local language means "to be lost, to be nothing".

A. DISCUSSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

(i) Reception at KIETA

The patrol met with a friendly reception in all villages. The people were normally available at the Rest House and immediately gave their assistance to the patrol without having to be requested.

(ii) Villages

Most of the MURURA Villages are clean and well built. Houses here are built on raised platforms using local water frames and floors, with mud walls and thatched roofs. Most houses are built on slopes but the roofs are flat and the sides are in order to have houses on the ground so that they are close to the land. In some villages salvaged iron tools were in evidence, and, in KAPIKAVI village especially, houses of all permanent material construction.

A. INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted primarily to revise the Census, carry out a modified type of Ward Development Survey and general routine administration in the KONGARA Census Division.

The KONGARA Census Division is located on the Western side of the Crown Prince Range and is itself divided into two smaller areas by a minor range. The two fertile undulating valleys thus formed are known locally as the Number One KONGARA and the Number Two KONGARA: the Number One KONGARA being located in the northern part of the Division; and the Number Two KONGARA being located in the southern part.

The Division has a friendly population who regard themselves as mountain people as the lowest village is at 1600 feet. The climate is extremely pleasant although a little wet at times. The land is extremely fertile of probable volcanic origin. However, it is perhaps significant that the word "KONGARA" in the Nasioi language means "place that has nothing".

B. OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

(i) Reception of Patrol

The patrol met with a friendly reception in all villages. The people were normally assembled at the Rest Houses and unhesitatingly gave their assistance to the patrol without having to be requested.

(ii) Villages

Most of the KONGARA Villages are clean and well sited. Houses were in most cases well constructed having sawn timber frames and floors, with bamboo walls and sac sac roofs. Most houses are built on stumps but it was noted that some of the older people prefer to have houses on the ground so that they may sleep close to the fire. In some villages galvanized iron roofs were in evidence, and, in KAPIKAVI village especially, houses of all permanent material construction.

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Water supply in most villages is obtained from swift flowing mountain streams which seem to be satisfactory. Further information in respect of individual villages may be found in the Ward Development Survey which is attached as an appendix to this report.

In some villages, it was not found necessary to issue instructions but in others many were necessary. These are also attached as an appendix. It was interesting to note that in some villages officers had complained about low standards of health and hygiene yet during that period no instructions had ever been issued to villages subject to those complaints.

C. VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There were only three non-Council villages visited on the patrol - KARURU and KURITAVE in the KONGARA Census Division, and AURUI in the South Nasioi Division. KARURU and KURITAVE have also undergone a "Development Survey" whereas AURUI is the subject of another section of this report. Comments on the village officials will appear in these other sections.

D. OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

Politically, the Division is one of the quieter in the Sub-District, although it still has its own small disruptions. KARURU and KURITAVE, the two non-Council villages, are the main centres of activity, being contributors to DAMEN's collections and the rumour carriers for other cult thought. These villages are composed of a different type of people from the Kongara people, having mixed with migrants from the Guava Census Division, for at least the last two generations. They are known throughout the Kongara as "half castes". The village officials in both villages are the known agents for DAMEN and other cult leaders. There were no physical manifestations of cult activity, but it became quite plain in discussions with the people that they were adherents to cult thought and that they believed implicitly that their way of thought would triumph in the end.

These people immediately believe any rumour or statement which purports to originate from any native

(45)

leader in the Sub-District. Middlemen take advantage of this and further confuse the situation. It is difficult to say what gives these men such a strong hold over the people but it would seem that the cults are based on a type of induced mass paranoia, the basis for which is the fact that these people are God's children, or even the chosen children, but the white man, or for that matter any person not indigenous to the area, is out to exploit and cheat these people out of their rightful heritage. The expression "mipela pikinini bilong God" (we are God's children) is often heard in these villages which are exclusively Catholic. The expression "Gavman emi bilong gammonim mipela tasol" (the Government is only here to tell us lies) was voiced at KURITAVE village during discussions and was accompanied by a nod of assent from nearly all those present - all the males of the village.

Fortunately, these two villages do not, as yet, have very much influence upon the other villages in the Division owing to their GUAVA antecedents, their non-Council status, and religious differences. However, the two closest villages, SIPURU and DAMU, are listening to what the people from KURITAVE and KARURU are saying. SIPURU has not yet taken any firm action and is neutral. DAMU has been split into three hamlets - one Catholic "non-Council", one United Church "non-Council", and the remaining original village site is occupied by the Council people of both denominations. If present trends continue it will not be very long before the present Council village is only occupied by a few loyal dishards.

Generally speaking, with the above exception, the Division is relatively quiet. DAMEN has been through the area but did not have the success with collections that he has had in other Census Divisions. Cult thought from the South Nasioi is channeled through BANBEI and DAMUNA villages but has not obtained a real hold as the people regard themselves as separate from this and are more interested in following its progress than in participation. The same applies to the news which arrives from the KOROMIRA and which is channelled through ISINA Village. The people are also more pro-Administration than in other areas that I have visited but are still

not as solidly behind the Administration as could be desired.

E. AGRICULTURE

The KONGARA is very fortunate in having extremely fertile soil and a good climate. Some crops that will not grow in the colder areas will grow in the warmer areas and vice versa. For example, potatoes seem to thrive at 2500 feet and above but will not grow well at 2000 feet. Conversely, sag sac, an important housing material, grows well at heights up to 2000 feet but dies out if grown above this height.

Food is no problem in the Division the staple diet being taro, yams fruit, bird meat, and some vegetables. This is supplemented by tinned meat and rice. According to the older men there has never been a time of want for food since before the Germans arrived, with the exception of World War II.

The major cash crop in the area is coffee. After a poor start in which Arabica instead of Robusta was introduced, the venture is now bearing fruit. The earnings I suspect are considerably higher than growers would have me believe. However, full advantage of the potential is not being taken as the crop is harvested and processed haphazardly depending on the growers' monetary requirements. This will not be overcome until a road is put into the area and a system of marketing, such as a Society, made operative. Growers at present have to carry produce at least 3 hours, and in some cases 10 hours, to a road head where it can be marketed. Many persons in the Division have purchased land on the coast and are harvesting the more easily processed crops of copra and cocoa.

F. LIVESTOCK.

One bull and two cows were sighted at DAMUNA village and seemed to be in reasonable condition. They do not seem to serve any purpose in the village other than as a status symbol. The owner stated that he milked the cows regularly but that he threw the milk away as nobody liked it. A request for some of the milk was not honoured although the patrol was camped in the

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village for two nights. This leads to the suspicion that the claim of regular milking was false. There are reportedly some goats in the Division but these were not sighted. These are allowed to run wild although their milk is prized much more than that of cows. It would appear that the goats are only milked when captured by hunters.

G. FORESTS.

Most of the Division is covered in thick mossy jungle. To my uneducated eye the possibilities for a timber industry are not good as most of the trees are stunted and of narrow girth. The timber itself is very soggy and rots quickly. Proper processing may solve this problem.

H. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There is very little commercial activity in the area and no industrial activity whatsoever. The major commercial activity is trade store operation and details of this may be found in the Appendices to this report. Other minor activities are the sale of bows and arrows, and the sale of sac sac for roofing purposes. These are very minor activities and would not supply more than \$10.00 income per year to individual participants.

I. LAND

There is no shortage of land in the Division. Approximately two-thirds of the land has not yet been utilized by the owners. There is no alienated land in the Division.

The Kieta Council will shortly be applying for an area of land near LONGETA village on which a Council sponsored Aid Post is situated. Upon the request for land the owners marked out an area of approximately 9 acres. This I was informed was to allow for the establishment of a Rural Health centre in the future.

In the event of the Administration desiring to establish a post in the Division, the owners of a centrally located piece of land, Councillors AVE and IVOMARI, would be willing to sell to the Administration.

(12)

This proposal is dealt with later in this report.

The present system in relation to customary tenure in the Division is of interest. It would appear that the younger men in the area are in favour of a system of individual ownership which is in direct opposition to the present semi-communal system of clan ownership based on a combined matrilineal - patrilineal method of allocation. This has resulted in a tremendous confusion. The older people are in favour of the old system and the younger people are in favour of the European system of individual ownership with ownership devolving from father to son. For practical purposes a compromise has been reached which combines the two systems. This has the curious result that, although there are very few arguments overland ownership once a decision has been made, very few people know how the ownership was decided. No advice was given on the patrol as this would only complicate matters further. The solution appears to be to allow the present embryonic Demarcation Committees to complete their task in the Division and then offer action under the Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance. This will be a long process but the safest one in the long run.

J. COMPLAINTS.

Two complaints were brought to the patrol, both at BANEI Village. The first concerned allegations of sorcery against the ex-tultul of BANEI, TOROA himself brought up the subject as he was most upset that these allegations were made against him. The persons who made the allegations were interviewed separately and all admitted that they made the allegations when depressed by a number of unfortunate events and that the allegations had no substantiation whatsoever. A talk was given to the effect that sorcery was forbidden by law and besides which, as good Christians, the people should know that there is nothing in it. The danger in making unsubstantiated allegations was also pointed out.

The second complaint concerned ownership of coffee and was settled amicably between the persons concerned. The matter was not brought up for settlement by the patrol but more for "official" sanction of a prior agreement. Full details were recorded in the village book.

(41)

Two other complaints concerning debts and marriage were referred back to Kieta where they were settled.

K. REST HOUSES

All rest houses were in good condition and of solid construction. Most are constructed from pit sawn timber with sawn timber floors. Two Rest Houses, those at MARILAU and KAPIKAVI Villages, are worthy of particular mention. These Rest Houses are well situated, capable of accommodating 4 - 6 officers and have inside lining and ceilings of plaited bamboo. The following villages have no Rest House; DAMU; MORU; LEMAUS; DAMBIWEI; MARURA and KEREMONA. However, there is no need for further Rest Houses as none of these villages are more than 20 minutes walk from existing Rest Houses in other villages, with the exception of KEREMONA. KEREMONA is 1½ hours walk from KAPIKAVI, but for Census purposes the people assemble at KAPIKAVI. If it has been necessary for an officer to be accommodated overnight (twice in living history) the people have made a House available. Whilst in the village, I learnt that one man was migrating to a hamlet situated about half way along the walking track to KAPIKAVI. It was decided that his house, which was of good construction and would only have been destroyed, would be maintained as a Rest House.

L. CARRIERS.

Carriers can easily be obtained. Carriers will normally stay with the patrol to its destination regardless of the number of villages passed through on route. The rate paid was 20 cents per hour or part although some argument was encountered from a few malcontents when this was announced. However, as patrols normally proceed from village to village, care should be taken, when doing a walk embracing the distances between several villages, to make payment which equals the sum total of normal payments. For example:

SIPURU - KURITAVE	½ hr. payment	20c.
KURITAVE - MUAU	1½ hr. "	40c.
MUAU - MARILAU	1 hr. "	20c.

But MARILAU - SIPURU 3 hr. payment 80c.
not 60c. (or vice-versa)

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M. HEALTH

The people are generally clean and healthy. The Division is served by Aid Posts at KURITAVE, MORU and LONGETA. Eastern villages are also within three hours walk of Aid Posts at DARATUI and NASIOI Villages in the South Nasioi Census Division. The major "diseases" recorded in Aid Posts are colds, cuts and other minor injuries. All patrol personnel thrived on the climate once the initial acclimatation to the cold was achieved.

N. EDUCATION

All education is carried out by the Missions. The number of schools and their capacity is not sufficient to provide education for the number of children in the Division. Further information in this respect may be found in Appendices.

O. ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no vehicular roads in the Division. The present means of communication are walking tracks between villages which are well kept and, in most cases, of at least bridle path and often vehicular standard. The major need is a vehicular road over the Crown Prince Range to connect with present road heads.

This road is necessary to assist the people with present economic development, in the form of coffee plantings, and also to allow future developmental projects to be implemented. The construction of the road would also bolster the present sagging opinion of the people in respect of the Administration concerning this road. The road was surveyed some years ago as a route from KIETA via the No.1. KONGARA Valley to BUIN. At least two officers made patrols to the area to find out the willingness of the people to work on the road. The people at that stage were willing and work was carried out on the existing bridle path to widen it. The project was then cancelled. At the present time the people are willing to work on the road provided the Administration builds it. In this area it is not possible for the people to work on the project together under the auspices of the Council as the two non-Council villages, KARURU and KURITAVE, will receive

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initial benefits from the construction of the road. Thus, people from Council villages will not work on the road unless the two non-Council villages participate. Conversely, the two non-Council villages will not work if the project is carried out by the Council on a self-help basis. Only tentative enquiries were made in this respect as there was no firm proposal to be made, and it was considered undesirable that either faction should make a stand on the issue, as past experience shows that such stands become immovable. However, it appears certain that the road cannot be constructed with participation by the people unless some method can be found of inducing the two factions to work together. The only method would appear to be the return to the proposition as it was originally made before the inception of the Council caused the existing factions. That is, that the Administration should plan the road and supervise construction whilst the people supply labour.

The question of payment was not raised. Prior enquiries had elicited the information that the people were willing to work on the road without payment, but, as this was several years ago, and there have been changes in the situation since then, this may not be the case now. If the proposal was made as outlined in the preceding paragraph there is a chance that the people may feel bound to honour their previous statements.

There is the further problem that the mere construction of a road over the provisionally surveyed route will not solve the transportation difficulties of the whole Division. A road into the Number One KONGARA Valley does not provide an avenue of transportation for villages in the Number Two KONGARA Valley. The minor range which divides the two valleys is extremely steep sided and it would not be possible to construct a road over it except at great cost. The alternative is to follow the course of the Luluai River down the Number One Valley to where it turns back into the Number Two Valley through a saddle in the minor range, just at the lower reaches of Mount TAKUAN. This would entail the construction of some fifteen miles of road over fortunately fairly level country with a good foundation of rock for a good all weather road.

(A)

If it is decided to go ahead with the construction of the road into the Number One Valley, it should be decided to go ahead with the road into the Number Two Valley at the same time. The advantage in this would be that the people in both valleys would be given the incentive to work on the whole of the road instead of their respective sections. This would save a lot of time and effort.

The actual construction of the road will not be easy. The DARATUI - KARURU section of the road over the surveyed route will entail the construction of some ten miles of road with cross angles of up to 50° . This will mean that considerable benching will have to be carried out. Benching, varying in width from ten to four feet has already been carried out by people from the Number One Valley, for a distance of six miles from DARATUI. Owing to the stony nature of the country, compressors will have to be used to remove large rock formations. Nearly all benching could be carried out by hand but this would be an extremely long process and the people would tire of the project before its completion. The use of a bulldozer would be a necessity.

The road to the Number Two Valley would be much easier to construct. It would consist mainly of forming, draining and depositing rock on the wetter areas. The first three miles of the road would be the present bridle path from KARURU to SIPURU Villages over fairly swampy ground. However there is plenty of stone available in the area. The remaining twelve miles of road is through stony country in which a compressor would have to be used. There would be little, if any, need for bulldozer operations.

The complete project would probably take 9 - 12 months to complete and cost at least \$35,000.

For this outlay the following would be achieved:

- (a) a means of access to a presently undeveloped area.

(3)

- (b) a marketing outlet for the coffee in the Division and a possible outlet for future activities in the vegetable field;
- (c) a renewal of trust in the Administration on the part of a previously pro-Administration group which is now increasingly under the influence of cult leaders;
- (d) a boost to the Kieta Council which has been pressing for the road to be constructed.

Items (A) and (B) above are obvious achievements from the construction of such a road. However, the importance of items (c) and (d) should not be underrated. This Division is the first Census Division in this Sub-District that I have visited in which evidence of trust in, and friendliness towards, the Administration and its officers has been evident in the majority of villages. However, this trust is waning under the influence of lack of progress and the increasing pressure on the Division from subversive elements. The construction of this road will rectify this. If the road is not constructed in the near future then the Division will certainly deteriorate to the standard of the other Census Divisions in the Sub-District.

P. MISSIONS.

Three missions work in the Division. In the Number One KONGARA Valley the Catholic Mission has a small number of adherents as does the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. The majority of the people in this area are members of the United Church.

In the Number Two Kongara Valley the United Church and the Seventh Day Adventist Missions share the majority between them whilst the Catholic Mission has an even smaller minority than in the Number One Valley.

More explicit details in respect of individual villages may be found in the Development Survey.

Generally, it can be said that the mission development in the area has come to a stand still, and, in some cases, retarded. The Catholic Mission has closed down all its schools in the area and relies on native catechists, who are often involved in cult activity, for the furtherance of its doctrine. It would appear that

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the Division is patrolled by priests only once a year. The effect of this is obvious in the Catholic villages of KARURU, KURITAVE, MARURA and other villages which have a small number of Catholic residents. These people are generally the most involved in cults, the most unwilling to work and the most anti-Administration. It is quite interesting when in a mission divided village to observe the difference in standard of living and way of thought between either the United Church or Seventh Day Adventist part of the village and the Catholic remainder.

The United Church operates two schools in the Division - DU'UNARA School near MORU and LEMAUS villages; and ISINAI school near ISINA Village. Both of these schools provide education up to Standard III for up to 100 children. The United Church villages are patrolled fairly frequently by a native minister from ROBINANG Mission in the South Nasioi Census Division. The attitude which one finds in these villages is one of cautious trust in the Administration although this depends to a large degree on the quality of the resident "pastor". Some of these "pastors" are young men of little education and intelligence who are not particularly well grounded in their religion and tend to confuse village affairs by trying to partake in matters which are beyond them. Other older "pastors" who have travelled a little, stay out of such things. It was interesting to note in both Catholic and United Church villages generally that very few of the people have ventured away from their homes even to visit Kieta.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission operates one school in the Division at MOINA near KAPIKAVI village. This school also caters for up to 100 children and unlike those mentioned before is constructed from permanent materials. In these villages trust and friendliness towards the Administration and a genuine desire to progress are evident. This Mission has much firmer control over its adherents. The native "pastors" are much more well grounded in their religion and have normally been "pastors" in other areas. Many of the elder men have been "pastors" in New Britain and parts of mainland New Guinea, and these men provide a firm backing for village life. In KAPIKAVI and MARILAU

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villages, which are amongst the furthest from the coast, permanent material buildings are being constructed and their general cleanliness and orderliness are exceptional. Most of the young people receive a good education, the minimum being about Standard VI, and they travel widely to obtain it. Many have received some Secondary education and have travelled to New Britain to obtain this.

The Missions definitely play a large part in village life. Where they have taken the trouble to educate their pastors and catechists religiously, academically, and practically, and have given them experience in other parts of the Territory, their hold on mission adherents is strong, and the effect on village life is extremely beneficial. Where they have neglected to do this their hold is weak and the effect on village affairs has been detrimental as village life has been made more complicated and confused without the people or the pastors or catechists being able to cope with this.

Q. LABOUR

There are no expatriate enterprises in the area so comment in this respect is not required.

Some indigenous entrepreneurs employ labour for the clearing of land or the harvesting of crops. However, this is always on a casual basis and payment may not always consist of money, but may be in the form of a reciprocal action at a later date, or even just a party at the end of the work.

Some men go down to the coast to work casually for Plantations or for the Public Works Department but this is infrequent and is normally done to obtain money for specific purposes. Many men stated that they would like to work as labourers but that there was a shortage of jobs. When informed that the majority of jobs in Kieta are held by natives from other areas they stated that they did not hear about these jobs. In particular, they stated that they would like to work as stevedores on overseas ships when they call in to Kieta. A request was made that companies should broadcast over Radio Bougainville when they required labour and that they

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should state the number of men, the period for which they are required and the purpose.

However, as the majority of the people are confirmed "stay-at-homes", a regular supply of long term labour should not be expected.

R. CENSUS.

The census was carried out without difficulty. The people assembled promptly and co-operated well with the patrol.

The Census figures give the picture of a population which is healthy and the majority of whom are within the Bougainville District. Most of the absent workers are persons who reside in the South Nasioi Census Division in order to be close to plantings of cocoa and coconuts. The migrations in and out were mainly transfers from village to village within the Division. The large number of female migrations out was caused by marriages outside the Division. The large burden which the missions bear in the education of the Division can be seen when the comparison reveals that the mission educate 236 persons whilst the Administration educates 3 persons.

The relatively high figures for births and deaths should be read with knowledge that this census covers a two year period.

S. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The only villages not under the Kieta Council are KARURU and KURITAVE. The situation in respect of these villages has been mentioned previously in this report. The situation in respect of DAMU village has also been mentioned. It is now proposed to comment on the situation in respect of those villages which still consider themselves to be under Local Government.

A modified type of Ward Development Survey was carried out in Council villages. During this as much time as possible was spent in sounding out the peoples' knowledge of Local Government and in furthering this knowledge. It was discovered that the people were extremely ignorant in respect of Local Government as there had been no patrols through the area which had discussed the matter since the patrol to conduct

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initial elections in 1965. Councillors are also at fault as very few of them bother to explain minutes to the people nor do they hold regular meetings to inform the people of what is happening or to obtain their views. Some time was spent with each Councillor in stressing the importance of this and in discussion of their individual problems.

I originally intended to carry out a Ward Development Survey as I had seen it implemented in the area of the Gazelle Peninsula Council, East New Britain District. However, I found that there was no need for this as there is no population pressure problem and the villages themselves are self supporting for the present and some time to come. The problem at the moment is not the development of individual wards but the problem of development of the Division as a whole to the stage where Council finances obtained from within the Division are large enough to allow development of individual wards. All Council projects for some time to come must be planned on this basis as far as possible.

Information as set out in Local Government Circular No.13 of 1966 was obtained. Requests for projects from the people are also set out but it will be noted that the first project is always the construction of a road. Any other projects were always mentioned with the proviso that the road is completed first.

T. ADMINISTRATION POST.

As mentioned previously, it was suggested to the patrol that some form of Administration Post should be set up in the Division. This was suggested by Councillors AVE of SIPURU, IVOMARI of KAPIKAVI and ONO of BAKAKANI. Their main reasons for this were: to allow the people a chance to learn about the Administration and the Council; to combat the increasing influence of subversive elements from other areas; to spur the people on to development. Councillors AVE and IVOMARI offered a centrally located piece of land for the construction of the post. All three indicated that they would supply free labour and materials for construction.

The population does not warrant the establishment of a post but the isolation and lack of Administration

(2)

influence which is evident in the Division does warrant establishment. An officer on permanent posting to a Base Camp in the Division would certainly achieve most of the aims as outlined in the Councillors' reasons for establishment. It would not be necessary for an officer to man such a post permanently after construction of the road. The post would then become a convenient site for a police post or part time Base Camp for patrols. No intimation of either acceptance or rejection of this proposal was made to the Councillors but they were informed that the matter would be stated for decision.

U. POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The Political Education programme in the area was continued and copies of "Sowai Finds His Country" and "Government in Papua and New Guinea" were distributed to every village and school. "Sowai" was received well but the "Government" leaflets were not appreciated as they were too hard to read and had no photographs. I suspect that the majority of "Government" leaflets ended up being used as cigarette paper as several persons mentioned its quality in this respect. Talks on the House of Assembly and Local Government were received with interest.

V. SOUTH NASIOI VILLAGES

Two villages in the South Nasioi Census Division were visited on the patrol these being DARATUI and AURUI.

DARATUI is a divided village in which one half is constituted of a Seventh Day Adventist population which is in the Kieta Council and the other half is constituted of a Catholic population which is non-Council. During the night which the patrol spent in the village, discussions were had with the people on political matters mainly. The material mentioned under Political Education was distributed and the major part of the discussion concerned The House of Assembly and the Council. As heard in other areas, there were many complaints against the Member for South Bougainville. The main complaint was that he never came to visit the people and that on

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the one occasion when he did he spent most of his time in non-Council villages. They complained that they never knew what was happening in the House. It was suggested that they should write to their member and tell him about this. They were also informed that there were copies of Hansard available at the Council Chambers and that these would be lent to one of the young educated men in the village who could then read out the parts of the proceedings which concerned Bougainville. This suggestion was accepted enthusiastically and one person said that perhaps the village should obtain its own copies of Hansard. Since then there has been no further action taken as there has been no requests to borrow the Council copy of Hansard and no person has brought in money to commence subscription to it. However, it is believed that the suggestion has some merit and could be of some benefit to those villages which have some relatively well educated people.

The people from the Council section of the village were friendly and seemed progressive. However, very few of the non-Council people were sighted so it was not possible to form an opinion of their attitude.

AURUI is a completely non-Council village which is comprised mainly of Catholics. A few United Church adherents reside in the village. The patrol moved from ROREINANG Mission to the Rest House below the village with the assistance of a number of KONGARA persons who were residing in the area to be close to cash crops. Upon arrival at the Rest House which was situated about 100 feet below the village the Luluai and the Tul Tul had to be sent for and took some time to cover the distance. The people supplied the patrol with a small amount of fresh food very grudgingly. Despite notification to the Luluai and Tul Tul that there would be a discussion that evening, only ten men arrived and they listened very sullenly to what was said.

When carriers were required the next morning, the patrol was delayed for two hours until enough men arrived to transport the whole patrol. When asked why they were two hours late, the latecomers replied that they had to eat breakfast and that it took a long time

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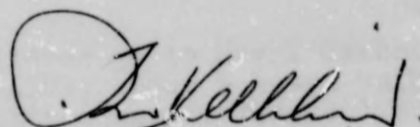
to do this.

W. CONCLUSION

The Kongara Census Division is an isolated undeveloped area which has potential. However, to take advantage of this potential, the area must be opened up by an increase in Administration activity in the area and the construction of a road to allow further economic development. Owing to lack of finance and the political situation, the road is beyond the capabilities of the Council.

The people are friendly towards the Administration and have a record of loyalty. However, this friendliness and loyalty is on the decline and the influence of DAMEN and others is on the increase. This will continue to be the case until further development is carried out.

The Ward Development Survey reveals a rather boring sameness throughout the Division. As further coffee planting is being discouraged, the people who have not large plantations of coffee are turning to cocoa and coconuts and, as these have to be planted outside the Division, more men are spending the majority of their time outside the Division. It is unfortunate that some of the strong leaders, who have had a stabilizing influence in the area in the past, are included amongst these.


(T.M. Kelliher)
Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX ADEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. VILLAGE KARURU. Status: Non-Council
2. TOTAL POPULATION 59 males; 44 females; Total 103.
3. AREA OF VILLAGE LAND 2190 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE:
 - (a) Coconuts planted on village land on South Nasioi side of Crown Prince Range - not yet mature.
 - (b) Coffee is planted on Kongara side of the Range this also is not yet mature.
 - (c) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 450 acres.
 - (d) Approximate area not yet developed is 1740 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY: 95 acres approximately
7. COMMUNICATIONS:
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil; walking track up to bridle path standard to DARATUI and other villages in the South Nasioi; this track is the most valuable to the village as it is the only outlet for cash crops;
 - (b) Telegraphic - nil; nearest radio at DARATUI Village; this only temporary for use by a linguistic researcher.
8. SERVICES:
 - (a) Schools - children go to Marai Catholic Mission School near DARATUI, about 4 hours walk; after this they may attend boarding school at TUBIANA Mission;
 - (b) Health - Patients attend Aid Posts situated at KURITAVE Village (1½ hours walk) and DARATUI village (2½ hours walk).
 - (c) Water - is obtained from streams and seepage which have been inspected by the Health Inspector and found satisfactory.
 - (d) Recreation Facilities - nil.
 - (e) Mail Services - nil, mail is obtained from the Catholic Mission.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES:

There are no business enterprises operating at present; two trade stores were operating in 1967 but have since closed down owing to illness and difficulty in obtaining supplies.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED:

The only project proposed by the people was the construction of a road from DARATUI into the No. 1. Kongara Valley via KARURU. They would not entertain thoughts of any other projects and stated that they would assist with the construction of the road if the Administration supervised it.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS:

The only real leader in the village is the Luluai, TARU-PANGAMI, aged 52. Prior to becoming Luluai in 1960 on the death of his predecessor, he was Tul Tul since circa 1936. He is an adherent to the Catholic religion. He has very strong control over his people and, as he is anti-Council, has no confidence in the Administration and is extremely casual in co-operating with officers on patrol, his people have the same attitude. However, the village book shows that this has not always been the case as he has been described in the past as loyal and concerned with progress. He also assisted Coastwatcher MASON with the construction and maintenance of his camp during World War II.

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APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. WARD STRUCTURE: Ward No. 17 consists of SIPURU Village only.
2. TOTAL POPULATION: 61 males; 61 females; Total 122.
3. AREA OF WARD: 5650 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND: Nil.
5. LAND USAGE:
 - (a) Cocoa and coconuts have been planted on village land on the South Nasioi side of the Crown Prince Range; a small number of cocoa trees are mature; no coconut trees are mature.
 - (b) Coffee has been planted on the Kongara side of the Range; many trees are mature and large nurseries exist for future plantings;
 - (c) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 800 acres.
 - (d) Approximate area yet to be developed is 4850 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY: 195 acres approximately.
7. COMMUNICATIONS:
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil; walking tracks from BANEI, KURITAVE and DARATUI are the important ones from a communications angle; the track from DARATUI is the most important as it is the only outlet for marketing of cash crops.
 - (b) Telegraphic - nil, remarks in KARURU survey apply.
8. SERVICES:
 - (a) Schools - as this village is divided religiously the educational system will be dealt with in two parts.
 - (i) United Church, the majority of the people belong to this religion and their children receive preparatory education from ex-Councillor TAMI-MUNGUA who was once a permit teacher with the Mission; after this children go to the school at ROREINANG Mission in the South Nasioi Census Division.
 - (ii) Catholic; the remarks in the KARURU survey apply.
 - (b) Health - - patients attend the Aid Post situated at KURITAVE Village ($\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 hours walk)

- (c) Water - is obtained from a river close to the village which has been zoned into washing and drinking areas which have been inspected by Health Inspectors and found satisfactory.
- (d) Recreation Facilities - nil.
- (e) Mail Services - nil, mail is collected from the United Church Mission at ROREINANG and the Catholic Mission at TUBIANA.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

There are no Business Enterprises in the Ward.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

- (a) Road from DARATUI - the people indicated that they would assist in construction provided that the two non-Council villages of KARURU and KURITAVE take part.
- (b) Primary School - to benefit KARURU and KURITAVE also; the school would have to be sited between SIPURU and KURITAVE to be central and would need a tank water supply.
- (c) Market - to benefit all persons of the No. 1. KONGARA; to consist of sheds for protection of produce; situation to be decided by the people of the No. 1. KONGARA.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS

- (a) Councillor AVE-KUMANGUA; Age 45; literate in PIDGIN. Served as a Private in "M" Special Unit Infantry Battalion during World War II under Coastwatcher MASON and was honourably discharged. Religious teacher for United Church at SIPURU for 6 years; has control over most of his people and is pro-Administration and progressive; elected 1967; influential land owner.
- (b) KUMANGUA, age 72, speaks NASIOI only; was appointed Luluai just after Australian Military Occupation (World War I). Assisted Coastwatcher MASON during World War II; pro-Administration and progressive; has very large land holdings and is extremely influential because of this.
- (c) NUNGUA, age 60?; speaks PIDGIN; Luluai 1933-1965. Policeman 1930-33; Served with Coastwatcher MASON as an overseer; is an influential land owner; Pro Administration and is now pro-Council although he originally opposed the introduction of the Council.
- (d) TAMU-NUNGUA, age 35, literate in English, educated to Standard VII. Served in Highlands at MENDI 1960-64 as mission teacher; Councillor for SIPURU 1965-67; was pro-Administration and pro-Council but now appears to be "sitting on the fence".

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(e) TUNSIQ, age 55; Tul Tul 1946-65; very strongly anti-Council and leads the breakaway faction; moderately influential in land affairs.

PROVINCE

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

(a) Coffee is planted in village land which is all ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

6. ...
7. ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

APPENDIX ADEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. VILLAGE KURITAVE Status: Non-Council.
2. TOTAL POPULATION: 83 males; 60 females; Total 143
3. AREA OF VILLAGE LAND 4608 acres approx.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE
 - (a) Coffee is planted on village land which is all in the Kongara Valley.
 - (b) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 1080 acres.
 - (c) Approximate area not yet developed is 3528 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY 148 acres approx.
7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil; walking track from SIPURU is of bridle path standard in patches; this track is also the most important for marketing purposes.
 - (b) Telegraphs - nil; comments for KARURU apply.
8. SERVICES
 - (a) Schools - Marsi C.M. School near DARATUI - about 5 hours walk; most students reside near the school in the Catholic portion of DARATUI village.
 - (b) Health - Patients attend Aid Post situated near Rest House - about 5 minutes walk.
 - (c) Water - is obtained from water seepage and from a small river, both of which are situated near the village and have been inspected by the Health Inspector and found satisfactory.
 - (d) Recreation Facilities - nil.
 - (e) Mail Services - nil, mail is obtained from the Catholic Mission at TUBIANA.

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9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

The only enterprise worthy of note was a Trade Store which was operated by Tul Tul MIRINGORI. The store had ceased operating by the time of the patrol and there was some doubt as to its re-opening.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

The only project which came under discussions was the road from DARATUI into the KONGARA Valley. The KURITAVE people would not discuss the road project in depth as they felt that they would rather wait until a definite proposal was in the offing.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS

- (a) BORKE AMBURA; Age 46, Luluai since before World War II; understands PIDGIN; an influential man in land matters but does not have control of his people to the extent required by a Luluai; anti-Council but will work for Government officers if dealt with strictly.
- (b) POIMANU DAVINA; Age 31; ex-Catechist, literate in PIDGIN; a young man who acts as BORKE's lieutenant and also as record keeper for the village; a very inquisitive person who has not yet committed himself as to whom he will support in the village.

APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. WARD STRUCTURE Ward No. 16 consists of DAMU, MUAU and MORU Villages.
2. TOTAL POPULATION

DAMU:	67	males,	61	females,	128	total.
MUAU:	87	males,	79	females,	166	total.
MORU:	62	males,	60	females,	122	total.
TOTAL:	216	"	200	"	416	"
3. AREA OF WARD 11180 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE
 - (a) Land usage is divided between coffee planting, subsistence farming, hunting areas and pig enclosures.
 - (b) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 2400 acres.
 - (c) Approximate area yet to be developed is 8780 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY
110 acres approximately.
7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil. Walking track from DARATUI is most important and between KURITAVE and MORU it is of bridle path standard in patches.
 - (b) Telegraphic - nil, remarks for KARURU apply.
8. SERVICES
 - (a) Schools
 - (i) DAMU is divided religiously and United Church adherents go to ROBEINANG Mission and Catholic adherents go to MARAI school near DARATUI.
 - (ii) MUAU and MORU are both United Church villages and children attend DU'UNARA Primary School which is situated near MORU.

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8. SERVICES cont.

- (b) Health - patients from DAMU attend the Aid Post at KURITAVE Village, patients from MUAU and MORU villages attend the Aid Post at MORU Village.
- (c) Water - at DAMU and MORU Villages water is obtained from water seepage and rivers which are situated close to the village; at MUAU water is obtained from a small stream which is some distance from the village; all water supplies have been checked by the Health Inspector and found satisfactory.
- (d) Recreation Facilities - Nil.
- (e) Mail Services - Nil, Catholic adherents obtain mail from TUBIANA Mission and United Church adherents obtain it from ROREINANG Mission.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

- (a) A trade store is operated at MUAU by DARUNU on behalf of persons at MORU.
- (b) A form of Savings Society is operated at DAMU which has members from SIPURU and MUAU.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

The only project proposed was again the construction of a road. DAMU people were non-committal regarding assistance but MUAU and MORU both agreed to work provided work was carried out by all villages.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS(a) DAMU.

(A) ARIO KARA; Age 58; Lulual 1925 to 1964, large land owner; anti-Council and anti-Government.

(B) MOHNA ARIO; Age 33; son of above, literate in English, ex "Pastor" Methodist Mission, now a Catholic; coffee grower; is "Ward Committee" for Councillor TALPARONJI (NUMPOUNG) of MUAU; detracts from Councillors authority by breeding discontent in the area.

(C) PIU LUVIKKI; Age 44; Catholic; ex Tul-Tul KURITAVE Village 1946-48 (..); coffee grower on his wife's land; own land is situated at IRANG, Guaya Census Division; although friendly to the patrol his actions led to the suspicion that he is one of the disseminators of cult activity in the area.

(D) BIRINGONA-RUBIKKI; Age 41; United Church ex Tul-Tul DAMU 1953-64; literate in Pidgin; coffee grower; anti-Administration and anti-Council - very vociferously.

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11. VILLAGE LEADERS cont.

(E) BIBIONU-OMANPARI; Age 38; Catholic; literate in English; ex-Aid Post Orderly 1956-67; coffee grower; a man of some influence who at the time of the patrol took a neutral attitude.

(b) MUAU AND MORU

(Note: MORU does not appear to have leaders as they are fairly closely tied to MUAU and leadership is supplied by men from MUAU who reside at MORU; other leaders in the Village come from LEMAUS which is only divided from MUAU by a patch of grass).

(A) TUAKO-KEMEA; Age 53; United Church; ex Luluai MUAU 1936-64, as ista Coastwatcher MASON during World War II; coffee grower and is influential in land matters; pro Administration and pro-Council.

(B) TOPES-HITAS; Age 59; United Church; ex-teacher; literate in English; born in MATSUNANG on Buka Island; served as teacher at Kumua and TEOP but worked in KONGARA 1932-1968; assisted Coastwatcher MASON during World War II; coffee grower on wife's land but has plantation of coconuts and cocoa in South Nasioi; pro-Administration and pro-Council.

(C) KAU'ORI-MAINBIKO; Age 42; United Church; "Ward Committee" since December 1967; migrated from KOKEREI in the Cuava in 1946; coffee grower on wife's land. Pro-Administration and pro-Council.

(D) DARONU-MINGINTORO; Age 40; United Church; literate in Pidgin; Councillor for Ward 1965-66; coffee grower; not particularly active or influential but has some status owing to his previous service as Councillor.

(E) SIONA-TAMPAKO; Age 35; United Church; literate in English; Councillor for Ward 1966-67; coffee grower and has plantation of coconuts and cocoa in the South Nasioi; a man of some influence who is not particularly pro or anti-Administration or Council.

(F) NERAVINU-TAMPAKO; Age 27; United Church; literate in English; Ward Committee in 1966; has large coffee plantation and is very active in agriculture; does not concern himself in local politics.

(G) Councillor TAMPARONJE (NUMPOUNG) - MABUA; Age 31; United Church; elected Councillor December 1967; literate in Pidgin; coffee grower; a man of little influence who has little control over his constituents, especially those at DANU.

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APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. WARD STRUCTURE Ward No. 1 consists of LEMAUS and MARILAU Villages.
2. TOTAL POPULATION

LEMAUS:	32	males,	44	females,	76	total
MARILAU:	93	"	83	"	176	"
Total	125	"	127	"	252	"
3. AREA OF WARD 9652 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE
 - (a) Land usage is divided between coffee growing, subsistence farming, hunting areas and pig enclosures.
 - (b) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 2100 acres.
 - (c) Approximate area yet to be developed is 7552 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY
169 acres approximately.
7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil; the walking track from DARATUI is the most important commercially - is of bridle path standard in patches.
 - (b) Telegraphic - nil; remarks in KARURU survey apply.
8. SERVICES
 - (a) Schools - (i) LEMAUS which is predominantly United Church is well serviced by DU'UNARA school which is situated about five mins. walk from the village.

(ii) MARILAU which is about half United Church and half Seventh Day Adventist is not as well off; United Church children go to DU'UNARA (about 1/2 hr. walk); S.D.A. children have to board at RUMBA in the North Nasioi Census Division; there is a small preparatory school at MARILAU for S.D.A. children.
 - (b) Health - patients in both villages attend the Aid Post at MORU.
 - (c) Water - both villages obtain water from rivers

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which, although nearby, necessitate steep climbs; water supplies have been inspected by the Health Inspector and found satisfactory.

- (d) Recreation Facilities - Nil.
- (e) Mail Services - Nil, both villages obtain mail from ROREINANG Mission.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Two trade stores are operated at MARILAU by MAKINA-KERAU and OHANA; both are small and held current trading licences.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

- (a) Again, the prime concern of the people was the road from DARATUI; this ward was very active in work on the walking track from DARATUI to KARURU even though they are the furthestest away; the people promised that they would assist in construction.

- (b) Water Project Marilau - this project would consist of damming a small stream and piping of water to the village; the project was the subject of a submission on file 42-2-10 dated 6th November, 1968.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS

- (a) LEMAUS

(A) Councillor DEWARI-DUAWANSI; Age 32, United Church; literate in Pidgin; elected Councillor December 1967; coffee grower; has worked in Rabaul and on coastal vessels; although young he has the backing of the village elders and thus manages to control his people; pro Administration.

(B) MORONU-KOVA; Age 55; United Church; ex Tul Tul LEMAUS 1930-64; coffee grower; influential in land matters; respects Administration but is lazy and doesn't achieve much.

(C) PANTAU-NAKA; Age 50; United Church; ex-Luluai 1945-64; coffee grower; pro-Administration and pro-Council.

(D) Tanute-Birenaka; Age 32; United Church; "Ward Committee" 1965-68; coffee grower; pro-Administration and pro-Council.

(E) KUAORI-TAPIA; Age 46; United Church; assisted Coastwatcher MASON during World War II; Medical Tul Tul 1945-64; coffee grower and has coconut plantation in South Dasiol; a hard worker.

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(b) MARILAU

(A) NAKINA-KERAU; Age 52; United Church; literate in Pidgin; became medical orderly 1938; appointed Medical Tul Tul for MARILAU in 1945-54; assisted Coastwatcher MASON during World War II; Councillor for this ward 1964-67; was work leader of upgrading of walking tracks from DARATUI; operates small trade store; coffee grower and has coconut plantation in South Nasioi; a village "Pastor" with United Church; a real leader who can achieve things; however, has an ingratiating manner which has annoyed officers on occasions.

(B) BOKORAI-KERAU; Age 56; United Church; brother of NAKINA; Lulual 1945-64; coffee grower; a hard worker; pro-Administration and Council.

(C) LABAKU-BAKE; Age 41; United Church; coffee grower; the village carpenter who is largely responsible for high standard of housing in the village; was of great assistance to Agricultural officers during introduction of coffee; pro-Administration and Council.

(D) DEMARI-BAKE; Age 52; Seventh Day Adventist literate in Pidgin; pre-war was carpenter at KAMBUBU S.D.A. Mission; during war was cargo carrier at TOROKINA; acts as assistant to brother LABAKU; was "Ward Committee" 1964-67; assisted in surveying of proposed DARATUI-BOKU road; coffee grower; a hard worker, pro-Administration and Council.

(E) LUNYIO-KERAU; Age 71; United Church; assisted Coastwatcher MASON during World War II; the largest land holder in the ward; extremely influential in all village matters; pro-Administration and Council.

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APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. WARD STRUCTURE Ward No. 14 consists of BANEI and DAMBIWEI Villages.
2. TOTAL POPULATION BANEI: 78 males, 67 females, 145 total
DAMBIWEI: 17 males, 16 females, 33 total
Total: 95 males, 83 females, 178 total.
3. AREA OF WARD 3117 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE
 - (a) BANEI and DAMBIWEI, although originally separate villages have combined in the main in all facets of village life. Their congregate land holdings are now divided between coffee growing, subsistence farming, timber getting and hunting areas.
 - (b) Coffee planting and subsistence farming are carried out on village land on the KONGARA side of the range, many persons have coconut and cocoa plantations on village land on the Nasioi side of the range as well as on land which they have purchased from the South Nasioi people.
 - (c) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 600 acres.
 - (d) Approximate area yet to be developed is 2517 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY
72 acres approximately.
7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - Vehicular nil; the walking track to ROREINANG Mission is the most important in this Ward as it supplies the only outlet for marketing of cash crops; however, the possibility of construction of a vehicular road over this route is not feasible without extremely large expenditure which would not be justified,
 - (b) Telegraphic - nil; the closest transmitter is on AROPA Plantation - about five hours walk.

8. SERVICES

- (a) Schools - (i) BANEI, being a United Church Village sends its children to ISINAI Primary School near ISINA Village - about $\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk.
- (ii) DAMBIWEI, being predominantly Catholic, sends its children to the Primary School at KOROMIRA Mission.
- (b) Health - patients from BANEI and DAMBIWEI go to either LONGETA Aid Post (2 hours walk) or NASIOI Aid Post (3 hours walk).
- (c) Water - water in both villages is obtained from water seepage and a river, both of which are situated near the villages and have been inspected by the Health Inspector and found satisfactory.
- (d) Recreation Facilities - nil.
- (e) Mail Services - Nil; Banei receives mail from ROREINANG Mission; DAMBIWEI receives mail from KOROMIRA Mission.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Two Trade Stores are operated in the Ward by MINTANA-TOROKU and ITOMUI-SUKARU. Both were currently licensed and appeared to be doing well.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

- (a) Road - again, the construction of a road was the first project suggested; the people expressed a willingness to assist in such a construction.
- (b) Water Supply - the people expressed a wish for some form of a water supply; however the need is not urgent as present facilities are adequate.
- (c) Rural Health Centre - the upgrading of the present Aid Post at LONGETA to a Rural Health Centre once a road has been constructed; the people also mentioned the supply of a vehicle for same, but both these items must be regarded as something for the future; the people are aware of this.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS

- (a) NUUA-TOROKO; Age 35, Councillor for Ward since 1965; United Church; literate in Pidgin; coffee grower; a weak ineffectual Councillor with little control over his people.
- (b) BINA-SISIKARU; Age 43, United Church, Luluai BANEI 1945-64 after being Medical Tul Tul pre-war; coffee grower; has large coconut and cocoa plantation in the South Nasioi; a man of some influence although the younger

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11. VILLAGE LEADERS cont.

generation do not heed him much.

- (c) NUTARO-TOROA; Age 42; United Church village "Pastor"; literate in Pidgin; was a teacher in the village 1948-55; coffee grower and has a small coconut plantation in the South Nasioi; an influential man who tries to control the younger men.
- (d) SIPARINUM-DOPEKA; Age 47; Luluai of DAMBIWEI 1945-64; coffee owner; a forceful man who has much influence although this is not quickly apparent.

1. LAND USE 7876 acres approximately.

4. LAND USE 811.

5. LAND USE:

(a) Land usage is again divided between coffee growing, subsistence farming, hunting and pig enclosure areas; some men have coconuts and cocoa planted on the South Nasioi side of the range, these being either planted on village land or on land purchased from the South Nasioi people.

(b) Approximate area planted to each crop is 2200 acres.

(c) Approximate area yet to be developed is 4976 acres.

6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY

135 acres approximately.

7. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads - vehicular only. Tracks over the range to the South Nasioi are the most important communication; road construction would again be difficult and expensive but there are a number of routes which would be investigated.

(b) Telegraphic - the remarks under this heading in the DAMBIWEI survey apply.

8. SERVICES

(a) Schools - (i) DAMBIWEI, this village is split religiously; United Church students attend the primary school at IAINA (about 2 or 3 miles) Catholic students attend school at KONGKINA (about 10 miles) which necessitates boarding.

(ii) IAINA is completely United Church and students attend IAINA school (about 10 miles).

APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

- (c)
- (b)
1. WARD STRUCTURE Ward No. 12 consists of ISINA and DAMUNA villages.
 2. TOTAL POPULATION DAMUNA: 49 males 41 females 90 total
ISINA: 66 males, 39 females, 105 total
Total: 115 males, 80 females, 195 total.
 3. AREA OF WARD 7176 acres approximately.
 4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
 5. LAND USAGE:
 - (a) Land usage is again divided between coffee growing, subsistence farming, hunting and pig enclosure areas; some men have coconuts and cocoa planted on the South Nasioi side of the range, these being either planted on village land or on land purchased from the South Nasioi people.
 - (b) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 2200 acres.
 - (c) Approximate area yet to be developed is 4976 acres.
 6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY
138 acres approximately.
 7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil; tracks over the range to the South Nasioi are the most important commercially; road construction would again be difficult and expensive but there are a number of routes which could be investigated.
 - (b) Telegraphic - the remarks under this heading in the BANEI-DAMBIWEI survey apply.
 8. SERVICES
 - (a) Schools - (i) DAMUNA, this village is split religiously; United Church students attend the primary school at ISINAI (About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk) Catholic students attend school at KOROMIRA Mission which necessitates boarding.

(ii) ISINA is completely United Church and students attend ISINAI school (about 15 mins. walk).

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8. SERVICES cont.

- (b) Health - patients attend the Aid Post at LONGETA which is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. walk from DAMUNA and about 2 hours walk from ISINA.
- (c) Water - (i) DAMUNA obtains water from a river about 10 minutes walk from the village.
 (ii) ISINA obtains water from a stream within village environs.
 (iii) both sources have been inspected by the Health Inspector and found satisfactory.
- (d) Recreation Facilities - Nil.
- (e) Mail Services - Nil; mail is obtained through ROREINANG Mission or KOROMIRA Mission depending on religious affiliation.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

A trade store is operated at ISINA by MAROI-MAKORO but the store is not large. The store was currently licensed. There are no other business enterprises.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

- (a) Road - as in all other areas the primary proposition was for a road. The prospects of building a road over the dividing range into the South Nasioi from the No. 2 Kongara valley are not good. As pointed out in the body of the Patrol Report the best route would be to follow the Luluai River from either the No. 1 Kongara or from TOIUMONAPU Plantation. The people were willing to assist in road construction.
- (b) Rural Health Centre Longeta - as mentioned previously, the upgrading of the present Aid Post at Longeta.
- (c) Transport - after the construction of a road, the supply of transport for crops to Kieta. However, it is possible that, by the time a road is constructed into the area, local entrepreneurs will be wealthy enough to purchase a truck for hire operations.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS(a) DAMUNA

(A) OBEI-TEONA; Age 56; United Church; worked in New Britain area for six years pre-war; was appointed Tul Tul upon his return; after first co-operating with Japanese during World War II he went to MASON's camp at SIPURU and became one of his men; appointed Luluai by ANCAU in 1945

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11. VILLAGE LEADERS cont.

and held this position until 1964; was one of the prime instigators of the Council; has small coffee plantings but large coconut and cocoa plantation in the South Nasioi; a strong leader who is very much an Administration man.

(B) KASIRA-BARE; Age 35; Catechist; literate in English; acts as record keeper for the village; coffee grower; a man of much influence who acts as OBEI's (above) subordinate; although pro-Administration and pro-Council, he tends to speak at length and ramble, but has a generally good effect on village life; is the unsuccessful cattle owner mentioned in the Patrol Report.

(b) ISINA

(A) UINA-MAKORO; Age 46; Councillor since 1967; United Church; literate in Pidgin; coffee grower and has small coconut and cocoa plantation; worked with MASON during World War II; a man of some influence whose people obey him; pro-Administration.

(B) RUNINU-MAKORO; Age ; United Church; literate in Pidgin; was plantation labourer pre-war until appointed Luluai upon the death of his father; during World War II worked with MASON; after war re-appointed Luluai by Mr. Preston-White; assisted in inception of Council and was Councillor 1964-67; coffee grower and has small coconut plantation; this man is the real leader of ISINA and is the power behind his brother UINA (above); he is strongly pro-Administration.

APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. WARD STRUCTURE Ward No. 13 consists of LONGETA, BAKAKANI and MARURA Villages.
2. TOTAL POPULATION

LONGETA	71 males, 72 females,	143 total
BAKAKANI	71 males, 54 females,	125 total
MARURA	33 males, 32 females,	65 total
Total	175 males 158 females,	333 total
3. AREA OF WARD 6580 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE
 - (a) land usage in this Ward is the same as that previously outlined for other Wards.
 - (b) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 1850 acres.
 - (c) Approximate area yet to be developed is 4730 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY 90 acres approximately.
7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - Vehicular nil; walking tracks via DAMUNA and ISINA are the most important commercially; up to DAMUNA and ISINA tracks are vehicular in patches; from DAMUNA and ISINA down into the South Nasioi the remarks under this heading in the DAMUNA and ISINA Ward Development Survey apply;
 - (b) Telegraphic - remarks under this heading in the BANEI/DAMBIWEI Survey apply.
8. SERVICES
 - (a) Schools - (i) LONGETA is completely United Church.
 - (ii) BAKAKANI is completely Seventh Day Adventist.
 - (iii) MARURA is split between United Church and Catholics.
 - (iv) United Church students attend ISINAI School which is between 1 and 1½ hours walk.

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8. SERVICES continued.

(v) Seventh Day Adventist children attend MOINA School (near KAPIKAVI village) which is 10 minutes walk.

(vi) Catholic students attend KOROMIRA Mission which necessitates boarding.

- (b) Health - all three villages are situated close to LONGETA Aid Post.
- (c) Water - LONGETA and MARURA obtain water from streams which are about 10 minutes walk from the villages. BAKAKANI obtains water from a stream which is close by the village, all sources have been approved by the Health Inspector.
- (d) Recreation Facilities - Nil.
- (e) Mail Services - Nil, mail is obtained from ROREINANG Mission and ABARU Estate.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Two trade stores are in operation, one owned by ORITNA TAMTEKA at LONGETA and one owned by YESO MITUKO at BAKAKANI. Both had current licences. There were no other business enterprises.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

- (a) Road - remarks under this heading in DAMU/ISINA Survey apply.
- (b) Rural Health Centre LONGETA - ditto above.
- (c) Water Supply - LONGETA and MARURA requested that this water supply be improved.
- (d) Assistance to ISINAI School - this request emanated from MARURA Village.

11. VILLAGE LEADERSA. LONGETA

- (a) ORITNA-TAMTEKA; Age 45, United Church, Luluai for short term prior to inception of Council, literate in Pidgin, coffee grower, pro-Administration and very helpful to patrol, has a great deal of influence amongst the older men.
- (b) TAMTEKA-LONGENG; Age 72, United Church, father of above, appointed Luluai upon military occupation during World War I and held the position until his son took over, an old man who still has a lot of power, very helpful to the patrol.
- (c) TOROKANSI-TAMBUKO; Age 41, United Church, worked on plantations and for Administration pre-war, became medical Tul Tul pre-war until

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1964, coffee grower and has small coconut plantation, pro-Administration.

- (d) EPICVA-MARIO; Age 51, United Church, influential land owner, large coffee grower very pro-Administration and progressive, is owner of 9 acres of land named "OSINA" upon which Aid Post is situated and which he wishes to give to the Council.

B. BAKAKANI

- (a) Councillor ONO-KOLIN; Age 47, Seventh Day Adventist, has travelled widely in New Guinea both before and during World War II, served in P.I.B. as a lance corporal; was appointed Medical Tul Tul in 1946 and remained so until 1964 when he was elected Councillor, coffee grower and cocoa, coconut planter, very pro-Administration but is absent too much from his Ward thus losing control over his constituents, a hard worker in the past but he is now more engaged in his own business.
- (b) YESO-MITUKO; Age 52, Seventh Day Adventist, was a teacher in KAINANTU 1939-47, Tul Tul 1949-64, coffee grower and cocoa, coconut planter, a hard worker who is very pro-Administration.
- (c) AKOINGE-NIRANUKA; Age 48, literate in Pidgin, Seventh Day Adventist, was a Mission teacher pre-war and after war, coffee grower, very pro-Administration and extremely useful in C.R.A.E. discussions as he has worked for the company at PANGUNA.

C. MARURA

- (a) BAMENA-SINGIRA; Age 64, United Church, coffee grower, "Ward Committee", not a strong leader.
- (b) MARURUA-BAMENA; Age 46, United Church, literate in Pidgin, mission teacher 1950-54, Tul Tul 1960-64; Ward Committee 1964-67, follows his father (above).
- (c) ARITNA-TOIRIKE; Age 49, United Church, literate in Pidgin; "Pastor" 1947 to present time, coffee grower, an influential man who is neither pro- or anti-Administration.
- (d) AVISI-KARAWDAKU; Age 53, United Church, Luluai 1960-64, large land owner, coffee grower and has large coconut and cocoa plantation, pro-Administration, uses his influence from very much in the background.

APPENDIX AWARD DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. WARD STRUCTURE Ward No. 11 consists of KAPIKAVI and KEREMONA villages.
2. TOTAL POPULATION

KAPIKAVI	95 males, 77 females, 172 total
KEREMONA	67 males, 42 females, 109 total
Total.	162 males, 119 females, 281 total
3. AREA OF WARD 22582 acres approximately.
4. ALIENATED LAND Nil.
5. LAND USAGE
 - (a) Land usage in this ward is similar to that recorded in previous wards: coffee growing subsistence farming, hunting and pig enclosure areas.
 - (b) Many men in the village have coconut and cocoa plantations on land which they have purchased in the South Nasioi.
 - (c) Approximate area planted to cash crops is 3800 acres.
 - (d) Approximate area yet to be developed is 18782 acres.
6. AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY
358 acres approximately.
7. COMMUNICATIONS
 - (a) Roads - vehicular nil; the Government walking track from other villages in the valley is the most important, up to KAPIKAVI the track is vehicular in patches and would be easy to upgrade; the problem of entering the valley as described previously still remains, from KAPIKAVI to KEREMONA (original site) the possibility of constructing a vehicular road is not good owing to the presence of a large gorge which has to be negotiated; however, if the rest of KEREMONA shifts to what is now known as KEREMONA No. 2, the construction of a vehicular road from KAPIKAVI would be simple.
 - (b) Telegraphic - Nil, see under this heading in BANEI/DAMBIWEI Survey.

8. SERVICES

- (a) Schools - (i) KAPIKAVI is a Seventh Day Adventist Village and students go to the Primary School at MOINA, about 5 minutes walk,
- (ii) KEREMONA is split between Seventh Day Adventist and United Church, S.D.A. children attend MOINA which is between 20 minutes and 1½ hours walk depending on situation of domicile; United Church children attend ISINAI school which is between 1 and 2 hours walk.
- (b) Health - patients attend LONGETA Aid Post which is ½ hours walk from KAPIKAVI and 1 to 2 hours walk from KEREMONA.
- (c) Water - (i) KAPIKAVI obtains water from streams close to the village; Health Inspector notes that the water is "suspect".
- (ii) KEREMONAS (both No. 1 and No. 2) obtain water from streams which are some distance below the settlements; the water is good.
- (d) Recreation facilities - nil.
- (e) Mail Services - Nil, Seventh Day Adventist adherents collect mail from the Mission but delays of up to two months have been experienced; it was suggested that these people make other arrangements with either ABARU Estate or AROPA Plantation as the United Church adherents have done.

9. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

There were no business enterprises within the Ward itself. However, many men, especially those from KAPIKAVI, are engaged in the operation of quite large plantations of cocoa and coconuts which are located on purchased land in the South Nasioi Census Division.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PROPOSED

- (a) Road - as outlined previously, the construction of a road into the KONGARA is going to be difficult; construction of villages will be simple, with the exception of KEREMONA No. 1.
- (b) Rural Health Centre, LONGETA - as outlined in previous surveys.
- (c) Water Supply - the provision of tanks would appear to be the only solution to the water problem as cost of pumps, et cetera would be exorbitant.

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- (d) Schools - the people wish that the S.D.A. school at MOINA and the United Church school at ISINAI could be extended to take classes to Standard VI eventually; this would have to be gauged to teacher availability.

11. VILLAGE LEADERS

A. KAPIKAVI

(a) Councillor IVOMARI-TIRI'IKA; Age 48, Seventh Day Adventist; assisted MASON during World War II; drove for Mission for short period after war; coffee grower and cocoa and coconut planter; elected Councillor in 1964; a very forceful speaker who was a leader of great influence in times gone by; his power in the Ward is still strong but his previously great influence in the No. 2 KONGARA is waning; very pro-Administration and of great assistance to the patrol;

(b) TOROME-BOIO; Age 52; Seventh Day Adventist; Luluai 1940-64; served as cargo carriers at TOROKINA during World War II; coffee grower; a once influential leader who now has retired from village affairs; pro-Administration.

(c) NARUNSI-BAMARIRI; Age 49; Seventh Day Adventist; Tul Tul 1940-64; assisted MASON during World War II; has large plantations of coffee, coconuts and cocoa; still involved in village affairs and has much influence in land matters; pro-Administration.

(d) KARUAI-KAU'UNA; Age 53; Seventh Day Adventist; literate in English; served with A.I.B. during World War II; mission teacher 1946-52; coffee grower and cocoa and coconut planter; very influential in religious matters; pro-Administration.

(e) KANOKO-TOROME; Age 41; Seventh Day Adventist; literate in English; cargo carrier at TOROKINA; worked with ANGAU; Mission teacher since 1950; another influential pro-Administration person.

(f) JAMES (SEMIS) TIRI'IKA; Age 51; Seventh Day Adventist, literate in English; pre-war Mission teacher, served with Coastwatcher READ during World War II; Mission teacher in various areas in Bougainville 1950-61; grows coffee and coconuts; brother of Councillor IVOMARI but has himself been a candidate for election; is gaining power and could emerge as new overall leader; pro-Administration.

(g) ROMANSI-TIRI'IKA; Age 68; Seventh Day Adventist; 1920-24 Kukurai; Mission teacher 1924-27; Kambubu 1927-39; Kokopo 1939-42; assisted in escape of 2/22nd Battalion from Rabaul; joined native guerilla group near POMIO and fought until arrival of allied forces; served ANGAU in New Britain and Bougainville; Mission teacher in New Britain and Bougainville 1946-53 when he retired; large land holder and has large plantations of coffee, coconuts and cocoa; is the real leader of the village but tends to work from the background through persons listed above; pro-Administration and very helpful to patrols.

B. KEREMONA

(a) MIRINTAI-BERINA; Age 46; United Church; assisted MASON during World War II; coffee grower; one of the leaders of the movement to No. 2 site; pro-Administration.

(b) BIREUNG-PAROSI; Age 42; United Church literate in Pidgin; assisted Mason in World War II; Tul Tul 1948-64; "Ward Committee" since 1964; coffee grower; a very strong leader who is pro-Administration.

(c) MORUI-PAROSI; Age 34; literate in English; Seventh Day Adventist; mechanics assistant in New Britain 1951-56; Mission teacher 1956-60 in Siwai; grows coffee, cocoa and coconuts; a man of influence owing to his education and experience in other areas; pro-Administration.

(d) KIRIONE-KAMBAKA; Age 45; literate in English; United Church; coffee grower; pro-Administration.

APPENDIX B

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF VILLAGES, KONGARA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>Village</u>	<u>Composition</u>	<u>Administered by</u>
KARURU	Catholic	TUBIANA
SIPURU	United Church	ROREINANG
KURITAVE	Catholic	TUBIANA
DAMU	½ Catholic	TUBIANA
	½ United Church	ROREINANG
MUAU	United Church	ROREINANG
MORU	United Church	ROREINANG
LEMAUS	United Church	ROREINANG
MARILAU	½ United Church	ROREINANG
	½ Seventh Day Adventist	KIETA
BANEI	United Church	ROREINANG
DAMBIWEI	Catholic	KOROMIRA
DAMUNA	½ Catholic	KOROMIRA
	½ United Church	ROREINANG
LONGETA	United Church	ROREINANG
BAKAKANI	Seventh Day Adventist	KIETA
KAPIKAVI	Seventh Day Adventist	KIETA
KEREMONA	½ Seventh Day Adventist	KIETA
	½ United Church	ROREINANG
MARURA	¾ United Church	ROREINANG
	¼ Catholic	KOROMIRA
ISINA	United Church	
	(1 family Catholic 1 family S.D.A.)	ROREINANG

(2)

APPENDIX C

SHOTGUNS - KONGARA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Registration No.</u>
ONA LUMEKO	SIPURU	4830
DARUNU MINGINTORO	MUAU	25685
KAUORI TAPIA	LEMAUS	4832
BOAS YESO	BAKAKANI	25656
ONO KOLIN	BAKAKANI	4840
MOSES ROMANSI	KAPIKAVI	4846
MORUI ONA	KEREMONA	25686
DUNINU-MAKORO	ISINA	25662

(i)

APPENDIX D

RADIO RECEIVERS - KONGARA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of Receivers</u>
KARURU	Nil
SIPURU	2
KURITAVE	Nil
DAMU	Nil
MUAU	4
MORU	Nil
LEMAUS	Nil
MARILAU	Nil
BANEI	Nil
DAMBIWEI	2
DAMUNA	1
LONGETA	Nil
BAKAKANI	1
MARURA	4
KAPIKAVI	Nil
KEREMONA	2
ISINA	2
	4